

Calendar for 1913.

January.

S.	—	5	12	19	25
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	2	9	16	23	30
F.	3	10	17	24	31
S.	4	11	18	25	—

July.

S.	—	6	13	20	—
M.	—	7	14	21	—
Tu.	1	8	15	22	—
W.	2	9	16	23	—
Th.	3	10	17	24	—
F.	4	11	18	25	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—

February.

S.	—	2	9	16	23
M.	—	3	10	17	24
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25
W.	—	5	12	19	26
Th.	—	6	13	20	27
F.	—	7	14	21	28
S.	1	8	15	22	—

August.

S.	—	3	10	17	24	31
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—

March.

S.	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

September.

S.	—	7	14	21	28	—
M.	1	8	15	22	29	—
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30	—
W.	3	10	17	24	—	—
Th.	4	11	18	25	—	—
F.	5	12	19	26	—	—
S.	6	13	20	27	—	—

April.

S.	—	6	13	20	27	—
M.	—	7	14	21	28	—
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	—
W.	2	9	16	23	30	—
Th.	3	10	17	24	—	—
F.	4	11	18	25	—	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—	—

October.

S.	—	5	12	19	26	—
M.	—	6	13	20	27	—
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28	—
W.	1	8	15	22	29	—
Th.	2	9	16	23	30	—
F.	3	10	17	24	31	—
S.	4	11	18	25	—	—

May.

S.	—	4	11	18	25	—
M.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	—
W.	—	7	14	21	28	—
Th.	1	8	15	22	29	—
F.	2	9	16	23	30	—
S.	3	10	17	24	31	—

November.

S.	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	—	3	10	17	24	—
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

June.

S.	1	8	15	22	29	—
M.	2	9	16	23	30	—
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—	—
W.	4	11	18	25	—	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—	—

December.

S.	—	7	14	21	28	—
M.	1	8	15	22	29	—
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30	—
W.	3	10	17	24	31	—
Th.	4	11	18	25	—	—
F.	5	12	19	26	—	—
S.	6	13	20	27	—	—

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

THE Portrait on the opposite page is that of the originator and first Editor of *Whitaker's Almanack*—Joseph Whitaker, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, born May 4th, 1820, died May 15th, 1895. At an early age he entered the publishing house of Parker at Oxford, and was sent to London in 1841 (when 21 years old) to establish a branch house at 377, Strand, where he originated the *Penny Post*, the first Penny Monthly Church Magazine. He also edited the *Morning and Evening Church Service*, and projected many other religious publications, among others *Whitaker's Clergyman's Diary*, which is still continued by the Stationers' Company of London. On leaving Parker's he commenced business as a publisher of religious works, in Pall Mall, migrating in 1855 to 310, Strand, where he issued, with the assistance of the late Thomas Delph, the *Artist*, a high-class artistic review. From 1856 to 1859, he was editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and in 1858 he originated the *Bookseller*. In 1868 he conceived the idea of producing an almanack which should be better and more complete than any published up to that time.

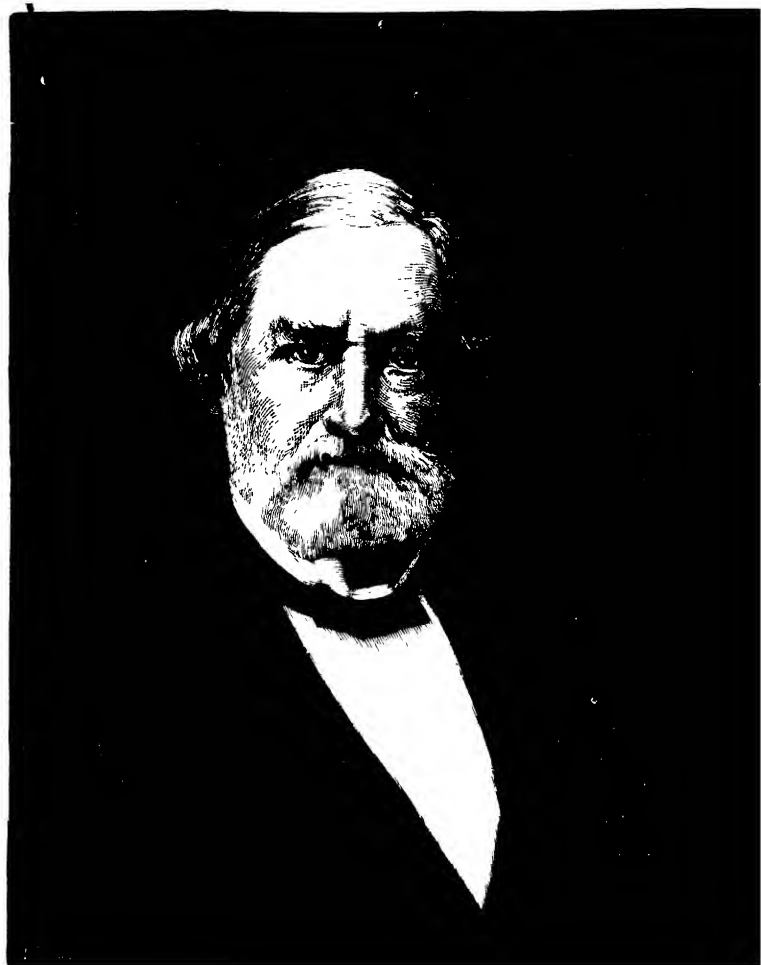
The origin of the book may be of interest to those who consult its pages, and it may be ascribed to the conscientious manner in which the previous editorial duties had been carried out. In order to fit himself for the task of editing the *Gentleman's Magazine* Whitaker indulged his passion for reading to the fullest extent. He also compiled a "common-place book" a heterogeneous collection of manuscript notes, newspaper cuttings and extracts from official Blue Books, all of which were carefully indexed, while the collection was annotated and increased from time to time, and its pages kept up to date.

One evening it occurred to him that this book, so useful to its compiler, might be welcomed by the public. In a few weeks the collection of notes and cuttings had been reduced to order and so enlarged that the manuscript formed a volume of 360 closely-printed pages. As soon as a printed copy of the book was available, it was shown to some of the leading members of the London bookselling trade, and it was so greatly liked that nearly 40,000 copies were sold in London alone before the date of publication.

The judgment of the booksellers was not in any way at fault, for the public soon exhausted their stock, and new supplies had to be obtained. Nor was the demand confined to the country of origin, as the copies sent abroad to relations and friends soon caused an export trade to spring up, and the numbers now sold outside the British Isles far exceed the total originally printed for the home market.

Throughout the world there are some 200,000,000 English-reading people, and although many of them are keenly interested in the affairs of the United Kingdom, there are many others who find certain pages of *Whitaker* redundant, and the substitution of more complete statistics of other nations would reconcile them to the loss of some of the more exclusively insular matter.

Appreciating this desire, the publishers of the world-famous annual have prepared an International Edition, which may accompany *Whitaker's Almanack* on its journey to the households of the British Islands, and on its voyages to the uttermost parts of the earth, either as the companion of an indispensable purchase, or in substitution for the older but less topical handbook. The new book may be obtained in the United Kingdom for the sum of two shillings, and throughout the world for a similar sum in the currency of the country, with the necessary addition for customs impost. The *International Whitaker* supplements, but does not supersede, *Whitaker's Almanack*.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INDEX	xii-xlviii
Part I.—THE UNIVERSE...	2-16
„ II.—THE CONTINENTS	19-60
„ III.—THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD . .	61-470
„ IV.—BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD	471-491

P R E F A C E .

THE INTERNATIONAL WHITAKER is an entirely new book, and it aims at the provision of information concerning every country on more or less uniform lines, and in a compact, handy, and inexpensive volume.

The book is divided into Four Parts, of which the first deals with the relative functions of the components of the Universe, and the second with a general description of the land surface of the Earth, the position, extent, and physical geography of the Continents, and the ethnographical divisions of mankind.

The third part occupies more than three-quarters of the whole, and deals with each Nation, its Area, Population, Ethnology, History, Government, Defence, Education, Finances, Production and Industry, Trade, Communications, Centres of Population, and Weights, Measures and Currency.

The fourth part gives a list of British and American Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Foreign Countries, thus providing for the English-speaking peoples a harbour of refuge in every quarter of the globe.

These divisions are preceded by an Index of close on forty pages, in the compilation of which much care has been taken to ensure accuracy and to include every reference that can reasonably be demanded.

The Editor has received invaluable assistance in the preparation of the articles dealing with the various countries. British Embassies, Legations, and Consulates have afforded him all the help in their power, and the executive governments of the British Dominions have caused the articles dealing with their territories to be revised under official
intendence.

The governments of the United States and of the States of the Union, and American Embassies and Legations in foreign capitals, have most obligingly contributed such information as was requested, and government departments in almost every country have revised or rewritten the portions submitted to them. Among those to whom the Editor is more particularly indebted are the Statistical Offices at Vienna, Budapest, Santiago, the Hague, Christiania, Rome and Stockholm, the Colonial Offices at Berlin, the Hague, Madrid, and Lisbon, and various departments of the Governments at Brussels, Copenhagen, Cairo, Paris, Berlin, Delhi, Belgrade, Berne and Montevideo.

The result of the editorial labours, and of the obliging assistance afforded by so many administrations, is now presented to a critical public, and whatever the shortcomings of the book may be, the Editor is convinced that in some degree the INTERNATIONAL WHITAKER will be of use to all who speak or read the English language.

There is no finality in the scope or arrangement of the book as it now appears, and the Editor expects to receive suggestions as well as criticism, and to profit by the latter while adopting such of the former as may be possible in practice. In order that justice may be done to correspondents, the Editor begs to request that all communications may be dispatched at such a time as to permit of their delivery in London in October.

November 9, 1912.

	PAGE		PAGE
Aarhus (Denmark)	213	AFRICA, CONTINENT OF—continued.	
Aberdeen (Scotland)	118, 140, 142	Nations of	51
University (Scotland)	134	Physiography	31-34
Abo (Finland)	396	Population	31
Abuzzi e Molise (Italy)	308	Position	31
ABYSSINIA	65-6	Relief	31
Agriculture	66	Religions	33
American Legat on to	473	Africa, British	35
Area and Population	65	Africa, French	248, 244-246
British Legation to	473	Africa, German	262-3
Capital	66	Africa, Italian	314, 315
Commerce	66	Africa, Spanish	411
Communications	66	AFRICA, TURKISH DOMINIONS	483
Defence	66	Agadir (Morocco)	334
Education	66	Agadir Compensation (Cameroon)	263
Government	65	Age of the Earth (Chronological Notes)	13
Finance	66	AGRA AND OUDH, UNITED PROVINCES	277, 296-7
Foreign Relations	66	Agra (India)	118, 297
Hydrography	65	Agram (Croatia)	97, 99
Judicature	66	Aguascalientes (Mexico)	327, 329
Language	65	Ahmedabad (India)	118, 294
Live Stock	66	Ahorcados Island (Spain)	407
Manufactures	66	Aire Island (Spain)	407
Mines and Minerals	65	Aix-la-Chapelle (Prussia)	255
Monetary System	66	Ajaigarh State (India)	303
Physiography	65	AJMER-MERWARA	277, 300
Production and Industry	66	Akbar the Great (India)	281
Races and Religions	65, 66	Akershus (Norway)	354
Sovereign Ruler	65	Akron (Ohio)	458
Towns	66	ALABAMA, STATE OF	453
Weights, Measures and Currency	66	ALASKA, TERRITORY	453, 463
byssinian Chronology	13	Albany (U.S.A.)	454, 457
ocra (Gold Coast)	112, 157	Albamarle Island (Equador)	227
chsea (Greece)	265	ALBERTA, PROVINCE OF	179, 289
charnania (Greece)	265	Alderney (Channel Islands)	144
chlin (Sumatra)	343	Alemtijo (Portugal)	373
dana (Turkey)	424	Aleppo (Turkey)	424, 426, 428, 430
delaide, South Australia	74, 84, 118	Aleutian Islands	463
DEN AND PERH	69, 70, 300-1	Alexandria (Egypt)	118, 223, 230
den Protectorate (Arabia)	69, 70	Alexander the Great (India)	280
die Ababa (Abyssinia)	66	Algarve (Portugal)	373
dmiralty Islands (Bismarck Archipelago)	264	Algeciras Conference (Morocco)	334
dianople (Turkey)	423, 428	ALGERIA	241, 242
dianople, Treaty of (Greece)	266	Algiers	241
FGHANISTAN	67-8	Alhucemas (Spain)	411
Area and Population	67	Alicante (Spain)	406
Capital	68	Allahabad (India)	118, 297
Commerce	68	Allentown (Pennsylvania)	459
Communications	68	Alor Star (Malay States)	271
Currency	68	Alps, Southern (New Zealand)	348
Defence	68	Alps, The (Europe)	19-20
Education	67	Alsace (Reichsland)	248, 261
Finance	68	Altenburg (Saxe-Altenburg)	248, 259
Foreign Relations	67	Altona (Prussia)	255, 256
Government	67	Altoona (Pennsylvania)	459
Judicature	67	Alwar State (India)	303
Live Stock	68	Amacuro Delta (Venezuela)	467
Manufactures	68	Amaputaland (Zululand)	437
Monetary System	68	Amazon, The (South America)	30, 46
Physiography	67	Amazonas (Brazil)	108
Production and Industry	68	Amazonas (Peru)	370
Races and Religions	67	Amazonas (Venezuela)	457
Towns	68	Amboyna (Netherlands India)	342, 344
AFRICA, CONTINENT OF	31-35	AMERICA, CENTRAL	40-41
Area	31	Area	40
Climate	34-35	Climate	40-41
Coasts	31-32	Ethnography	41
Ethnography	35	Hydrography	40
Extent	31	Map	41
Hydrography	33-34	Nations of	40
Islands round Africa	31	Physiography	40-41
Map	28	Population	40

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	PAGE		PAGE
AMERICA, CENTRAL— <i>continued</i> .		ARABIA	69-70
Position	40	British	69, 70
Relief	40-41	Independent	69, 70
Religions	41	Turkish	69, 70
AMERICA, NORTH (CONTINENT)	36-39	Arabian Desert (Egypt)	224
Area	37	Arabistan (Persia)	365
Climate	39	Arabs of Morocco	333
Coasts	37	Aragon (Spain)	406, 407
Ethnography	39	Arcadia (Greece)	265
Extent	37	Archipelago (Turkey)	425
Hydrography	38-9	Arcof, Defence of (India)	282
Islands	37	ARCTIC REGIONS (CONTINENTS)	54-57
Map	36	Area	55
Mountains	37-38	Currents	55
Nations of	37	Depressions and Ridges	55
Physiography	37-39	Ethnology	55-56
Population	37	Exploration	56-57
Position	37	Fauna and Flora	55
Relief	37-39	Map of North Polar Regions	54
Religions	39	Physiography	55-56
AMERICA, SOUTH (CONTINENT)	44-48	Ardalan (Persia)	365
Area	45	Arequipa (Peru)	370, 372
Climate	47-48	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	71-73
Coasts	45	Agriculture	73
Ethnography	49	American Legation to	473
Extent	45	Area and Population	71
Hydrography	46-47	Births, Deaths and Marriages	71
Islands round South America	45	British Legation to	473
Map	44	Capital	71
Nations of	45	Commerce	73
Physiography	45-47	Communications	73
Population	45	Constitution and Government	72
Position	45	Debt	73
Relief	45-46	Defence	72
Religions	48	Education	72
Amiens (France)	235, 241	Expenditure and Revenue	72-73
Amoy (China)	200	Finance	72-73
Amritsar (India)	118, 294, 297	Foreign Residents	71
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	341	Government	72
Amsterdam Island (Madagascar)	246	Increase of the People	71
Amur Railway (Russia)	394	Judicature	72
Amur Region (Siberia)	386	Language	71
Andalucia (Spain)	406	Legislature	72
Andes, The (South America)	45-46	Live Stock	72
ANDAMAN ISLANDS	277, 300	Manufactures	73
ANDORRA, REPUBLIC OF	58	Mercantile Marine	73
Angers (France)	235, 241	Mines and Minerals	73
Angola (Portuguese West Africa)	377, 378	Ministry	72
Angora (Turkey)	424, 425, 428	Monetary System	73
Angoumois (France)	235	Physiography	71
Angra (Azores)	376	President	72
Anguilla (Leeward Islands)	151, 159-160	Production and Industry	73
ANHALT, DUCHY OF	248, 259	Provinces	71
Anholt (Denmark)	214	Shipping	73
Anjou (France)	235	Territories	71
Annam (French)	243	Towns	73
Annapolis (Maryland)	456	Universities	72
Anobon (Spain)	411	Weights, Measures and Currency	73
Antananarivo (Madagascar)	246	Argolis (Greece)	265
ANTARCTIC REGIONS (CONTINENTS)	58-60	Argovie (Switzerland)	418
Area	59	ARIZONA TERRITORY	453
Exploration	59-60	ARKANSAS STATE	453
Map of South Polar Regions	58	Armenia (Turkey)	425-6
Marine and Bird Life	59	Armenian Chronology	13
Physiography	59	Armenian Plateau (Asia)	26
Antigua (Leeward Islands)	151, 159	Armies of the World	369
Antilles	150-151	Arolsen (Waldeck)	248
Antipodes Group (New Zealand)	350	Arta (Greece)	265
Antung (China)	200	Artois (France)	235
Antwerp (Belgium)	200, 204	Arube (Curaçao)	344
Apia (Samoa Islands)	264	Aryan Group (Ethnography)	21, 30, 280
Appenzell (Switzerland)	418	Aryan Races (Asia)	30
Apulia (Italy)	308	Asama-yama (Japan)	316
Arabian Desert of Persia (India)	280	ASCENSION	145

	PAGE		PAGE
Ashangi (Gold Coast)	150	AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF—continued.	
ASIA, CONTINENT OF	23	Increase of the People	74
Area	29	Judicature	76
Climate	25-26	Legislature	76
Coasts	25-26	Manufactures	77
Ethnography	29-30	Mercantile Marine	78
Extent	23	Ministry	76
Hydrography	26-29	Monetary System	76
Islands	23	Nationalities	74
Map	24	Navy	76
Nations of	23	New South Wales	79-81
Physiography	26-29	Northern Territory	89
Population	23	Papua	89-90
Position	23	Physiography	75
Relief	26-29	Population and Area	74
Religions	29-30	Queensland	84-6
Asia, German (German Colonies).....	264	Religions	76
Asia Minor (Turkey).....	425	Senate	76
Asir (Turkish Arabia)	69, 70	Shipping	78
Asmara (Eritrea)	325	South Australia	83-84
ASSAM, CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP	277, 299	States of the Commonwealth	74
Boundary Map	276	Tasmania	86-87
Assyrian Chronology	13	Telegraphs and Telephones	78
Astrabad (Persia)	365	Territories	89-90
Astrakan (Russia)	385, 395	Towns	78
Asturias (Spain).....	406	Victoria	81-83
Asuncion (Paraguay)	364	Weights, Measures and Currency	78
Athens (Greece)	265, 268	Western Australia	87-89
Atlanta (U.S.A.)	452, 454	AUSTRALIA, CONTINENT OF	49-51
Atmosphere, The (Meteorological Notes) ...	15	Austral Isles (French Pacific)	247
Atmospheric Movement (Meteorological		AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	91-94
Notes).....	15-16	American Embassy	473
Atoms and Electrons (Stellar System)	12	Area and Population	91
Attica (Greece)	265	Army	92
Aucanada Island (Spain)	407	Austrian Empire	94-97
Auckland (New Zealand).....	118, 350	Bosnia	97
Auckland Islands (New Zealand).....	350	British Embassy	473
Augsburg (Bavaria)	255, 256	Commerce	93
Augusta (Maine)	455	Constitution and Government	91-92
Aurangzeb (India).....	281	Defence	92-93
Austin (Texas)	459	Delegations.....	91
AUSTRALASIA (CONTINENTS)	49-53	Executive Government	92
Area	49	Finance.....	93
Climate.....	51	Herzegovina	94
Coasts	49	Hungary, Kingdom of	97-100
Ethnology	51	Imperial and Royal Family.....	91-92
Extent	49	Ministry	91
Hydrography	49-51	Monetary System.....	94
Map	50	Navy	92-93
Nations of	49	Population and Area	91
Oceania	52-53	Sovereign Ruler.....	91
Physiography	49-51	Trade	93
Population	49	Weights, Measures and Currency ..	94
Position	48	AUSTRIAN EMPIRE	94-97
Relief	49-50	Agriculture	96
AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF	74-90	Area and Population	94
Agriculture and Live Stock	77	Births, Deaths and Marriages	95
Area and Population	74	Capital	97
Banking	78	Capitals of Provinces	94
Births, Deaths and Marriages	74	Communications	97
Capital	78	Constitution and Government	95
Capitals of States	74	Council of Ministers.....	95
Commerce	77-78	Debt	96
Communications	78	Education	96
Constitution and Government	75-76	Executive Government	95
Debt	77	Finance	96
Defence Forces	76	Fisheries	97
Dependencies	89-90	Forestry	96
Executive Council.....	76	Increase of the People.....	95
Federal District.....	74, 78	Judicature	96
Finance	77	Language	97
Government	75	Legislature	97
High Commissioner in London.....	78	Live Stock	96
House of Representatives	76	Local Government.....	96

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE—continued.	PAGE	PAGE
Manufactures	97	Bathurst (Gambia) 112, 135
Mercantile Marine	97	Baton Rouge (Louisiana) 435
Mines and Minerals	96-97	Batum (Caucasia) 286
Ministry	95-96	Bautzen (Saxony) 287
Physiography	95	BAVARIA, KINGDOM OF 287-7
Posts and Telegraphs	97	British Legation 474
Production and Industry	96-97	Bavian (Java) 343
Provinces	94	Bayonne (New Jersey) 437
Races and Religions	905	Bear Islands (Russia) 387
Shipping	97	BECHUANALAND 146-7
Sovereign Ruler	91	Beira Province (Portugal) 273
Towns	97	Belfast (Ireland) 112, 140
Universities	96	Belfast University (Ireland) 134
Auvergne (France) 235		BELGIUM, KINGDOM OF 100-105
Avignon (France) 235		Agriculture 103
Ayacucho (Peru) 370		American Legation 474
Aythia (Siam) 402, 405		Area and Population 100
Azerbaijan (Persia) 365		Births, Deaths and Marriages 101
Azores (Portugal) 373, 374		British Legation 473-4
Atzac (Mexico) 328		Capital 104
		Colony of the Congo 104-5
		Commerce 103-4
		Communications 103
		Council of Ministers 102
		Debt 102
		Defence 102
		Education 102
		Finance 102
		Forestry 103
		Government 101
		Increase of the People 101
		Judicature 102
		Language 101
		Legislature 102
		Live Stock 102
		Local Government 102
		Manufactures 103
		Mercantile Marine 104
		Mines and Minerals 103
		Ministry 102
		Monetary System 104
		Physiography 101
		Production and Industry 103
		Provinces 100
		Races and Religions 101
		Royal Family 101
		Shipping 104
		Sovereign Ruler 101
		Towns 104
		Trade 103
		Universities 102
		Weights, Measures and Currency 104
Babanango (Natal) 437		Belgrade (Servia) 399, 402
Babar (India) 281		Belize (British Honduras) 149
Babylonian Chronology 13		Benares (India) 112, 303, 307
BADEN, GRAND DUCHY OF 248, 258		Benares State (India) 303, 307
British Chargé d'Affaires 478		BENGAL PRESIDENCY 277, 296
Baghdad (Turkey) 424, 430		Boundary Map 276
BAHAMAS 145, 151		BENGAL STATES 306
Bahawalpur State (India) 303		Benghazi (Barca) 315
Bahia (Brazil) 102, 111		Benguella (Portuguese, West Africa) 376
Bahrain (Persian Gulf) 301		BERAR AND CENTRAL PROVINCES 299
Bahr el Ghazal (Sudan) 231, 232		Berber (Sudan) 231, 234
Baku (Caucasia) 386, 395		Berbers (Somaliland) 112, 158
Balearic Islands (Spain) 406, 407		Berbers of Morocco 35
Bâle (Switzerland) 412, 422		Bergen (Norway) 354, 358
Bali and Lombok (Netherlands' India) 342, 344		Berghenhus (Norway) 354
BALKAN PENINSULA MAP 422		Berlin (Prussia) 242, 255, 256
Baltic Provinces (Russia) 385		BERMUDA 113, 147
Baltimore (U.S.A.) 452, 456		Berne (Switzerland) 412, 422
BALUCHISTAN 277, 300		Berri (France) 235
BALUCHISTAN AGENCY 306		Beyrout (Turkey) 424, 430
Bana Island (Spain) 411		Bey of Tunis (Tunis) 244
Bangala (Congo) 105		Bharatpur State (India) 303
Bangalore (India) 112, 204, 305		
Banganapalle State (India) 295, 303		
Bangkok (Siam) 402, 405		
Bandjermasin (Netherlands' Borneo) 343		
Banks (Netherlands' India) 342, 343		
Banks Islands (French Pacific) 247		
Banda State (India) 303		
Banswara State (India) 303		
Barus of Croatia 99		
Barbuda (Leeward Islands) 151, 159		
BARBADOS 145-6, 151		
Barcelona (Spain) 406, 411		
Barcelly (India) 112		
Barfurush (Persia) 369		
Barren (Prussia) 255		
BARODA STATE 304		
Baroda State (India) 303		
Barometer Indications (Meteorological Notes) 16		
Barwani State (India) 303		
Basiglio (Italy) 306		
Basques, The (Europe) 22		
Basra (Turkey) 424		
Basse Terre (French America) 247		
Baseterre (St. Kitts) 151		
BASUTOLAND 146		
Batavia (Netherlands' India) 342		
Batavia (Java) 343		
Batavian Republic (Netherlands) 339		

	PAGE		PAGE
Bhatgaon (Nepal).....	336	Bologna (Italy)	344
Bhaunagar State (India).....	303	Bolton (England)	118, 140
Bhopal State (India)	303	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	277, 295-6
BHUTAN	106	BOMBAY STATES	306
Biblical Chronology	13	Boma (Congo)	104, 105
Bigha (Turkey)	424	Bombay (India)	118, 295
BIHAR AND ORISSA PROVINCE	277, 298	Bone (Algeria)	241
Boundary Map	276	Bordeaux (France)	241
BIHAM AND ORISSA STATES	306	BORNEO	147-8
Bikaner State (India)	303	BORNEO, NETHERLANDS'	342, 343
Bilbao (Spain).....	406, 411	Bornholm (Denmark)	213
Billiton (Netherlands' India)	342, 343	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	91, 94
Binghamton (New York)	457	Boston (U.S.A.)	459, 456
Bintang Archipelago (Netherlands' India)	343	Boston Tea Party, The (U.S.A.)	441
Birkenhead (England)	118, 140	Botafocch Island (Spain)	407
Birmingham (England)	118, 140	Bougainville (Solomon Islands)	164
Birmingham (U.S.A.)	452, 453	Bounty Islands (New Zealand).....	350
Birmingham University (United Kingdom).....	134	Bourbonnais (France)	235
Bismarck Archipelago (Kaiser Wilhelmsland)	264	Broussa (Turkey).....	424, 425
Bismarck (North Dakota)	458	Brabant (Belgium).....	100
Bissagos Archipelago (Portuguese Guinea) ...	378	Brabant, North (Netherlands).....	337
Bitlis (Turkey)	424	Bradford (England)	118, 140
Bizerta (Tunis)	244	Brails (Rumania)	380
Blackburn (England).....	118, 140	Brandenburg Province (Prussia)	256
Black Forest (Baden).....	249, 258	Bratsberg (Norway)	354
Black Forest (Württemberg)	249, 258	BRAZIL, REPUBLIC OF	108-11
Black Sea Province (Caucasia)	386	Agriculture	110
Blantyre (Nyasaland)	164	American Embassy	474
Blekinge (Sweden)	414	Area and Population	108
Blitoeng (Netherlands' India)	342, 343	British Legation.....	474
Bloemfontein (O.F.S.)	438	Capital	111
Bluefields (Nicaragua)	351, 353	Commerce	111
Blue Nile Province (Sudan)	231	Communications	111
Bod (Tibet)	202	Congress	109
Bosotia (Greece)	265	Debt	110
Bogotá (Colombia)	204, 206	Defence	110
Bohemia (Austria)	94	Education.....	110
Bohus (Sweden)	414	Finance.....	110
Boisé (Idaho)	454	Foreign Residents.....	108
BOKHARA (Russia)	385, 386	Forestry	110
Bolama (Portuguese Guinea).....	378	Government	109
Bolivar, coin (Venezuela)	470	Immigration	108
Bolivar, Simon (Venezuela)	468	Judicature	109
BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF	105-7	Language	108
Agriculture	107	Legislature	109
American Legation	474	Live Stock	110
Area and Population	105	Local Government.....	109-10
British Legation	474	Manufactures.....	111
Capital	107	Mercantile Marine	111
Commerce	107	Mines and Minerals	110-11
Communications	107	Ministry	109
Debt	107	Monetary System	111
Departments and Capitals	105	Physiography	109
Education	106	President	109
Executive Government	106	Production and Industry	110-11
Finance	106-7	Races and Religions.....	108
Government	106	Shipping	111
Hydrography	106	States and Capitals	108
Judicature	106	Towns	111
Language	106	Weights, Measures and Currency	111
Legislature	106	Bremen (Hanse Towns)	242, 255, 260
Local Government	106	Breslau (Prussia).....	255, 256
Mines and Minerals	107	Brest (France).....	241
Ministry	106	Bridgeport (U.S.A.)	452, 454
Monetary System	107	BRIDGES, THE LONGEST	30
Physiography	106	Bridgetown (Barbados)	146
Population and Area	105	Brighton (England)	118, 140
President	106	Brisbane (Queensland).....	118
Production and Industry	107	Bristol (England)	118, 140
Races and Religions.....	106	BRITISH BALUCHISTAN	300
Shipping	107	BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA	140-41
Towns	107	BRITISH COLUMBIA, PROVINCE OF	279, 281
Trade	107	Agent General in London	
Weights, Measures and Currency	107	Agriculture	

	PAGE		PAGE
BRITISH COLUMBIA—continued.		Buitenbezittingen (Netherlands).....	343
Area and Population	188	Buitenzorg (Java).....	343
Capital	188	Buka (Solomon Islands)	364
Commerce	188	Bulawayo (Rhodesia)	183
Fisheries	188	BULGARIA, KINGDOM OF	36-8
Forestry	188	Agriculture	176
Government	188	American Legation	474
Judicature	188	Area and Population	176
Legislature	188	Births, Deaths and Marriages	176
Manufactures	188	British Legation	474
Mines and Minerals	188	Capital	176
Population and Area	188	Commerce	176
Production and Industry	188	Communications	176
Shipping	188	Debt	176
Towns	188	Defence	177
BRITISH EAST AFRICA	149-50	Education	177
BRITISH EMPIRE	112-75	Finance	177-8
American Consuls In.....	489-490	Government	177
Area and Population	112, 113	Increase of the People	176
Army and Military System	132-3	Judicature	177
Australia.....	74-90	Language	176
Canada	179-90	Legislature	177
Capital	118	Live Stock	176
Capitals of Dominions	112-13	Manufactures	178
Commerce	117	Mines and Minerals	178
Constitution and Government	114-15	Ministry	177
Crown Colonies	115, 145-175	Monetary System	178
Defence Committee	117	Physiography	176
Education	117	Production and Industry	178
Finance.....	114-15	Provinces.....	176
Government	114-15	Races and Religions.....	176
Imperial Conference.....	115	Rivers	176
India	277-307	Roya Family	177
Judicature	116	Shipping	178
King-Emperor	116	Sovereign Ruler.....	177
Legislature	116	Towns	178
Mercantile Marine	118	University	177
Mines and Minerals.....	117	War with Turkey	177
Monetary System	120	Weights, Measures and Currency	178
Navy	115, 129-31	Bundi State (India)	303
Newfoundland	113, 345-6	Burgundy (France)	225
New Zealand	113, 347-50	BURMA PROVINCE	277, 297-8
Population and Area	112	BURMA STATES	306
Production and Industry	117	Burnley (England)	118, 141
Royal Family	116	Bushire (Persia)	368, 369
Shipping	118	Bushire (Persian Gulf).....	301
Sovereign Ruler.....	116	Bushman (Africa)	35
Towns	118	Buskerud (Norway)	354
Trade.....	117	{	
Union of South Africa	431-38	CABLES, SUBMARINE	30
United Kingdom	121-143	Cabrera Island (Spain).....	407
University Scholarships	117	Cadiz (Spain)	406, 411
Weights, Measures and Currency	119-20	CAICOS ISLANDS (Turks).....	172
BRITISH GUIANA	113, 148	Cairo (Egypt)	118, 223, 230
BRITISH HONDURAS	113, 148-9	Calabria (Italy)	308
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	147-8	Calais (France)	241
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY	165-6	Calcutta (India)	118, 200
BRITISH WEST AFRICA	150	Calcutta, Black Hole of (India)	283
BRITISH WEST INDIES	150-1	Calcutta Government (India)	296
Brittany (France)	225	CALENDAR FOR 1913	ii
Bruges (Belgium)	100, 103, 104	CALENDAR FOR 1914	327
BRUNEL	112, 148	Calgary (Alberta)	184, 189
Brünn (Austria)	94, 97	CALIFORNIA STATE	453
Brunswick (Brunswick)	248, 255	California Territory (Mexico)	327
BRUNSWICK, DUCHY OF	250	Callao (Peru)	370, 372
Buea (German Cameroon)	262	Cambay State (India)	303
Bucharest (Rumania)	280, 284	Cambodia (French)	243
Buckburge (Schaumburg-Lippe)	248, 260	Cambridge (U.S.A.)	458, 466
Budaapest (Hungary)	97, 98, 100	Cambridge University (United Kingdom) ..	134
Buddhist Chronology	14	Camden (New Jersey)	457
Buen Ayre (Curaçao)	844	CAMEROON, GERMAN	266, 267
Buenos Aires (Argentina)	71, 73	Campania (Italy)	308
Buffalo (U.S.A.)	452, 457	Campbell Island (New Zealand)	350
Buganda (Uganda)	173		

	PAGE		PAGE
CANADA, DOMINION OF	179-90	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PROVINCE—continued.	
Agriculture	183	Increase of the People	436
Alberta	179, 189	Live Stock	436
American Consuls in Canada	489	Mines and Minerals	436
Area and Population	179-90	Physiography	431
Boundary Map, 1921	190	Population and Area	436
British Columbia	179, 188	Production and Industry	436
Canals	184	Towns	435
Capital	183, 184	University	434
Cities	184	White Population	436
Commerce	183	Cape to Cairo Railway (Cape Province)	436
Communications	184	" (Rhodesia)	165
Debt	182	" Telegraph (Rhodesia)	165
Defence	182	Cape Town (South Africa)	112, 437
Education	182	Cape Verde (Africa)	31
Finance	182	Cape Verde Islands (Portuguese Africa)	377, 378
Fisheries	183	Caracas (Venezuela)	470
Forestry	183	Cardiff (Wales)	118, 140
Government	180-1	Caroline Islands (Kaiser Wilhelmsland)	264
High Commissioner in London	181	Carriacou (Grenadines)	174
House of Commons	181	Carson City (Nevada)	457
Hydrography	38, 180	Cartagena (Spain)	411
Immigration	179	Carthage, Site of (Tunis)	244
Increase of the People	179	Casablanca (Morocco)	335
Judicature	182	Casiquiare Canal (Venezuela)	468
Legislature	181	Cassel (Prussia)	255, 256
Live Stock	183	Castamuni (Turkey)	424
Manitoba	179, 187-8	Castle, Old and New (Spain)	406
Manufactures	183	Catalonia (Spain)	406
Mercantile Marine	184	Catania (Sicily)	308, 314
Mines and Minerals	183	CAUCASIA (Russia)	385, 386
Ministry	181	Caucasic Race (Asia)	29-30
Monetary System	184	Cawnpore (India)	112, 297
New Brunswick	179, 187	CAYMAN ISLANDS	151
North-West Territories	179, 190	Cayenne (French South America)	247
Nova Scotia	179, 186	Celebes (Netherlands India)	343-4
Ontario	179, 185, 190	CENTRAL AMERICA (see America, Central)	40-41
Physiography	37-9, 179, 180	CENTRAL ASIA (Russia)	385, 386
Prince Edward Island	179, 188-9	CENTRAL INDIA	306
Production and Industry	183	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	299, 307
Provinces and Capitals	179	CENTRAL PROVINCES STATES	307
Quebec	179, 185-6	Cephalonia (Greece)	265
Railways	184	Cerro Corá, Battle of (Paraguay)	363
Saskatchewan	179, 189-90	Cerro de Pasco (Peru)	470
Senate	181	Ceuta (Spain)	406, 407
Shipping	184	CEYLON	112, 151-2
Universities	182	Chaffarinas (Spain)	411
Weights, Measures and Currency	184	Chagos Archipelago (Mauritius)	162
Yukon	179, 190	Chahbar (Oman)	359
Canary Islands (Spain)	406, 407	Chamba State (India)	303
Canton (China)	200	Champagne Province (France)	235
Canton (Ohio)	458	Chandernagore (French)	243
Cape Agulhas (Africa)	31	Changsha (China)	200
Cape Blanco (Africa)	31	CHANNEL ISLANDS	112, 144
Cape Breton Island (Nova Scotia)	187	Charkhari State (India)	303
Cape Buru (Asia)	23	Charles Island (Ecuador)	221
Cape Chelyuskin (Asia)	23, 25	Charleston (West Virginia)	450
Cape Guardafui (Africa)	31	Charlotte Amalie (Danish W.I.)	217
Cape Matapan (Europe)	19	Charlottenburg (Prussia)	255
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PROVINCE	431, 436-7	Charlottetown (P.E.I.)	129
Administrator	437	Chatalja (Turkey)	423
Agriculture	436	Chatham Island (Ecuador)	221
Area and Population	436	Chefoo (China)	200
Births, Deaths and Marriages	436	Chemnitz (Saxony)	257
Boundaries	431	Chesterfield Islands (French Pacific)	247
Cape to Cairo Railway	436	Cheyenne (Wyoming)	450
Capital	437	Chhattarpur State (India)	303
Coloured Population	436	Chicago (U.S.A.)	452, 454
Communications	436	Chiang Mai Lapaun (Siam)	452, 453
Diamonds Produced	436	CH'LE, REPUBLIC OF	191-194
Education	436	Agriculture	193
Executive Committee	437	American Legation	475
Government	437	Area and Population	191
Harbours and Works	436	Births, Deaths and Marriages	191

	PAGE		PAGE
CHILE, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .		CHINA, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .	
British Legation	474-5	Weights, Measures and Currency	200
Capital	194	Chinese Chronology	14
Commerce	193-4	CHINESE TURKESTAN	203
Communications	194	Chinkiang (China)	200
Debt	193	Cho-sen (Japan)	381
Defence	192	Christchurch (New Zealand)	350
Education	192	Christian Chronology	14
Finance	193	Christiania (Norway)	358, 359
Government	192	Christianstad (Sweden)	414, 417
Immigrants	191	Christians (Norway)	354
Increase of the People	191	Christmas Island (Straits Settlements)	169
Judicature	192	CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES	13-14
Language	191	Biblical Chronology	13
Legislature	192	Epochs and Eras	13
Live Stock	193	Ethnological Periods	13
Local Government	192	Geological Periods	13
Manufactures	193	Scientific Methods	13
Mercantile Marine	194	Standard or Zone Time	417
Mines and Minerals	193	Chungking (China)	200
Ministry	192	Cincinnati (U.S.A.)	452, 458
Monetary System	194	CITIES, THE LARGEST	48
Physiography	192	Cleveland (U.S.A.)	452, 458
President	192	Climate (Meteorological Notes)	15-16
Production and Industry	193	" of Africa	34-35
Provinces	191	" Asia	29
Races and Religions	191	" Australasia	51
Senate	192	" Central America	40-41
Shipping	194	" Europe	21
Towns	194	" North America	39
University	192	" North Polar Regions	55
Weights, Measures and Currency	194	" South America	47-48
China, Great Plain of (Asia)	28	" South Polar Regions	59
CHINA, REPUBLIC OF	195-203	" West Indies	42-43
Agriculture	198	" (See also Particular Countries.)	
American Legation	475	Clive (India)	282, 283
Area and Population	195	Coburg (Saxe-Coburg-Gotha)	248, 259, 260
British Legation	475	Cochi Island (Venezuela)	467
Budget	198	Cochin China (French)	243
Canals	196	COCHIN STATE	304
Capital	200	Cocos Islands (Straits Settlements)	169
Climate	196	Coimbra (Portugal)	373, 376
Commerce	199	Cologne (Prussia)	255, 256
Communications	199-200	Colombo (Ceylon)	118, 152
Customs Service	200	COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF	204-206
Debt	198	Agriculture	206
Eastern Turkestan	203	American Legation	475
Education	198	Area and Population	204
Finance	198	British Legation	475
Foreign Relations	197	Capital	206
" Residents	195	Climate	205
Government	196	Commerce	206
Hydrography	196	Communications	206
Legislature	197	Debt	206
Manchuria	200-1	Defence	205
Manufactures	199	Departments and Capitals	204
Mercantile Marine	200	Education	205
Mines and Minerals	198-9	Finance	206
Ministry	197	Government	205
Monetary System	200	Judicature	205
Mongolia	201-2	Language	204
Nationalities	195	Legislature	205
Physiography	196	Live Stock	206
Population and Area	195	Manufactures	206
President	196	Mines and Minerals	206
Production and Industry	198-9	Ministry	205
Provinces	195	Monetary System	206
Races and Religions	195	Nationalities	204
Railways	199-200	Physiography	204-5
Shipping	200	President	205
Telegraphs	200	Production and Industry	206
Tibet	202	Religion	204
Towns	200	Shipping	206
Universities	198	Towns	206

	PAGE		PAGE
COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i>		Cracow (Austria)	97
University	203	Craiova (Rumania).....	380, 384
Weights, Measures and Currency	206	Crefeld (Prussia).....	255
Colón (Panama)	360, 364	Croatia and Slavonia	97
COLORADO STATE	453	Croydon (England).....	118, 140
COLUMBIA, BRITISH	179, 188	CUBA, REPUBLIC OF	209-12
COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF	454	Agriculture	212
Columbia (South Carolina)	459	American Legation	476
Columbus (U.S.A.)	452, 458	Area and Population	209
COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER (U.S.A.)	440, 462	Births and Deaths.....	210
Comets (Planets)	10	British Legation	476
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	74-90, 113	Capital	212
Comoro Islands (Madagascar)	242	Climate	210
Concepcion (Chile)	191, 194	Commerce	212
Concord (New Hampshire).....	457	Communications	212
Concraja Island (Spain)	407	Debt	212
CONGO BELGE	104-5	Defence	211
Congo (French Equatorial Africa)	244, 245	Education	211
Congo (Portuguese West Africa)	378, 379	Finance	211-12
Congo River (Africa)	33	Government	211
Connaught, Duke of (British Empire)	116	Hydrography	210
Connaught, Province of (Ireland)	143	Immigration	210
CONNECTICUT STATE	453	Judicature	211
Constance District (Baden)	258	Legislature	211
Constantine (Algeria)	241	Live Stock	212
Constantinople (Turkey).....	423, 430	Local Government	211
Continental Climate (Meteorological Notes)	15	Manufactures	212
Cooch Behar State (India).....	303	Mines and Minerals	212
Cook Islands (New Zealand).....	350	Ministry	211
COORG	277, 300	Monetary System	212
Copenhagen (Denmark)	213, 216	Physiology	210
Cordoba (Spain)	406, 411	President.....	211
Corfu (Greece)	208, 268	Production and Industry	212
Corinth (Greece)	265	Provinces	209
Corisco Island (Spain).....	411	Races and Religions.....	210
Cortes, Hernan (Mexico).....	328	Shipping	212
Cortes (Spain)	409	Towns	212
Costa Rica (Central America)	40	University	211
COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF	207-209	Weights, Measures and Currency	212
Agriculture	208-9	Cuba (West Indies)	42
American Legation	476	Cubagua Island (Venezuela).....	467
Area and Population	207	Curaçao (Netherlands' W. Indies)	342, 344
Births, Deaths and Marriages	207	CURRENCY:—	
British Legation	476	Of United Kingdom	120, 234
Capital	209	Of British Dominions	120
Climate	207-8	Of Other Countries, <i>see</i> conclusion of each article.	
Commerce	209	Cutch or Kutch State (India)	303
Communications	209	Cuzco (Peru)	370, 372
Debt	208	Cyclades, The (Greece)	265
Education	208	CYPRUS	112, 152-3, 425
Finance	208		
Government	208	Dacca (India)	118
Hydrography	207	Daghestan (Caucasia)	366
Immigration	207	Dahna Desert (Arabia).....	69, 70
Judicature	208	Dahomey (French West Africa)	245
Language	207	Dallas (Texas)	459
Legislature	208	Dal Congreso (Spain)	411
Live Stock	209	Dalmatia (Austria)	94
Manufactures	209	Dalny, now Tairen (Kwangtung)	320
Mines and Minerals	209	Damanhur (Egypt).....	223, 230
Ministry	208	Damko, or Damaun (Portuguese India).....	377
Monetary System	209	Damarsland (German S.W. Africa).....	263
Nationalities	207	Damascus (Syria).....	426, 430
Physiology	207-8	Damietta (Egypt)	230
President	208	Danish West Indies	217
Production and Industry	208-9	Danube District (Württemberg)	257
Provinces	207	Danube Commission (Rumania)	364
Races and Religions.....	207	Danzig (Prussia)	255, 256
Shipping	209	Dardanelles (Turkey)	425
Towns	209	Dar-es-Salaam (German East Africa).....	222
Weights, Measures and Currency	209	Darfur (Sudan).....	232, 234
Cotton Production (U.S.A.)	449, 450	Darmstadt (Hesse)	248, 258
Coventry (England)	118, 140		
Covington (Kentucky).....	455		

	PAGE		PAGE
Datia State (India)	303	Dominican Republic— <i>continued.</i>	
Dauphiny (France)	235	Agriculture	218-9
Dayton (U.S.A.)	452, 458	American Legation	476
Deccan, The	279	Area and Population	217
Delagoa Bay (Portuguese East Africa)	379-8	British Legation	476
DELAWARE STATE	454	Capital	219
Delhi (India)	218, 225, 286, 294	Climate	218
Demarend, Mount (Persia)	365	Commerce	219
DENMARK, KINGDOM OF	213-17	Communications	219
Agriculture	215-6	Debt	218
American Legation	476	Defence	218
Area and Population	213	Education	218
Births, Deaths and Marriages	213	Finance	218
British Legation	476	Government	218
Capital	216	Hydrography	218
Climate	214	Language	217
Commerce	216	Legislature	218
Communications	216	Live Stock	218-9
Debt	215	Local Government	218
Defence	215	Manufactures	219
Dependencies	216-7	Mines and Minerals	219
Education	215	Ministry	218
Emigration	213	Monetary System	219
Faroes	216	Physiography	217-8
Finance	215	President	218
Government	214	Production and Industry	218-9
Greenland	213, 217	Provinces	217
Iceland	216-7	Shipping	219
Judicature	215	Towns	219
Legislature	215	Weights, Measures and Currency	219
Live Stock	215-6	DOMINION OF CANADA	179-90
Local Government	215	DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND	347-50
Manufactures	216	Don Cossacks (Russia)	385
Mercantile Marine	216	Dongola (Sudan)	231, 234
Mines and Minerals	216	Dortmund (Prussia)	255
Ministry	215	Double Stars (Stellar System)	11
Monetary System	216	Douglas (Isle of Man)	144
Physiography	213-4	Dover (Delaware)	454
Population and Area	213	Dover (New Hampshire)	457
Production and Industry	215-6	Dragonera Island (Spain)	407
Provinces	213	Drenthe (Netherlands)	337
Races and Religions	213	Dresden (Saxony)	248, 255, 257
Royal Family	214	Duala (Cameroon)	263
Shipping	216	Dub'in (Ireland)	118, 140, 143
Sovereign Ruler	214	Dublin University (Ireland)	134
Towns	216	Duchies of German Empire	248, 259-60
Universities	215	Duisberg (Prussia)	255
Weights, Measures and Currency	216	Duluth (Minnesota)	456
West Indian Possessions	217	Duma, The (Russia)	386-9
Denver (U.S.A.)	452, 453	Dundee (Scotland)	118, 140
Derby (England)	188, 140	Dungarpur State (India)	303
Desertas, The (Madeira)	374	Durban (Natal)	434, 437
Des Moines (Iowa)	455	Durham University (United Kingdom)	134
Dessau (Anhalt)	248, 259	Dusseldorf (Prussia)	255
Detmold (Lippe)	248, 260		
Detroit (U.S.A.)	452, 456		
Dewas State, Junior (India)	303	EARTH, THE (Solar System)	3-4
Dewas State, Senior (India)	303	Age of (Chronological Notes)	13
Dharampur State (India)	303	Atmosphere (Meteorological Notes)	15
Dhar State (India)	303	Climate (Europe—Antarctic)	19-57
Dholpur State (India)	303	Continents (Europe—Antarctic)	19-57
Dhrangadra State (India)	303	Diameter (Solar System)	3-4
Diarbekir (Turkey)	424	Distance from Sun (Solar System)	2
Diego Alvarez (Gough Island)	172	Ethnology (Europe—Australia)	19-53
Diego Garcia (Mauritius)	162	Geology (Chronological Notes)	13
Dijon (France)	241	Land and Water (Solar System)	4
Dilli (Timor)	377-8	Motion (Solar System)	2, 4
Dindings (Penang)	169	Nations (Nations of the World)	62-63
Direction Island (Cocos Islands)	169	Population (Nations of the World)	62-63
Diu (Portuguese India)	377	Rainfall (Meteorological Notes)	16
Dobrudja (Rumania)	380, 381	Religions (Europe—Australasia)	19-53
Dollart (Netherlands)	337, 338	Shape (Solar System)	3-4
Dominica (Leeward Islands)	151, 159	Size (Solar System)	3-4
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	217-9	Weather (Solar System)	5, 16

	PAGE		PAGE
East Africa (German Colonies).....	268	EGYPT—continued.....	
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE	149, 153-4	Monetary System	230
East Cape (Asia)	25	Nationalities	223, 224
Eastern China Railway (China)	199	Nile Valley	224
Eastern Rumelia (Bulgaria)	176	Ottoman High Commission	225
East Ham (England).....	118, 140	Physiography	224
East London (Cape Province)	435	Police	227
East Russia (Russia)	385	Population and Area	223
ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF	220-22	Production and Industry	228-9
Agriculture	222	Provinces (<i>Mudirias</i>)	223
American Legation	476	Races	223, 224
Area and Population	220	Religions	223, 224
British Legation	476	Royal Family	225
Capital	222	Shipping	230
Commerce	222	Sovereign Ruler.....	225
Communications	222	Sudan	231-4
Debt	222	Suez Canal	412-3
Education.....	222	Towns	230
Finance	222	Trade.....	229
Galápagos Islands	220	Universities	227
Government.....	221	Upper Egypt	223
Judicature	221	Weights, Measures and Currency	230
Legislature	221	Eisenach (Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach)	259
Live Stock	222	Ekaterinoslav (Russia)	395
Local Government	221	El Arish (Egypt)	223
Manufactures	222	Elberfeld (Prussia)	255
Mercantile Marine	222	Electrons and Atoms (Stellar System)	12
Mines and Minerals	222	Elfsborg (Sweden).....	414
Monetary System	222	El Hassa (Turkish Arabia)	69, 70
President	221	Ella (Greece)	265
Production and Industry	222	Elizabeth (New Jersey)	457
Provinces	220	El Katar (Uman)	359
Shipping	222	El Katr (Turkish Arabia)	69
Towns	222	Ellice Islands (Pacific).....	164
University	222	Elobey Islands (Spain).....	411
Weights, Measures and Currency	222	El Rey, Chaffarinas (Spain)	411
Edinburgh (Scotland)	118, 140	El Rey Island (Spain)	407
Edinburgh University (Scotland)	134	Emilia (Italy)	308
Edmonton (Alberta).....	179, 184, 186	England	121, 140
EGYPT	223-34	American Consuls in	489
Agriculture	228-9	England and Wales	141
American Agency	477	Finances of	140
Arabian Desert	224	English Counties	141
Area and Population	223	Entebbe (Uganda)	173
Army and Military System	227	Entre Minho e Douro (Portugal)	373
Boundaries	224	Epochs and Eras (Chronological Notes)	13
British Agency	225, 476-7	Equatorial Current (Meteorological Notes).....	15
British Army of Occupation	225, 227	Erfurt (Prussia)	253
Budget	227	Erie (Pennsylvania)	459
Capital	230	ERITREA, ITALIAN COLONY OF	215
Caravan Routes	230	Erzeroum (Turkey)	424, 426
Commerce	229	Eskimo Race (America).....	39
Communications	229-30	Esapalmador Island (Spain)	407
Cotton Production	229	Essen (Prussia)	255
Council of Ministers.....	226	Estramadura (Spain)	406
Debt	228	Estremadura (Portugal).....	373
Dual Control	225	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	65
Education.....	227	Ethnological Periods (Chronological Notes)	13
Fayum	224	Euboea (Greece).....	265
Finance.....	227	Euritania (Greece)	265
Foreign Residents.....	223	EUROPE, CONTINENT OF	18-22
Government	224-5	Area	19
Irrigation.....	228	Climate.....	21
Judicature	226	Coasts	19
Khédive	225	Ethnography	22
Legislature	226	Extent	19
Libyan Desert.....	224	Hydrography	20-21
Live Stock	220	Map	18
Local Government	226	Nations of	19
Lower Egypt	223	Physiography	19-21
Manufactures	229	Population	19
Mercantile Marine	230	Position	19
Mines and Minerals	229	Relief	19-20
Ministry	226	Religions	22

	PAGE		PAGE
FAEROES (Denmark).....	314	FRANCE (FRENCH REPUBLIC)—continued.	
Fairs in Russia (Internal Trade).....	393	Mines and Minerals.....	240
FALKLAND ISLANDS.....	113, 154	Ministry.....	237
Fall River (U.S.A.).....	452, 456	Monetary System.....	241
Falster (Denmark).....	314	Morocco.....	242, 244, 333-4
Fanning Island (Pacific).....	164	Nationalities.....	236
Faridkot State (India).....	303	Navy.....	238-9
Fars (Persia).....	365	New Caledonia.....	247
Fayum (Egypt).....	230	Occupations of the People.....	240
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.....	270	Physiography.....	236-7
Federated Malay States Loan (Siam).....	404	Population and Area.....	235, 236
Ferghana (Central Asia).....	386	Posts and Telegraphs.....	241
Fernando Po (Spain).....	411	President.....	237
Ferrara (Italy).....	308, 314	Production and Industry.....	240-1
Fez (Morocco).....	335	Provinces.....	235
Fezzan (Tripoli).....	315	Races.....	236
FLJI.....	155	Railways.....	241
Financial Commission (Greece).....	267	Religions.....	236
FINLAND (Russia).....	385, 386, 395	Réunion.....	244, 246
Finmarken (Norway).....	354, 355	Sahara.....	245-6
Flanders (Belgium).....	100	Senate.....	237-8
Flanders Province (France).....	235	Shipping.....	241
Florence (Italy).....	314	Telegraphs and Telephones.....	241
Flores, Eastern (Timor).....	344	Tongking.....	243
Flores (Uruguay).....	464	Towns.....	241
FLORIDA STATE.....	454	Trade.....	240-1, 243
Florida (Uruguay).....	464, 466	Tunis.....	242, 244
Foix (France).....	235	Universities.....	239
Formentara (Spain).....	407	Weights, Measures and Currency.....	241
FORMOSA.....	321	Franche Comté (France).....	235
Fort Worth (Texas).....	459	Franconia (Bavaria).....	236
FRANCE (FRENCH REPUBLIC).....	235-247	Frankfort (Kentucky).....	455
Agriculture.....	240	Frankfort on Main (Prussia).....	255
Algeria.....	241	Fredericton (New Brunswick).....	179, 187
American Embassy.....	477-8	Freetown (Sierra Leone).....	112, 168
Area and Population.....	235, 236	Freiburg District (Baden).....	258
Army and Military System.....	238	FRENCH ASIA.....	242, 243
Assemblée Nationale.....	237-8	" COLONIES.....	242-7
Births, Deaths and Marriages.....	236	" EAST AFRICA.....	246
Boundaries.....	236	" EQUATORIAL AFRICA.....	245
British Embassy.....	477	" GUIANA.....	247
Budget.....	239-40	" GUINEA.....	245
Cambodia.....	243	" INDIA.....	243
Capital.....	241	" INDO-CHINA.....	243
Census Results 1856-1911.....	236	" MOROCCO.....	333-4
Chamber of Deputies.....	237-8	" SAHARA.....	245-6
Cochin China.....	243	" WEST AFRICA.....	244-5
Colonies.....	242-7	Fribourg (Switzerland).....	418, 422
Commerce.....	240-41	Friendly Islands (Pacific).....	164
Communications.....	241	Friesland (Netherlands).....	337
Corsica.....	235	Frigid Zones (Meteorological Notes).....	15
Debt.....	240	Fuchow (China).....	195, 200
Density of the Population.....	236	Fuerteventura (Spain).....	407
Departments and Capitals.....	235	Fuji-yama (Japan).....	316
Education.....	239	Funchal (Madeira).....	373, 376
Finance.....	239-40	Fünen (Denmark).....	213
Fisheries.....	240	Gabes (Tunis).....	244
Foreign Residents.....	236	Gabun (French Africa).....	245
Forestry.....	240	Gäffeborg (Sweden).....	414
French Africa.....	244-6	Galápagos Islands (Ecuador).....	220
" America.....	247	Galatz (Rumania).....	384
" Asia.....	243	Galicia (Austria).....	94
" Oceania.....	247	Galicia (Spain).....	406
Government.....	237-8	GAMBIA.....	150, 155-6
Judicature.....	238	Gambier Islands (French Pacific).....	247
Laos.....	243	Gara (Arabia).....	70
Legislature.....	237-8	Gartok (Tibet).....	208
Live Stock.....	240	Garwhal (Tehri) State (India).....	303, 307
Local Government.....	242	Gascony (France).....	235
Madagascar.....	246	Gateshead (England).....	118, 140
Manufactures.....	240	Gatun (Panama Canal Zone).....	463
Martinique.....	247	Gatun Lake (Panama).....	360
Mercantile Marine.....	241	Gazaland (Portuguese East Africa).....	379
Metric System.....	247		

	PAGE		PAGE
Gegenschein or Counterglow	3	GERMAN EMPIRE—continued.	
Gelsenkirchen (Prussia)	255	War Treasure	253
Geneva (Switzerland)	418, 422	Weights, Measures and Currency	255
Genoa (Italy)	314	GERMAN KAMERUN	262, 263
Geological Periods (Chronological Notes) ...	13	" NEW GUINEA	263-4
Georgetown (British Guiana)	148	" SOUTH WEST AFRICA	262-3
GEORGIA STATE	454	" SPHERE OF INTEREST (China)	262, 264
Gera (Reuss)	248, 260	Ghent (Belgium)	100, 104
GERMAN EAST AFRICA	262	GIBRALTAR	112, 156
GERMAN EMPIRE	248-264	Gijón (Spain)	411
Agriculture	254	Gilan (Persia)	365
American Embassy	478-9	Gilbert Islands (Pacific)	164
Area and Population	248	Glasgow (Scotland)	112, 140
Army and Military System	251	Glasgow University (Scotland)	134
Births, Deaths and Marriages	248	Glarus (Switzerland)	412
British Embassy	478	Goa (Portuguese India)	377
Budget	253	GOLD COAST	150, 156-7
Bundesrat	250	Gomera (Spain)	411
Canals	255	Gondal State (India)	393
Capital	255	Göteborg (Sweden)	414
Capitals of States	248, 256-261	Gotland (Sweden)	414
Climate	249	Gough Island (Tristan da Cunha)	172
Colonies	262-4	Graham's Land (Falkland Islands)	154
Commerce	254-5, 261	Grahamstown (Cape Province)	435
Communications	255	Granada (Nicaragua)	351, 353
Constitution and Government	250-1	Granada (Spain)	406
Debt	253	Grand Canary (Spain)	407
Defence	251-2	Grand Duchies (German Empire)	248, 258-9
Duchies	248, 259-60	Grand Duchy of Luxemburg	325-6
Education	253	Grand Rapids (U.S.A.)	452, 456
Emperor	250	Grand Turk (Turks Islands)	151, 172
Executive Government	250	Grätz (Austria)	94, 97
Finance	253	GREAT BRITAIN, <i>see</i> UNITED KINGDOM	121-143
Fisheries	254	Great Plain of India, The	276-9
German Africa	262-3	Great Russia (Russia)	385
" Asia	264	Greco-Italic Races (Europe)	22
" Pacific	263-4	GREECE, KINGDOM OF	265-8
Grand Duchies	248, 258-9	Agriculture	268
Hanse Towns	248, 260-1	American Legation	479
Hydrography	249	Area and Population	265
Imperial and Royal Family	250	British Legation	479
Increase of the People	248	Capital	268
Judicature	251	Commerce	268
Kingdoms	248, 256-8	Communications	268
Language	249	Corinth Canal	268
Legislature	251	Debt	267-8
Live Stock	254	Defence	267
Manufactures	254	Education	267
Mercantile Marine	255	Finance	267-8
Mines and Minerals	254	Government	266-7
Ministry	250	Hydrography	266
Monetary System	255	International Financial Commission	268
Nationalities	249	Judicature	267
Navy	251-2	Legislature	267
Occupations of the People	254	Live Stock	268
Pensions	253-4	Local Government	267
Physiography	249	Manufactures	268
Population and Area	248	Mercantile Marine	268
Posts and Telegraphs	255	Mines and Minerals	268
Principalities	248, 260	Ministry	267
Production and Industry	254	Monetary System	268
Prussia	248, 256	Physiography	265-6
Railways	255	Population and Area	265
Reichsland	248, 261	Production and Industry	268
Reichstag	250, 251	Races and Religions	265
Relief	249	Royal Family	266
Religions and Races	249	Shipping	268
Shipping	253	Sovereign Ruler	266
Sovereign Ruler	250	Towns	268
Telegraphs and Telephones	255	University	267
Towns	255	War with Turkey	266
Trade	254-5	Weights, Measures and Currency	268
Trade with United Kingdom	261	GREENLAND (Danish)	212, 217
Universities	253	Grelz (Reuss)	248, 260

	PAGE
Grenada (Windward Islands).....	151, 174
Grenadines (Windward Islands)	174
Grenoble (France)	241
Greytown (Nicaragua).....	353
Griend (Netherlands)	338
Grisons (Switzerland)	418
Groningen (Netherlands)	337
Guadalajara (Mexico)	329
Guadeloupe (French)	247
Guam (U.S.A.)	462
Guatemala (Central America)	40
Guatemala (Guatemala).....	271
GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.....	269-71
Agriculture	270-1
American Legation	479
Area and Population	269
British Legation	479
Capital	271
Climate	270
Commerce	271
Communications	271
Debt	270
Defence.....	270
Departments and Capitals.....	269
Education	270
External Trade	271
Finance.....	270
Government	270
Judicature	270
Language	269
Legislature	270
Live Stock	271
Local Government	270
Manufactures	271
Mines and Minerals	271
Ministry	270
Monetary System	271
President.....	270
Production and Industry	270-1
Shipping	271
Towns	271
Weights, Measures and Currency	271
Guayaquil (Ecuador).....	222
Guelders (Netherlands)	337
Guelp (Ontario)	185
Guernsey (Channel Islands)	144
Guiana, French	242, 247
Guiana, Netherlands'	344
Guinea (French West Africa)	245
Guinea, Portuguese	378
Guinea, Spanish (Spain)	411
Gulf Stream, The (Meteorological Notes) ..	16
Gurkhas (Nepal)	335
Guyenne (France).....	235
Wadar (Oman).....	358
WALIOR STATE	303, 304
Waarlem (Netherlands)	341
Wadramut (Arabia).....	69, 70
Wadramut Coast (Aden).....	70, 300-1
Wague, The (Netherlands).....	341
Wainaut (Belgium)	100
HAITI, REPUBLIC OF	272-4
Agriculture	273
American Legation	479
Area and Population	272
British Legation	479
Capital	274
Climate.....	272
Commerce	273-4
Communications	274
Debt	273
Departments and Capitals.....	272

HAITI, REPUBLIC OF—continued.

	PAGE
Education	273
Finance.....	273
Government	272-3
Judicature	273
Language	272
Legislature	273
Local Government	273
Manufactures	273
Mercantile Marine	274
Mines and Minerals	273
Ministry	273
Physiography	272
President	273
Production and Industry	273
Shipping	274
Towns	274
Weights, Measures and Currency	274
Halfa (Sudan)	231, 234
Halifax (England)	118, 140
Halifax (Nova Scotia)	179, 187
Halland (Sweden)	414
Halle on Saale (Prussia)	255
Hamad (Arabia).....	69
Hamadan (Persia).....	365, 369
Hamburg (Hanse Towns)	248, 255, 260
Hamilton (Bermuda)	147
Hamilton (Ontario)	185
Hamitic Races (Africa)	35
Hangchow (China)	195, 200
Hankow (China).....	200
Hanow (French Indo-China)	243
Hanover (Prussia).....	256
Hanse Towns (German Empire)	248, 260
British Consulates	270
Harbour Grace (Newfoundland)	246
Harrisburg (Pennsylvania).....	458
Hartford (Connecticut)	453
Havana (Cuba)	209, 212
HAWAII TERRITORY	454, 463
Hebrew Chronology	14
Hedemarken (Norway)	354
Hejaz (Turkish Arabia).....	69, 70
Helena (Montana).....	457
Hellenes, King of the (Greece).....	266
Helsingfors (Finland)	396
Herat (Afghanistan)	68
Hereroland (German S.-W. Africa).....	263
Herne Island (Spain)	411
HERZEGOVINA AND BOSNIA.....	91, 94
HESSE, GRAND DUKE OF	258
British Chargé d'Affaires	478
Hesse-Nassau (Prussia)	256
Hierro (Spain)	407
Hill Tippera State (India)	396
Himalayas, The (India)	278
Hindu Chronology	14
Hiroshima (Japan)	320
Hispaniola (West Indies)	42, 150, 272
Hjälmarén Lake (Sweden)	414
Hobart, Tasmania	74, 87
Hoboken (New Jersey)	457
Hohenzollern Province (Prussia).....	256
Hokkaido (Japan).....	316
Hoko-to (Japan).....	316
Hondo (Japan)	316
HONDURAS, BRITISH	142-9
HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.....	274-6
Agriculture	275
American Legation	479
Area and Population	274
Births, Deaths and Marriages	274
British Legation	479
Capital	276

	PAGE		PAGE
HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF—continued.		Idar State (India)	303
Climate.....	275	Iñu (Spain)	334, 411
Commerce	276	Ile de France (French Province)	235
Communications	276	Ile des Saintes (French America)	247
Debt	275	ILLINOIS STATE	454-5
Departments and Capitals.....	274	Inaccessible Island (Tristan da Cunha)	172
Education	275	Indefatigable Island (Ecuador)	221
Finance.....	275	INDIANA STATE	455
Government	275	Indianapolis (U.S.A.)	452, 455
Judicature	275	INDIEN EMPIRE	277-307
Language.....	274	Agriculture.....	291-2
Legislature	275	Area and Population	277
Live Stock	275	Births, Deaths and Marriages	277
Manufactures.....	275	Boundaries	276
Mercantile Marine	276	Capital	294
Mines and Minerals	275	Capitals of Provinces	277
Ministry	275	Census of 1911.....	277
Physiography	274-5	Chronology	14
President.....	275	Commerce	293
Production and Industry	275	Communications	293-4
Shipping	276	Constitution and Government.....	287
Towns	276	Cotton Industry.....	292
University	275	Council	287
Weights, Measures and Currency	276	Council of Governor-General	288
HONG KONG	157-8	Debt	290
Honolulu (Hawaii)	463	Defence.....	290
Hotentots (Africa)	35	Departments of Government	289
Houston (Texas).....	459	Education	291
Huddersfield (England).....	118-40	Executive Government	288
Huê (French Indo China)	243	Finance.....	291
Hull (England).....	118, 140	Forestry	292
Hull (Quebec).....	186	Governor-General	288
Humayun (India).....	281	Historical Sketch	280-6
Humboldt Current (Meteorological Notes).....	16	India Office, London.....	288
HUNGARY, KINGDOM OF	97-100	Irrigation	292
Agriculture	100	Judicature	290
American Consulates	473	King-Emperor	287
Area and Population	97	Languages	278
Births, Deaths and Marriages	97	Legislature	288
British Consulates	473	Local Government	289-90
Capital	100	Manufactures	292-3
Communications	100	Map of New Provincial Boundaries	276
Debt	99	Mercantile Marine	294
Education	99	Mines and Minerals	292
Finance.....	99	Monetary System	294
Fisheries	100	Municipalities	290
Forestry	100	Nationalities	278
Government	98-9	Native States	302-7
Judicature	99	Occupations of the People.....	291
Language.....	98	Opium	292
Legislature	99	Physiography.....	278-9
Live Stock	100	Production and Industry	291-3
Local Government	99	Provinces and Capitals	277, 295-301
Manufactures	100	Races and Religions.....	278, 295-307
Mercantile Marine	100	Railways	293-4
Mines and Minerals	100	Secretariat	289
Ministry	99	Secretary of State.....	287
Physiography	98	Shipping	294
Production and Industry	100	States and Capitals	304-7
Provinces	98	Tariff.....	293
Races and Religions.....	98	Towns	294
Shipping	100	Trade.....	293
Sovereign Ruler	91, 98	Universities.....	291
Towns	100	Viceroy	288
Universities.....	99	Weights, Measures and Currency	294
Huon Islands (French Pacific)	247	Indians of Central America	41
Hydr Ali (India)	283	Indians of North America	39
HYDERABAD STATE	303, 304	Indians of South America	48
Hyderabad (India).....	118, 294	Indian Territory (Oklahoma)	458
ICELAND	216-7	INDORE STATE	303, 304-5
Ichang (China)	200	Inhabane (Portuguese East Africa)	379
IDAHO STATE	454	Insular Climate (Meteorological Notes)	15
		Invercargill (New Zealand)	350
		IOWA STATE	455

	PAGE		PAGE
Iquique (Chile)	291, 194	Jahangir (India)	261
Iquitos (Peru)	378	JAIPUR STATE	303, 305
Irak Ajmi (Persia)	365	Jaipur (India)	128, 305
Iran Plateau (Asia)	27	Jaisalmer State (India)	303
IRELAND	221, 143	Jaluit (Marshall Islands)	264
American Consuls in	469	JAMAICA	190-7, 198-9
Finances of	140	James Island (Equador)	221
Irish Counties	143	Jamestown (St. Helena)	166
Irkutsk (Siberia)	386, 395	Jamestown (U.S.A.)	P. 452, 457
Iron Gates of the Danube (Rumania)	381	JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	305
Isabella II. Island (Spain)	411	Jämtland (Sweden)	414
Isfahan (Persia)	365, 369	Janina (Turkey)	423
Island of Meroc (Sudan)	232	Janjira State (India)	303
ISLANDS, EAST INDIA	23	Jaora State (India)	303
" ROUND AFRICA	31	Jap (German Pacific)	262, 264
" ROUND SOUTH AMERICA	45	JAPAN, EMPIRE OF	316-22
" WEST INDIA	42	Agriculture	319
" WORLD'S LARGEST	30	American Embassy	480
Isle of Man (British Empire)	112, 144	Area and Population	316
Isle of Pines (Cuba)	210	Births, Deaths and Marriages	316
Isle of Pines (French Pacific)	247	British Embassy	480
Ismaïlia (Egypt)	223, 230	Capital	320
Ismid (Turkey)	424	Cho-Sen (Korea)	321
Istria (Austria)	94	Climate	317
ITALIAN SOMALILAND	315	Commerce	319-20
ITALY, KINGDOM OF	308-15	Communications	320
Agriculture	313	Debt	319
American Embassy	480	Defence	318
Area and Population	308	Dependencies	321-2
Benadir, or Italian Somaliland	315	Education	319
Births, Deaths and Marriages	309	External Trade	319-20
British Embassy	479-80	Finance	319
Capital	314	Foreign Residents	316
Climate	310	Formosa	321
Colonies	314-5	Government	317
Commerce	313-4	Hokoto (Pescadores)	321
Communications	314	Judicature	317
Compartimentos	308	Karafuto (Sakalin)	322
Debt	313	Korea	321
Defence	311-2	Kwang Tung	322
Education	312	Legislature	317
Eritrea	314, 315	Live Stock	319
Finance	312-3	Local Government	317
Government	310	Manufactures	319
Islands	310	Mercantile Marine	320
Judicature	311	" Mikado," meaning of	317
Legislature	311	Mines and Minerals	319
Live Stock	313	Ministry	317
Local Government	311	Monetary System	320
Manufactures	313	Pescadores	322
Mercantile Marine	314	Physiography	316-17
Mines and Minerals	313	Production and Industry	319
Ministry	311	Provinces	316
Monetary System	314	Religions	316
Physiography	309-10	Royal Family	317
Production and Industry	313	Sakhalin	322
Races and Religions	309	Shipping	320
Royal Family	310-11	Sovereign Ruler	317
Sardinia	308, 310	Taiwan (Formosa)	321
Shipping	314	Towns	320
Sicily	308, 310	Universities	319
Somaliland	314, 315	Weights, Measures and Currency	320
Sovereign Ruler	310	Jarlsberg and Laurvik (Norway)	324
Tientsin Concession	314, 315	Jassy (Rumania)	320, 324
Towns	314	Java (Netherlands India)	324, 343
Tripoli	314, 315	Jefferson City (Missouri)	466
Universities	312	Jerez (Spain)	411
Weights, Measures and Currency	314	Jering (Siam)	422
Ithaca (Greece)	265	Jersey (Channel Islands)	144
Iviza (Spain)	407	Jersey City (U.S.A.)	452, 467
Ivory Coast (French West Africa)	245	Jerusalem (Turkey)	230, 424
		Jewish Chronology	14
Jackson (Mississippi) ..	456	Jhalawar State (India)	303
Jagst (Württemberg) ..	257	Jibal (Arabia)	70

	PAGE		PAGE
Jind State (India)	303	Kimberley (Cape Province)	435
Jodhpur (Marwar) State (India)	303	Kingston (Jamaica)	151, 152
Johannesburg (Transvaal)	118, 435, 438	Kingston (Ontario)	125
Johnstown (Pennsylvania)	459	Kingstown (St. Vincent)	151, 174
JOHOR (Malay Peninsula)	172	Kioto (Japan)	380
Jokjakarta (Java)	343	Kirin (Manchuria)	200, 201
Jönköping (Sweden)	414, 417	Kishangar State (India)	303
Jubbulpore (India)	118	Kishenev (Russia)	365, 395
Jumaghar State (India)	303	Kiu-Shiu (Japan)	116
Juneau (Alaska)	453	Klapper Island (Java)	343
Junk Ceylon (Siam)	405	Kobé (Japan)	380
Jupiter (Planets)	8-9	Kodok (Sudan)	231, 234
Jutigalpa (Honduras)	274, 276	Kokand (Turkestan)	366, 395
Jutland (Denmark)	213	Koko Nor (Tibet)	202
		Kolhapur State (India)	303
Kaaba, The (Arabia)	70	Kolmar (Alsace)	261
Kabinda (Portuguese West Africa)	378, 379	Kolmar, League of	355
Kabul (Afghanistan)	68	Kongmun (China)	200
Kairwan (Tunis)	244	Konia (Turkey)	424
KÄRER WILHELMSLAND	263	Königsberg (Prussia)	256
Kalahari Plateau (German S.W. Africa)	263	Kopparberg (Sweden)	414
Kalat (India)	306	Kordofan (Sudan)	231
Kalat State (India)	303	KOREA, PENINSULA OF	221
Kalmar (Sweden)	414, 417	Korsakova (Sakhalin)	322
Kamchatka (Siberia)	386, 395	Kosovo (Turkey)	423
KAMERUN, GERMAN	263	Kota Bharu (Malay States)	171
Kampala (Uganda)	112, 173	Kotah State (India)	303
Kanazawa (Japan)	320	Koweit (Arabia)	69
Kandahar (Afghanistan)	68	Koweit (Persian Gulf)	301
Kangean Archipelago (Java)	343	Kowloon, British (Hong Kong)	157
Kano (Nigeria)	163	Kragojevatz (Serbia)	399, 402
Kansas City (U.S.A.)	452, 456	Kronoberg (Sweden)	414
KANSAS STATE	455	Krung Kao (Siam)	405
Kapurthala State (India)	303	Kuala Lumpur (Federated Malay States)	170
Karachi (India)	118, 294	Kuching (Sarawak)	112, 167
Karafuto (Japan)	316, 322	Kuhistan (Persia)	365
Karakoram Pass (Turkestan)	203	Kupang (Timor)	344
Karauli State (India)	303	Kurdistan (Turkey)	423, 424, 425-6
Karditsa (Greece)	265	Kuré (Japan)	320
Karimon Archipelago (Java)	343	Kuria Muria Islands (Aden)	301
Karman (Persia)	365, 369	Kurile Islands (Japan)	316
Karmanah (Persia)	365, 369	Kuro-Siwo Current (Meteorological Notes)	16
Karlruhe (Baden)	248, 258	Kutch State (India)	303
Karlruhe District (Baden)	258	Kuwet (Arabia)	69
Kars (Caucasia)	386	Kwang Chow Wan (French)	243
KASHMIR STATE	303, 305	KWANGTUNG	195
Kassala (Sudan)	231, 234		
Kasvin (Persia)	365, 369	Laaland (Denmark)	213
Katanga (Congo)	105	Labrador Coast (Newfoundland)	345, 346
Katmandu (Nepal)	336	Labuan (Straits Settlements)	169
Kattegat (Denmark)	213	Lacedemon (Greece)	265
Kazan (Russia)	385, 395	La Condamine (Monaco)	330
Kedah (Malay States)	171	Laconia (Greece)	265
Kelantan (Malay States)	170-1	Lado (Sudan)	234
Keltic Races (Europe)	22	Ladoga Lake (Russia)	382
KENTUCKY STATE	455	Ladron Islands (Guam)	462
Kerguelen Island (Madagascar)	246	Ladrones (Caroline Islands)	264
Kermadec Islands (New Zealand)	350	Laesø (Denmark)	214
Khalbar Oasis (Arabia)	70	Lagos (Nigeria)	112, 163
Khairpur State (India)	303	La Guaira (Venezuela)	470
Khamdo (Tibet)	202	Lahore (India)	118
Khamseh (Persia)	365	LAKES, THE LARGEST	35
Kharkov (Russia)	385, 395	Lampun (Siam)	403
Khartoum (Sudan)	231, 234	Languedoc (France)	235
KHIVA (Russia)	365	Lanzarote (Spain)	407
Khoi (Persia)	369	Laos (France)	243
Khoms (Tripoli)	315	Laos States (Siam)	402
Khorasan (Persia)	365	La Paz (Bolivia)	107
Khorasan (Afghanistan)	67	La Plata (Argentina)	73
KIAO CHAO	262, 264	Larissa (Greece)	262
Kiel (Prussia)	255	Las Bela State (India)	303
Kiev (Russia)	385, 395	Las Palmas (Spain)	407
Killmanjaro Mountain (German E. Africa)	262	Lawrence (Massachusetts)	496

	PAGE		PAGE
abanon (Turkey).....	484	Los Angeles (U.S.A.)	452, 453
acds (England).....	118, 140	LOUISIANA STATE.....	455
acds University (United Kingdom).....	134	Louisville (U.S.A.)	452, 453
ADWARD ISLANDS	151, 159-60	Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay)	379
aghorn (Italy).....	314	Low Archipelago (French Pacific)	479
e Havre (France).....	241	"Low Countries," The	101
elester (England).....	118, 140	Lowell (U.S.A.)	452, 456
elister Province (Ireland)	143	Loyalty Islands (French Pacific).....	447
elpeig (Saxony).....	255	Lübeck Division (Oldenburg).....	259
emberg (Austria).....	97	Lübeck (Hanse Towns).....	248, 260
eon (Mexico).....	329	Lucerne (Switzerland).....	418, 422
eon (Nicaragua)	353	Luchu Islands (Japan)	316
eon (Spain).....	406	Lucknow (India)	118, 207
eskovatz (Servia).....	408	Luristan (Persia)	305
ettic Tribes (Europe).....	22	LUXEMBURG, GRAND DUCHY OF	325-6
euos (Greece).....	265	American Legation	481
eyton (England)	118, 140	Area and Population	325
hasa (Tibet).....	202	British Legation	481
IBERIA, REPUBLIC OF	323-4	Capital	326
American Legation	480	Commerce	326
Area and Population	323	Communications	326
British Consulate-General.....	480	Finance	326
Capital	324	Judicature	326
Communications	324	Legislature	325
Debt	324	Physiography	325
Education.....	324	Production and Industry	326
Finance.....	324	Sovereign	325
Government	323	Towns	326
Judicature	323	Weights, Measures and Currency	326
Language	323	Luxemburg (Belgium).....	300
Legislature	323	Luzon (Philippine Islands).....	461
Minerals	324	Lynn (Massachusetts).....	456
Monetary System	324	Lyonnais (France).....	235
Physiography	323	Lyons (France)	241
President	323		
Production and Industry	324	Macassar (Célèbes).....	344
Races and Religions	323	Macedonian Chronology.....	14
Shipping	324	MADAGASCAR (France).....	246
Towns	324	Madeira (Portugal)	374
Weights, Measures and Currency	324	Madison (Wisconsin).....	460
byan Desert (Egypt).....	224	MADRAS PRESIDENCY	277, 295
BOHTENSTEIN, PRINCIPALITY OF	324-5	MADRAS STATES	307
ège (Belgium).....	104	Madras (India)	118, 295
guria (Italy).....	308	Madrid (Spain)	406, 411
île (France).....	241	Madura (India)	118, 294
ma (Peru).....	372	Madura (Netherlands India).....	343
mbourg (Belgium).....	100	Maelstrom, The (Norway)	355
mburg (Netherlands)	337	Mafeking (South Africa).....	112
moges (France).....	241	Margarita Islands (Venezuela)	467
moulin (France).....	235	Magdeburg (Prussia).....	255, 256
ncolin (Nebraska)	457	Magnesia (Greece).....	265
PF, PRINCIPALITY OF	248, 260	Mahé (French).....	243
abon (Portugal).....	376	Mahomedan, <i>see</i> Muhammadan.	
ster and Mandal (Norway).....	354	Mahra (Arabia).....	70
thuanian Tribes (Europe)	22	Mahrattas, The (India)	281
ttle Rock (Arkansas).....	453	Maine (France).....	235
ttle Russia (Russia).....	385	MAINE STATE.....	455
u Kung (Weihsaiwei).....	273	Majorca (Spain).....	407
verpool (England).....	118, 140	Malacca (Straits Settlements).....	169-70
verpool University (United Kingdom).....	134	Malaga (Spain)	406, 411
anda (Portuguese West Africa)	376	Mälaren Lake (Sweden)	414
dz (Poland).....	395	Malay Peninsula (Siam)	403
mbardy (Italy).....	308	Maldive Archipelago (Ceylon)	152
mbok (Netherlands India)	244	Malines (Belgium).....	104
ms (Togoland)	263	Mallorca (Spain).....	407
ndon (British Empire).....	48, 118	Malmöhus (Sweden).....	414
ndon, Distances from European Capitals	326	MALTA	112, 160-1
ndon, City of (United Kingdom).....	140	Mamuret el Aziz (Turkey).....	484
ndon, County of (England)	141	Managua (Nicaragua).....	351, 383
ndon (Ontario)	125	Manchester (England).....	118, 140
ndon, Treaty of (Netherlands)	339	Manchester (New Hampshire).....	487
ndon University (United Kingdom).....	134	Manchester University (United Kingdom).....	134
raïne (French Province)	235		
raïne (Reichsland).....	261	MANCHURIA	195, 200-1

	PAGE		PAGE
Mandalay (India)	118, 298	Meiningen (Saxe-Meiningen)	260
Mandi State (India)	303	Mejliss or Legislature (Persia)	307
Manila (Philippine Islands)	451, 462	Mekong River (Siam)	402
MAN, ISLE OF	112, 144	Melbourne (Victoria)	83, 128
Manipur State (India)	303	Melilla (Spain)	411
MANITOBA, PROVINCE OF	179, 187-8	Memphis (U.S.A.)	452, 459
Agriculture	188	Menado (Celebes)	344
Area and Population	187	Menam River (Siam)	403
Capital	188	Menufia (Egypt)	223
Commerce	188	Mequinez (Morocco)	335
Government	187	Mercedes (Uruguay)	466
Judicature	187-8	Mercury (Planets)	6-7
Legislature	187	Merida (Mexico)	320
Population and Area	187	Meroe, Island of (Sudan)	232
Production and Industry	188	Merowe (Sudan)	234
Towns	188	Meshek (Persia)	369
Manua Group (Samoan Islands)	264	Messenia (Greece)	265
Mannheim (Baden)	255, 258	Messina (Sicily)	314
Mannheim District (Baden)	258	Mesopotamia (Turkey)	426
Mansura (Egypt)	223, 230	METEOROLOGICAL NOTES	15-16
Maoris (New Zealand)	349	Atmosphere, The	15
MAPS:—		Atmospheric Movements	15-16
Africa	32	Ocean Currents	16
Asia	24	Rainfall	16
Australasia	51	Zones	15
Balkan Peninsula	422	Metric System (France)	247
Bengal, Bihar and Assam	276	Metric System Converted to English	119
Central America	41	Metz (Lorraine)	261
Europe	18	MEWAR (UDAIPUR) STATE	305
North America	36	Mexico, City of	320
North Polar Regions	54	MEXICO, REPUBLIC OF	327-9
Oceania	53	Agriculture	329
South America	44	American Embassy	481
South Polar Regions	58	Area and Population	327
West Indies	43	British Legation	481
Maracaibo Lake (Venezuela)	468	Capital	329
Maracaibo, Town (Venezuela)	470	Commerce	329
Marche (France)	235	Communications	329
Marches (Italy)	308	Debt	329
Marianne Islands (U.S.A.)	462	Education	329
Mariannes (Caroline Islands)	264	Finance	329
Marie Galante (French America)	247	Government	328
Marken (Netherlands)	338	History	328
Marquessa (French Pacific)	247	Judicature	328
Marrakesh (Morocco)	335	Language	327
Mars (Planets)	8	Legislature	328
Marseilles (France)	241	Live Stock	329
Marshall Islands (Kaiser Wilhelmsland)	264	Local Government	328
Marwar (Jodhpur) State (India)	307	Manufactures	329
MARYLAND STATE	455-6	Mercantile Marine	329
Maseru (Basutoland)	112, 146	Mines and Minerals	329
Mashonaland (Rhodesia)	165-6	Ministry	328
MASSACHUSETTS STATE	456	Monetary System	329
Matagalpa (Nicaragua)	351	Physiography	327-8
Mataria (Egypt)	230	President	328
Matrah (Oman)	359	Production and Industry	329
Mauritania (French West Africa)	244-5	Religion	327
MAURITIUS	161-2	Shipping	329
Mayence (Hesse)	235, 258	States and Capitals	327
Mayflower, The (U.S.A.)	441	Towns	329
Mayotte Islands (Madagascar)	246	Weights, Measures and Currency	329
Mazagan (Morocco)	335	MICHIGAN STATE	456
Mazandaran (Persia)	365	Middle Congo (French West Africa)	248
Mbabwe (Swaziland)	112, 171	Middlesbrough (England)	112, 140
Mecca (Arabia)	70	Midnight Sun, The (Norway)	15, 255
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, GRAND DUCHY		"Mikado," meaning of (Japan), note	327
OF	248, 258-9	Milan (Italy)	314
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, GRAND DUCHY		Milky Way, The (Stella System)	11
OF	248, 259	Milwaukee (U.S.A.)	452, 456
Medang (Sumatra)	343	Minneapolis (U.S.A.)	452, 456
Medina (Arabia)	70	MINNESOTA STATE	456
Mediterranean Drainage (Europe)	20	Minorca (Spain)	407
Meerut (India)	112, 294, 297	Minor Planets (Planets)	8
Mehallet el Kubra (Egypt)	230	Minsk (Russia)	325

	PAGE		PAGE
Miquelon (French)	247	MOROCCO (FRENCH PROTECTORATE)— <i>contd.</i>	
Miraflores (Panama Canal Zone)	463	Climate	334
Mississippi-Missouri (North America)	38	Commerce	334-5
MISSISSIPPI STATE	456	Communications	335
MISSOURI STATE	456	Foreign Residents	333
Mobile (Alabama)	453	Government	334
Mogadicho (Italian Somaliland)	315	Language	333
Mogul Empire (India)	280-1	Live Stock	334
Mokha (Arabia)	70	Manufactures	334
Moldavia (Rumania)	380	Mines and Minerals	334
Molucca Archipelago (Ternate)	344	Monetary System	335
MONACO, PRINCIPALITY OF	330	Physiography	333-4
British Consulates	481	Production and Industry	334
Monastir (Tunis)	244	Races and Religions	333
Monastir (Turkey)	424	Spanish possessions	411
MONEY SYSTEMS:—		Towns	335
Of United Kingdom	120, 334	Weights, Measures and Currency	335
Of British Dominions	120	Morvi State (India)	303
Of Other Countries (see conclusion of each article).		Moscow (Russia)	48, 395
Mongalia (Sudan)	231	Mosquito Indians (Nicaragua)	351
MONGOLIA	201-2	Mossamedes (Angola)	378
Mongolic Race (Asia)	30	Mosul (Turkey)	430
Monroe Doctrine (U.S.A.)	441	MOUNTAINS, THE HIGHEST	22
Monrovia (Liberia)	323, 324	Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)	379
Montserrat (Leeward Islands)	151	Mühlhausen (Reichsland)	261
Monsoon Area (Asia)	29	Mülheim (Prussia)	255
Monsoons (Meteorological Notes)	15	Munster Province (Ireland)	143
MONTE CARLO	456-7	Muhammadan Chronology	14
Monte Carlo (Monaco)	330	Muhammadans, see Continents & Countries	
MONTENEGRO, KINGDOM OF	331-2	Mukden (Manchuria)	201
Agriculture	332	Munich (Bavaria)	255, 257
American Legation	481	Muni River Settlements (Spain)	411
Area and Population	331	Murcia (Spain)	406
British Legation	481	Muscat (Oman)	359
Capital	332	Muscovy, Tsardom of (Russia)	388
Commerce	332	MYSORE STATE	303, 305
Communications	332		
Debt	332	Nabha State (India)	304
Defence	332	Nafud Desert (Arabia)	69, 70
Education	332	Nagasaki (Japan)	320
Finance	332	Nagoya (Japan)	320
Government	331-2	Nagpur (India)	118
Judicature	332	Nairobi (British East Africa)	112, 154
Language	331	Namaqualand (German South-West Africa)	263
Legislature	332	Namur (Belgium)	100, 104
Local Government	332	Nancy (France)	239, 241
Manufactures	332	Nan (Siam)	402
Ministry	332	Nanking (China)	200
Monetary System	332	Nantes (France)	241
Physiography	331	Napier (New Zealand)	350
Production and Industry	332	Naples (Italy)	314
Races and Religions	331	Narborough Island (Ecuador)	221
Shipping	332	Nashville (U.S.A.)	452, 459
Sovereign Ruler	331	Nassau (Bahamas)	145, 151
Towns	332	NATAL, PROVINCE OF	431, 432, 435, 437
War with Turkey	331	Administrator	437
Weights, Measures and Currency	332	Agriculture	437
Monterey (Mexico)	329	Area and Population	431, 437
Monte Video (Uruguay)	466	Capital	437
Montpellier (Vermont)	460	Coloured Population	437
Montpellier (France)	241	Communications	435
Montreal (Canada)	118, 184	Education	434, 437
MOON (SOLAR SYSTEM)	5-6	Executive Committee	437
Moorea, (French Pacific)	247	Mines and Minerals	437
Moors, The (Morocco)	333	Nationalities	437
Moravia (Austria)	94	Physiography	432
Morea (Greece)	265	Population and Area	431, 437
MOROCCO (FRENCH PROTECTORATE)	333-5	Production and Industry	437
Agriculture	334	Towns	435, 437
American Consulates	481	University College	434
Area and Population	333	Zululand	437
British Legation	481	NATIONS OF AFRICA	21
Capital	335	„ ASIA	23

	PAGE		PAGE
NATIONS OF AUSTRALASIA	49	NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF THE—continued.	
" CENTRAL AMERICA	49	Netherlands' India	342-4
" EUROPE	19	Netherlands' West Indies	342, 344
" NORTH AMERICA	37	Outer Possessions	342, 343-4
" SOUTH AMERICA	45	Physiography	337-8
" THE WORLD	62-63	Production and Industry	340-1
NATIVE STATES OF INDIA	277, 303-307	Provinces and Capitals	337
Navarre (France)	235	Races and Religions	337
Navarre (Spain)	406	Shipping	341
Naves of the World	438	Sovereign Ruler	339
Nawanagar State (India)	304	Sumatra	342, 343
Nawng Chik (Siam)	402	Surinam	342, 344
NEBRASKA STATE	457	Ternate	342, 344
Neckar District (Württemberg)	257	Timor	342, 344
Nedenes (Norway)	354	Towns	341
Negri Sembilan (Federated Malay States)	170	Universities	340
Nejd (Turkish Arabia)	69, 70	Weights, Measures and Currency	341
Nelson (New Zealand)	350	Netherlands' East Indies	342-3
NEPAL, STATE OF	335-6	Netherlands' West Indies	344
Agriculture	336	Neuchâtel (Switzerland)	418
Area and Population	335	Neustadt (Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach)	259
Capital	336	Neu-St. elitz (Mecklenburg-Strelitz)	259
Climate	336	NEVADA STATE	457
Commerce	336	Nevis (Leeward Islands)	259
Communications	336	Newark (U.S.A.)	452, 457
Education	336	New Bedford (Massachusetts)	456
Finance	336	NEW BRUNSWICK, PROVINCE OF	179, 187
Foreign Relations	336	Agriculture	187
Government	336	Area and Population	187
Judicature	336	Capital	187
Language	335	Executive Government	187
Manufactures	336	Fisheries	187
Mines and Minerals	336	Forestry	187
Monetary System	336	Government	187
Prime Minister	336	Judicature	187
Physiography	335-6	Legislature	187
Production and Industry	336	Mines and Minerals	187
Races and Religions	335	Population and Area	187
Sovereign	336	Production and Industry	187
Towns	336	Representative in London	187
Weights, Measures and Currency	336	Towns	187
Neptune (Planets)	10	NEW CALEDONIA (French Pacific)	247
NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF THE	337-344	Newcastle (England)	118, 140
Agriculture	340	Newcastle (New South Wales)	81
American Legation	482	Newchwang (China)	200
Area and Population	337	NEWFOUNDLAND	345-6
Births, Deaths and Marriages	337	Births, Deaths and Marriages	345
Borneo	342, 343	Capital	346
British Legation	481-2	Commerce	346
Capital	342	Communications	346
Celebes	342, 343-4	Constitution and Government	345
Climate	338	Debt	346
Colonies	342-4	Education	346
Commerce	341	Emigration	345
Communications	341	Finance	346
Curaçao	342, 344	Fisheries	346
Debt	340	Government	345
Defence	340	Immigration	345
Education	340	Judicature	345
Emigration	337	Labrador	345, 346
Finance	340	Legislature	345
Fisheries	341	Ministry	345
Government	338-9	Physiography	345
Historical Sketch	338-9	Production and Industry	346
Java	342-3	Religions	345
Judicature	339	Shipping	345
Legislature	339	Towns	345
Live Stock	341	NEW GUINEA, GERMAN	263-4
Local Government	339-340	New Guinea (Papua)	89-90
Madura	343	New Guinea, Western (Ternate)	342, 344
Manufactures	341	NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE	487
Mercantile Marine	341	New Hanover (Bismarck Archipelago)	264
Mines and Minerals	341	New Haven (U.S.A.)	452, 464
Monetary System	341	New Hebrides (French Pacific)	247

	PAGE		PAGE
New Hebrides (Pacific)	165	NEW ZEALAND, DOMINION OF—continued.	
NEW JERSEY STATE	457	South Island	347
New Mecklenburg (Bismarck Archipelago) ..	454	Stewart Island	347
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY	457	Three Kings	350
New Orleans (U.S.A.)	452, 453	Towns	350
New Pomerania (Bismarck Archipelago)	454	University	349
New Siberian Islands (Russia)	387	Niagara Falls (New York) ..	457
NEW SOUTH WALES, STATE OF	79-81	NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF ..	351-3
Agent-General in London	80	Agriculture	352
Agriculture	80-1	American Legation ..	482
Area and Population ..	79	Area and Population ..	351
Banking	80	British Legation	482
Births, Deaths and Marriages ..	79	Capital	353
Capital	81	Commerce	352-3
Climate	79	Communications ..	353
Commerce	77	Debt	352
Debt	80	Departments and Capitals. .	351
Dependencies	81	Education	352
Education	80	Finance	352
Finance	80	Government ..	352
Government ..	79-80	Judicature	352
Judicature	80	Language	351
Legislature ..	80	Legislature	352
Live Stock	81	Live Stock	352
Manufactures	81	Manufactures ..	352
Mines and Minerals ..	81	Mines and Minerals. .	352
Ministry	79-80	Ministry	352
Physiography ..	79	Monetary System ..	353
Population and Area ..	79	Physiography ..	351
Production and Industry ..	80-1	President	352
Railways	78	Production and Industry ..	352
Towns	81	Races and Religions. .	351
University	80	Shipping	353
New Style (Chronological Notes) ..	14	Towns	353
New Territories (Hong Kong) ..	157	Universities	352
New York City (U.S.A.) ..	452, 457	Weights, Measures and Currency ..	353
NEW YORK STATE	457	Nice (France)	241
NEW ZEALAND, DOMINION OF	347-50	NICOBAR ISLANDS	300
Agriculture	350	Nicosia (Cyprus) ..	112, 113
Antipodes Group	350	NIGERIA	162-4
Area and Population ..	347	Nightingale Islands (Tristan da Cunha) ..	172
Auckland Islands	350	Nijni Novgorod (Russia)	385, 393, 395
Births, Deaths and Marriages ..	347	Nikolaiev (Russia) ..	395
Bounty Islands	350	Nile Valley (Egypt) ..	224
Campbell Island	350	Nimes (France) ..	241
Capital	350	Ningpo (China) ..	200
Chatham Islands ..	350	Nish (Servia) ..	402
Commerce	350	Nivernais (France) ..	235
Communications ..	350	NOBEL PRIZES ..	353
Cook Islands ..	350	Nordland (Norway) ..	354
Debt	349	Norfolk (Virginia) ..	460
Defence	349	Normandy (France) ..	235
Dependencies ..	350	NORTH AMERICA (see America, North) ..	36-39
Education	349	North Brabant (Netherlands) ..	337
Emigration ..	347	North Cape (Europe) ..	19
Finance ..	349	NORTH CAROLINA STATE ..	458
Forestry ..	350	NORTH DAKOTA STATE ..	458
Governor ..	348	Northern Circars (India) ..	283
High Commissioner in London ..	349	NORTHERN NIGERIA ..	150, 163
Immigration ..	347	NORTHERN TERRITORY (Australia) ..	89, 90
Judicature ..	349	Northern Territories (Gold Coast) ..	130
Kermadec ..	350	North Holland (Netherlands) ..	337
Land Purchase ..	349	NORTH POLAR REGIONS ..	54-57
Legislature ..	349	Area	55
Live Stock	350	Currents	55
Local Government ..	349	Depressions and Ridges ..	55
Mines and Minerals ..	350	Ethnology	55-56
Ministry	348-9	Exploration	56-57
North Island	347	Fauna and Flora ..	55
Physiography ..	348	Map	54
Population and Area ..	347	Physiography	55-56
Production and Industry ..	349	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE ..	277, 290-292
Public Officers ..	349	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES ..	297
Shipping	350	NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES ..	179, 290

	PAGE		PAGE
NORWAY, KINGDOM OF	354-8	Offenbach (Hesse)	458
Agriculture	357	OHIO STATE	458
American Legation	482	OKLAHOMA STATE	458
Area and Population	354	Old Age Pensions (Germany)	253-4
Births, Deaths and Marriages	354	Old Age Pensions (United Kingdom)	133
British Legation	482	OLDENBURG, GRAND DUCHY OF	259
Capital	358	Oldham (England)	118, 140
Climate	355	Old Style (Chronological Notes)	14
Commerce	357-8	Olympia (Washington)	460
Communications	358	Olympiads (Chronological Notes)	14
Debt	357	Olympic Records	460
Education	357	Omaha (U.S.A.)	452, 457
Finance	357	Oman (Arabia)	69
Fisheries	357	Oman (Persian Gulf)	301
Fjords	355	OMAN, SULTANATE OF	358-9
Foreign Residents	354	American Consulate	482
Forestry	357	Area and Population	358
Government	355-6	British Agency	482
Historical Sketch	355-6	Capital	359
Judicature	356	Communications	359
Legislature	356	Government	359
Live Stock	357	Physiography	358-9
Local Government	356	Races and Religions	358
Manufactures	357	Sultan	358
Mercantile Marine	358	Towns	359
Midnight Sun	15, 355	Trade	359
Mines and Minerals	357	Omdurman (Sudan)	234
Ministry	356	ONTARIO, PROVINCE OF	179, 185
Monetary System	358	Agent in London	185
Physiography	355	Agriculture	185
Production and Industry	357	Area and Population	185
Races and Religions	354	Boundary Map	190
Shipping	358	Capital	185
Sovereign Ruler	356	Dairying Industry	185
Towns	358	Executive Government	185
University	357	Government	185
Weights, Measures and Currency	358	Judicature	185
Norwich (England)	118, 140	Legislature	185
Norrboten (Sweden)	417	Live Stock	185
Nossi-Bé (Madagascar)	246	Manu actures	185
Nottingham (England)	118, 140	Ministry	185
NOVA SCOTIA, PROVINCE OF	179, 186-7	Population and Area	185
Agent-General in London	186	Production and Industry	185
Agriculture	186-7	Towns	185
Area and Population	186	Trade	185
Cape Breton Island	187	Oporto (Portugal)	376
Capital	187	Oran (Algeria)	241
Government	186	ORANGE FREE STATE, PROVINCE OF	431, 432, 438
Judicature	186	Administrator	438
Legislature	186	Area and Population	431, 438
Manufactures	187	Capital	438
Mines and Minerals	187	Executive Council	438
Population and Area	186	Exports	438
Production and Industry	186-7	Mines and Minerals	438
Towns	187	Physiography	431
Trade	187	Population and Area	431, 438
Novaya Zemlya (Russia)	30, 387	Orchha State (India)	304
Nürnberg (Bavaria)	255	Orebro (Sweden)	414, 417
Nusa Barung (Java)	343	OREGON STATE	458
Nusa Kambangan (Java)	343	Orenburg (Russia)	395
Nyasa (Portuguese East Africa)	379	Orenburg-Tascent Railway (Russia)	394
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE	149, 164-5	Orinoco River (Venezuela)	468
		Orleans, City of (France)	241
		Orleans Province (France)	235
Oakland (U.S.A.)	452, 453	Osaka (Japan)	390
OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS	22	Ostend (Belgium)	104
OCEAN CABLES	30	Ostergötland (Sweden)	414
Ocean Currents (Meteorological Notes)	16	Ottawa (Canada)	184
OCEANIA	52-53	OTTOMAN EMPIRE (see Turkey)	
American Consuls in	490	OUDE AND AGRA UNITED PROVINCES	296-7
Map	50	Ovamboland (German South-West Africa)	263
Ocean Island (Pacific)	104	Overijssel (Netherlands)	337
Odense (Denmark)	212, 216	Oviedo (Spain)	411
Odessa (Russia)	305	Oxford University (United Kingdom)	134

	PAGE		PAGE
Pacific, British	164-5	PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF—continued.	
Pacific, French	247	Language	363
Pacific, German	263-4	Legislature	363
Pacific, U.S.A.	462, 463	Live Stock	364
Pacific Ocean, Area, &c.	22	Manufactures	364
Padang (Sumatra)	343	Mines and Minerals	364
Padua (Italy)	314	Ministry	363
Pahang (Federated Malay States) ..	170	Monetary System	363
Palanpur State (India) ..	304	Physiography	363
Palatinate (Bavaria)	256	President	363
Palauinsel (Caroline Islands) ..	264	Production and Industry	364
Palean (Siam)	402	Races and Religions	363
Palembang (Sumatra)	343	Shipping	364
Palermo (Sicily)	314	Towns	364
Palma, Canaries (Spain)	407	University	364
Palma, Mallorca (Spain)	407	Weights, Measures and Currency	364
Palmerston North (New Zealand) ..	350	Paramaribo (Surinam)	344
Pamir Plateau (Asia)	27	Paris (France)	48, 241
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	461, 463	Partabgarh State (India)	304
PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF	360-2	Patan (Nepal)	336
Agriculture	361	Patani (Siam)	402
American Legation	483	Paterson (U.S.A.)	452, 457
Area and Population	360	Patiala State (India)	304
British Legation	483	Patna (India)	118, 294
Canal Zone	461, 463	Paulpietersburg (Natal) ..	437
Capital	362	Pawtucket (Rhode Island) ..	459
Commerce	361	Paysandú (Uruguay)	466
Communications	361-2	Pedro Miguel (Panama Canal Zone) ..	463
Debt	361	Peking (China)	200
Defence	361	Pelew Islands (Caroline Islands) ..	264
Education	361	Pemba (Zanzibar)	175
Finance	361	Peñoncle la Gomera (Spain)	411
Government	360	Penang (Straits Settlements)	169
Judicature	361	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	458-9
Language	360	Perak (Federated Malay States) ..	170
Legislature	361	Perim (Aden)	300
Live Stock	361	Perlis (Malay States)	171
Local Government	361	Pernambuco (Brazil)	111
Manufactures	361	PERSIA	365-9
Mines and Minerals	361	Agriculture	368
Ministry	360	American Legation	483
Monetary System	362	Anglo-Russian Convention	365
Physiography	360	Area and Population	365
President	360	Boundaries	365
Production and Industry	361	British Legation	483
Provinces and Capitals	360	British Sphere of Interest	365
Races and Religions	360	Capital	369
Shipping	362	Commerce	368
Towns	362	Communications	368-9
University	361	Debt	367
Weights, Measures and Currency	362	Defence	367
Panna State (India)	304	Education	367
PAPACY, THE	362	Finance	367
PAPUA	90	Fisheries	368
Papua (New Guinea—German Colonies) ..	263	Foreign Residents	365
Papua (New Guinea—Netherlands Colonies) ..	342, 344	Forests	368
Pará (Brazil)	111	Government	366-7
PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF	363-4	Historical Sketch	366
Agriculture	364	Judicature	367
American Legation	483	Legislature	367
Area and Population	363	Live Stock	368
British Legation	483	Manufactures	368
Capital	364	Mines and Minerals	368
Commerce	364	Ministry	367
Communications	364	Monetary System	369
Debt	364	Neutral Zone	365
Departments and Capitals	363	Physiography	365-6
Education	364	Population and Area	365
Finance	364	Production and Industry	368
Foreign Residents	363	Provinces and Capitals	365
Government	363	Races and Religions	365
Historical Sketch	363	Regent	367
Judicature	364	Russian Sphere of Interest	365
		Shipping	368-9

	PAGE		PAGE
PERSIA—continued.		Podjeravatz (Servia).....	408
Sovereign Ruler.....	366	Poitou (France).....	235
Spheres of Interest	365	POLAND (Russia).....	365
Towns	369	Polar Current (Meteorological Notes) ..	16
Weights, Measures and Currency	369	Pole, North (see N. POLAR REGIONS) ..	54-57
Persian Chronology	14	Pole, South (see S. POLAR REGIONS)....	58-60
PERSIAN GULF	301, 365	Pomerania (Prussia).....	256
Perth (Western Australia).....	89	Ponapé (Caroline Islands)	264
PERU, REPUBLIC OF	370-2	Ponta Delgada (Azores)	376
Agriculture	371-2	Pontianak (Netherlands' Borneo) ..	343
American Legation ..	483	Pontifical States.....	310, 362
Area and Population ..	370	Pondicherry (French) ..	243
British Legation ..	483	Poona (India) ..	118
Capital	372	PORT BLAIR AND NICOBARS ..	300
Commerce ..	372	Port au Prince (Haiti) ..	274
Communications ..	372	Port Castries (St. Lucia)	151, 174
Debt	371	Port Elizabeth (Cape Province) ..	436
Departments and Capitals ..	370	Portland (Maine) ..	455
Education	371	Portland (Oregon) ..	452, 458
Finance	371	Port Louis (Mauritius) ..	162
Government	371	Port Moresby (Papua).....	90
Judicature	371	Port Natal (Natal) ..	437
Language	370	Port of Spain (Trinidad) ..	151
Legislature	371	Porto Grande (Cape Verde Islands) ..	378
Live Stock	371-2	Port Said (Egypt) ..	223, 230
Local Government ..	371	Portsmouth (England) ..	118, 140
Manufactures	372	Portsmouth (Virginia) ..	460
Mercantile Marine ..	372	Port Stanley (Falkland Islands) ..	154
Mines and Minerals ..	372	Port Sudan	234
Ministry	371	PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF ..	373-9
Monetary System ..	372	African Colonies ..	377, 378-9
Physiography	370	Agriculture ..	375
President	371	American Legation ..	484
Production and Industry ..	371-2	Angola	377, 378-9
Putumayo	372	Area and Population ..	373
Races and Religions ..	370	Asiatic Colonies ..	377-8
Shipping	372	Azores	374
Towns	372	Births, Deaths and Marriages ..	373
University	371	British Legation ..	483-4
Weights, Measures and Currency ..	372	Cape Verde Islands ..	377, 378
PESCADORES, THE	321	Capital	376
Peter the Great (Russia) ..	388	Colonies ..	377-9
Petite Terre (French America) ..	247	Commerce ..	376
Petroleum production (U.S.A.) ..	450	Communications ..	376
Philadelphia (U.S.A.) ..	48, 452, 459	Damaun	377
Philippopolis (Bulgaria) ..	178	Debt	375
Philippine Islands (U.S.A.) ..	461-2	Defence.....	375
Phocis (Greece)	265	Delagoa Bay ..	379
Phoenix (Arizona) ..	453	Districts and Capitals ..	373
Phoenix Islands (Pacific) ..	164	Diu.....	377
Phthiotis (Greece).....	265	Education	375
Picardy (France)	235	Emigration	373
Piedmont (Italy)	308	Estado d' Africa Oriental ..	379
Pierre (South Dakota) ..	459	Finance	375
Pietermaritzburg (Natal) ..	437	Fisheries	375
Pilgrim Fathers (U.S.A.) ..	441	Foreign Residents.....	373
Pillars of Hercules (Morocco) ..	333	Forestry	375
Pillars of Hercules (Spain).....	407	Goa.....	377
Pinto Island (Spain).....	407	Government	374
Piræus (Greece)	268	Judicature	375
Pirate Coast (Persian Gulf) ..	301	Kabinda	379
Pirate Coast (Oman).....	359	Legislature	374
Pitcairn Island (Pacific).....	164	Live Stock	375
Pittsburg (U.S.A.).....	452, 459	Local Government ..	375
Pizarro, Francisco (Peru) ..	371	Macao	377
PLANETS, THE (UNIVERSE)	6-10	Madeira Islands.....	374
Plate River (South America) ..	47	Manufactures	375-6
Plauen (Saxony)	255	Mercantile Marine ..	376
Plevna (Bulgaria)	178	Mines and Minerals ..	375
Ploesci (Rumania).....	384	Ministry	374
Plymouth (England).....	118, 140	Mocambique	379
Plymouth (Montserrat) ..	151	Monetary System ..	376
Plymouth (Tobago) ..	172	Portuguese Guinea ..	377, 378
Pnom Penh (French Indo-China).....	243	Physiography ..	73-4

	PAGE		PAGE
PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF—continued.		QUEENSLAND, STATE OF—continued.	
President	374	Forestry	86
Príncipe	378	Government	85
Production and Industry	375-6	Increase of the People	85
Provinces	373	Judicature	86
Races and Religions	373	Legislature	86
São Thomé and Príncipe	377, 378	Live Stock	86
Shipping	376	Mines and Minerals	86
Timor	377-8	Ministry	85
Towns	376	Physiography	85
University	375	Population and Area	84-5
Weights, Measures and Currency	376	Production and Industry	86
Posen (Prussia)	256	Towns	86
POSTAL STATISTICS OF WORLD	48	University	86
Prague (Bohemia)	97	Quezaltenango (Guatemala)	371
Pre (Siam)	402	Quillman (Portuguese East Africa)	379
Presidios, Spanish (Spain)	411	Quito (Ecuador)	222
Preston (England)	118, 140		
Pretoria (Transvaal)	112		
Primorskaya (Siberia)	386		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	179, 188-9		
Agent-General in London	189	Rabat (Morocco)	335
Agriculture	189	Rabaul (German New Guinea)	263
Area and Population	188	RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD	48
Capital	189	Rainfall (Meteorological Notes)	16
Government	188	Rajgarh State (India)	304
Judicature	189	Rajppla State (India)	304
Legislature	188	RAJPUTANA AGENCY	307
Population and Area	188	Ra'leigh (North Carolina)	458
Production and Industry	189	Ralik Group (Marshall Islands)	264
Towns	189	Ra Nge (Siam)	402
Principalities of German Empire	260	Rampur State (India)	304, 307
Príncipe (Portuguese Africa)	378	Ranjit Singh (India)	281
Province (France)	235	Rangoon (India)	118
Providence (U.S.A.)	452, 459	Rarotonga (Cook Islands)	350
Province Wellesley (Penang)	169	Ratak Group (Marshall Islands)	264
PRUSSIA, KINGDOM OF	256	Ratlam State (India)	304
Pudukota State (India)	304	Ratzburg (Mecklenburg-Strelitz)	259
Puebla (Mexico)	329	Reading (Pennsylvania)	459
Puerto Cabello (Venezuela)	470	Redonda (Leeward Islands)	159
PUERTO RICO (U.S.A.)	462	Red Sea Province (Sudan)	231
Puket (Siam)	402	Regina (Saskatchewan)	190
Pulau Panaitan (Java)	343	Reichsland (German Empire)	261
Punakha (Bhutan)	105	Reims (France)	241
PUNJAB PROVINCE	277, 297	Rennes (France)	241
PUNJAB STATES	307	Resht (Persia)	369
Pyramids of Giza (Egypt)	230	Réunion (Madagascar)	246
Pyrenees, The (Europe)	20	REUSS, PRINCIPALITIES OF	260
Pyrenées Departements (France) ..	235	Rewa State (India)	304
		Rhine, The (Europe)	20
		Rhineland (Prussia)	256
		RHODE ISLAND STATE	459
		Rhodes (Turkey)	425
		Rhodes Scholarships (British Empire)	117
QUEBEC, PROVINCE OF	179, 185-6	RHODESIA	265-6
Area and Population	185	Rhondda (Wales)	118, 140
Boundary Map	190	Richmond (U.S.A.)	452, 460
Capital	186	Riga (Russia)	395
Dairying Industry	186	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	111
Forestry	186	Rio de Oro (Spain)	411
Government	185	Riouw-Lingga (Netherlands India)	343
Judicature	186	Riu-kiu Islands (Japan)	316
Legislature	186	RIVERS, THE LONGEST	30
Population and Area	185	Rixdorf (Prussia)	255
Production and Industry	186	Road Town (Virgin Islands)	151
Representative in London	186	Rochester (U.S.A.)	452, 457
Towns	186	Rodriguez (Mauritius)	162
QUEENSLAND, STATE OF	84-6	Roman Chronology	14
Agent-General in London	85	Rome, City of (Italy)	314
Agriculture	86	Rome, Compartimento of (Italy)	308
Area and Population	84-5	Rome, Pope of (Papacy)	302
Banking	86	Romsdal (Norway)	354
Births, Deaths and Marriages	85	Rosario (Argentina)	72
Capital	86	Roseau (Dominica)	181
Commerce	86	Rosetta (Egypt)	290
Education	86	Rostock (Mecklenburg-Schwerin)	299
Finance	86		

	PAGE		PAGE
Rostov on Don (Russia)	395	RUSSIA—continued.	
Rotterdam (Netherlands)	347	Fairs	393
Roubaix (France)	341	Finance	393
Rouen (France)	341	Finland	386, 396
Roumillon (France)	335	Fisheries	393
Rudolstadt (Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt).....	360	Forestry	393
RUMANIA, KINGDOM OF	380-4	Government	388-90
Agriculture	383	Historical Sketch	388-9
American Legation	484	Holy Synod	390
Area and Population	380	Hydrography	388
Birth, Deaths and Marriages	380	Internal Trade	393
British Legation	484	Islands	397
Capital	384	Khiva	385, 396
Climate	381	Judicature	396
Commerce	383	Lakes	388
Communications	383	Legislature	390
Danube Commission	383-4	Live Stock	393
Debt	382	Local Government	390
Defence	382	Manufactures	393
Departments and Capitals	380	Mercantile Marine	394-5
Dobrudja	380	Mines and Minerals	393
Education	382	Ministry	389-90
Finance	382	Monetary System	395
Fisheries	383	Navy	391
Foreign Residents	380	Peasant Assemblies	390
Forestry	383	Physiography	387-8
Government	381-2	Poland	385
Judicature	382	Population and Area	385, 386
Language	380	Ports	395
Legislature	382	Posts and Telegraphs	394
Live Stock	383	Production and Industry	393
Local Government	382	Races and Religions	386
Manufactures	383	Railways	384
Mercantile Marine	383	Relief	387-8
Mines and Minerals	383	Royal Family	389
Ministry	382	Senate	390
Moldavia	380	Shipping	394-5
Monetary System	384	Siberia	386
Physiography	380-1	Sovereign Ruler	389
Production and Industry	383	Sphere in Persia	385
Races and Religions	380	Telegraphs and Telephones	394
Shipping	383	Towns	395
Sovereign Ruler	381	Trade	393-4
Towns	384	Trans-Caspian Railway	394
Universities	382	Trans-Siberian Railway	394
Walachia	380	Universities	392
Weights, Measures and Currency	384	Weights, Measures and Currency	395
Rumelia, Eastern (Bulgaria)	176, 177	Zemstvos	390
RUSSIA	385-56	Russian Lowland (Europe)	30
Agriculture	393		
American Embassy	484-5	Saba (Curaçao)	344
Amur Railway	394	Sacramento (California)	453
Area and Population	385-6	Saffi (Morocco)	335
Army and Military System	391	Saginaw (Michigan)	456
Asiatic Russia	385, 386, 387-8	Sahara (Africa)	34
Births, Deaths and Marriages	387	SAHARA (French Africa)	245-6
Bokhara	385, 396	Sai (Siam)	402
Boundaries	387	Sai-on (French Indo-China)	243
British Embassy	484	Sailana State (India)	394
Budget	392	St. Andrews University (Scotland)	134
Capital	395	St. Bartholomew (French America)	247
Caucasia	386	St. Croix (Denmark)	217
Central Asia	386	St. Etienne (France)	241
Climate	388	Sainte Marie (Madagascar)	246
Commerce	393-4	St. Eustatius (Curaçao)	344
Communications	394-5	St. Gall (Switzerland)	428
Debt	393	St. George's (Grenada)	151, 174
Defence	391	St. Helena	166
Duma	390	St. John (Denmark)	217
Education	391-2	St. John (New Brunswick)	217
Emperor	389	St. John's (Antigua)	151
Ethnological Groups	386	St. John's (Newfoundland)	217
European Russia	385	St. Joseph (Missouri)	486
External Trade	394		

	PAGE		PAGE
St. Kitts-Nevis (Leeward Islands)	151, 159	Santa Cruz, Teneriffe (Spain)	407
St. Louis (U.S.A.)	452, 456	Santa Fé (New Mexico)	457
St. Lucia (Windward Islands)	151, 174	Santander (Spain)	411
St. Martin (Curaçao)	344	Santiago (Chile)	194
St. Martin (French America)	247	Santiago (Cuba)	212
St. Paul (Madagascar)	246	Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	219
St. Paul (Portuguese W. Africa)	378	São Antonio (Principe)	378
St. Paul (U.S.A.)	452, 456	São Paulo (Angola)	378
St. Petersburg (Russia)	395	São Paulo (Brazil)	111
St. Pierre (French)	247	São Salvador (Portuguese West Africa)	378
St. Thomas (Denmark)	217	São Thomé (Portuguese Africa)	378
St. Thomas (Ontario)	185	Sapudi Archipelago (Java)	343
St. Vincent (Windward Islands)	151, 174-5	Saragossa (Spain)	406, 411
SAKHALIN (Japan)	322	Saratov (Russia)	395
Sakhalin (Siberia)	386	SARAWAK	112, 166-7
Salem (Oregon)	458	Sardinia (Italy)	310
Salford (England)	118, 140	Sark (Channel Islands)	144
Salisbury (Rhodesia)	112	SASKATCHEWAN, PROVINCE OF	179, 189-90
Salomonseln (Kaiser Wilhelmsland)	264	Agriculture	189
Salonica (Turkey)	424	Area and Population	189
Salt Lake City (Utah)	459	Capital	190
Salto (Uruguay)	466	Government	189
SALUTES TO INDIAN PRINCES	302, 303-4	Judicature	189
SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF	39-8	Legislature	189
Agriculture	398	Population and Area	179, 189
American Legation	485	Production and Industry	189-90
Area and Population	397	Towns	190
British Legation	485	Saturn (Planets)	9
Capital	398	Savaii (Samoan Islands)	264
Climate	397	Savannah (Georgia)	454
Commerce	398	Savoy (France)	235
Communications	398	Savoy, House of (Italy)	310
Debt	398	SAXE-ALTEMBURG, DUCHY OF	259
Departments and Capitals	397	SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, DUCHY OF	259-60
Education	398	SAXE-MEININGEN, DUCHY OF	260
Finance	398	SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, GRAND DUCHY OF	259
Government	397	SAXONY, KINGDOM OF	257
Judicature	397	British Legation	478
Language	397	Saxony Province (Prussia)	256
Legislature	397	Scarborough (Tobago)	151
Local Government	397	Schaffhausen (Switzerland)	418
Mines and Minerals	398	SCHAUMBERG-LIPPE, PRINCIPALITY OF	260
Ministry	397	Schwyz (Switzerland)	418
Monetary System	398	Schenectady (New York)	457
Physiography	397	Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia)	256
President	397	Schokland (Netherlands)	338
Production and Industry	398	Schoneberg (Prussia)	255
Religion	397	SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, PRINCIPALITY	260
Shipping	398	SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, PRINCIP.	260
Towns	398	Schwerin (Mecklenburg-Schwerin)	259
University	398	SCOTLAND	122, 124
Weights, Measures and Currency	308	American Consuls in	489
Saluafata (Samoan Islands)	264	Finances of	140
Samara (Russia)	395	Scottish Counties	122
Samarang (Java)	343	Scranton (U.S.A.)	452, 459
Samarkand (Central Asia)	386	Scutari (Albania)	424
SAMOAN ISLANDS, GERMAN	264	Scutari (Anatolia)	426
SAMOAN ISLANDS, TUTUILA (U.S.A.)	462-3	Seattle (U.S.A.)	452, 460
San Antonio (Texas)	459	Selangor (Federated Malay States)	170
Sandakan (Borneo)	112, 147	Selvaen or Savage Islands (Maderia)	374
Sandwich Group (Falkland Islands)	45, 154	Semitic Races (Asia and Africa)	30, 35
Sandwich Islands or Hawaii (U.S.A.)	463	Sempu Island (Java)	343
San Francisco (U.S.A.)	452, 453	Sendai (Japan)	320
San José (Costa Rica)	209	Senegal (French West Africa)	245
San José (Uruguay)	466	Sennar (Sudan)	231
San Juan (Puerto Rico)	462	Seoul (Korea)	321
San Luis Potosi (Mexico)	329	Serajevo (Bosnia)	94
SAN MARINO, REPUBLIC OF	398	SERVIA, KINGDOM OF	399-402
British Consulate-General	485	Agriculture	401
San Miguel (Salvador)	398	American Legation	485
San Salvador (Salvador)	398	Area and Population	399
San Sebastian (Spain)	411	Births, Deaths and Marriages	397
Santa Ana (Salvador)	398	Boundary Map	422
Santa Cruz Islands (Pacific)	164	British Legation	425

	PAGE		PAGE
SERVIA, KINGDOM OF—continued		SIAM—continued.	
Capital	402	Shipping	405
Climate	400	Sovereign Ruler	403
Commerce	401	Towns	405
Communications	402	Weights, Measures and Currency	405
Debt	401	SIBERIA (Russia)	386
Defence	400-1	Siberian Plain (Asia)	26
Departments and Capitals	399	Sicily (Italy)	310
Education	401	SIERA LEONE	157, 167-8
Finance	401	Boundary Map	322
Foreign Residents	399	SIKKIM STATE	304, 305
Forestry	401	Silesia (Austria)	54
Government	400	Silesia (Prussia)	256
Judicature	400	Sinai Peninsula (Egypt)	224
Legislature	400	Singapore (Straits Settlements)	112, 118, 169
Live Stock	401	Sirmur State (India)	304
Local Government	400	Sirohi State (India)	304
Manufactures	401	Slvas (Turkey)	424
Mines and Minerals	401	Skaraborg (Sweden)	414
Ministry	400	Skagerrack (Denmark)	213
Monetary System	402	Skaw, The (Denmark)	213
Physiography	399, 400	Skupshina (Servia)	400
Production and Industry	401	Slavonia and Croatia (Hungary)	97, 99
Races and Religions	399	Slavonic Races (Europe)	22
Sovereign Ruler	400	Smaalenene (Norway)	354
Towns	402	Smyrna (Turkey)	424, 426
University	401	Society Islands (French Pacific)	247
War with Turkey	400	Sodermanland (Sweden)	414
Weights, Measures and Currency	402	Sofia (Bulgaria)	178
Setul (Siam)	402	Sokoto (Nigeria)	163
Seville (Spain)	406, 411	Sokotra (Aden)	301
SEYCHELLES	167	SOLAR SYSTEM, THE	2-10
Sfax (Tunis)	244	Aurora Australis	5
Shah Jahan (India)	281	Aurora Borealis	5
Shan States (India)	298	Comets	10
Shanghai (China)	200	Earth, The	3-4
Shantung Province (Kiao 'chao)	264	Eros	8
Shasi (China)	200	Gegenschein	3
Sheffield (England)	118, 140	Jupiter	8-9
Sheffield University (United Kingdom)	134	Mars	8
Shikoku (Japan)	316	Mercury	6-7
Shiraz (Persia)	369	Minor Planets	8
Sherbin (Egypt)	230	Moon, The	8
SIAM	402-5	Neptune	10
Agriculture	404	Saturn	9
American Legation	485	Sun, The	4-5
Anglo-French Agreement	403	Uranus	9
Area and Population	402	Venus	7
Boundaries	402-3	Vesta	8
British Legation	485	Zodiacal Light	3
Capital	405	Soleure (Switzerland)	418
Climate	403	Solomon Islands (British)	164
Commerce	405	Solomon Islands (Kaiser Wilhelm Island)	264
Communications	405	Somali Coast, French	246
Debt	404	SOMALILAND, BRITISH	149, 168
Defence	404	SOMALILAND, FRENCH	246
Divisions and Capitals	402	SOMALILAND, ITALIAN	315
Education	404	Somerville (Massachusetts)	456
Finance	404	Sondershausen (Schwarzburg-Sonde shausen)	260
Foreign Residents	402	SOUTH AMERICA (see America, South)	44-48
Government	403	Southampton (England)	118, 140
Judicature	404	SOUTH AUSTRALIA, STATE OF	83-84
Laos States	402	Agent-General in London	84
Live Stock	404	Agriculture	84
Local Government	404	Area and Population	63
Malay States	402	Banking	84
Manufactures	405	Births, Deaths and Marriages	83
Mines and Minerals	405	Capital	84
Ministry	404	Climate	83
Monetary System	405	Debt	84
Physiography	402-3	Education	84
Production and Industry	404-5	Finance	84
Races and Religions	402	Government	83-4
		Increase of the People	83

	PAGE		PAGE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, STATE OF—continued.		Springfield (Illinois)	454
Judicature	84	Springfield (Massachusetts)	456
Legislature	84	Srinagar (India)	8, 204
Live Stock	84	Standard or Zone Time	417
Manufactures	84	Starkenbug District (Hesse)	258
Mines and Minerals	84	STARS, THE (STELLAR SYSTEM)	10-12
Physiography	83	Stavanger (Norway)	358
Population and Area	83	Stella Polare, The	60
Production and Industry	84	STELLAR SYSTEM, THE	10-12
Religions	83	Alcyone	11
Revenue and Expenditure	84	Algol	12
Towns	84	Andromeda (Nebula)	11
University	84	Arcturus	10
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE	459	Argo	11
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE	459	Canopus	10
South Georgia (Falkland Islands)	113, 154	Capella	12
South Holland (Netherlands)	337	Centaurus	10
SOUTH POLAR REGIONS	58-60	Cygnus	10
Area	59	Double Stars	11
Exploration	59-60	Milky Way	11
Map	58	Nebulae	11
Marine and Bird Life	59	Orion	11
Physiography	59	Perseus	10-11
South Russia (Russia)	385	Pleiades, The	11
South Shields (England)	118, 140	Pollux	12
SOUTHERN NIGERIA	150, 162-3	Praesepe	11
SPAIN, KINGDOM OF	406-411	Sirius	10
Agriculture	410	Taurus	11
American Embassy	486	Variable Stars	11-12
Area and Population	406	Vega	10
Balearic Islands	406, 407	Stettin (Prussia)	255
Births, Deaths and Marriages	406	Steyenson, R. L. (Samoa Islands)	264
British Embassy	485	Stewart Island (New Zealand)	347
Canary Islands	407	Stockholm (Sweden)	417
Capital	411	Stockport (England)	118, 140
Centa	407	Stoke-on-Trent (England)	118, 140
Chaffarinas	411	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	168-70
Colonies	411	Strassburg (Reichland)	255, 261
Commerce	410	Strelitz (Mecklenburg-Strelitz)	259
Communications	410-11	Stuttgart (Wurttemberg)	255, 258
Debt	410	Styria (Austria)	94
Defence	409	Suchow (China)	200
Education	409	Sucre (Bolivia)	107
External Trade	410	Sucre, General (Venezuela)	468
Fernando Po	411	SUDAN (ANGLO-EGYPTIAN)	231-34
Finance	409-10	Agriculture	234
Fisheries	410	Area and Population	231
Government	407-8	Capital	234
Historical Sketch	407-8	Commerce	234
Ini	334, 411	Communications	234
Increase of the People	406	Darfur	231, 232
Judicature	409	Defence	233
Legislature	409	Education	233
Live Stock	410	Finance	233
Local Government	409	Government	232-3
Manufactures	410	Irrigation	234
Mercantile Marine	411	Lado Enclave	232
Mines and Minerals	410	Live Stock	234
Ministry	408-9	Local Government	233
Monetary System	411	Mines and Minerals	234
Moroccan Presidios	334, 411	Nile River	234
Muni River Settlements	411	Physiography	231-2
Physiography	406-7	Production and Industry	234
Population and Area	406	Provinces	231
Production and Industry	410	Races and Religions	231
Provinces	406	Towns	234
Rio de Oro	411	Suez (Egypt)	223
Royal Family	408	SUEZ CANAL	412-13
Shipping	411	Suket State (India)	304
Sovereign Ruler	408	Sulima (Rumania)	284
Towns	411	Sumatra (Netherlands' India)	343
Universities	409	Sunderland (England)	118, 140
Weights, Measures and Currency	411	SUN, THE (UNIVERSE)	2-3
Spokane (U.S.A.)	452, 460	Superior (Wisconsin)	460

	PAGE		PAGE
Superior, Lake	35	SWITZERLAND, REPUBLIC OF—continued..	
Surabaya (Java)	343	Live Stock	421
Surakarta (Java)	343	Local Government	420
Surat (India)	118	Manufactures	421
Surinam (Netherlands' West Indies) ..	344	• Mines and Minerals	421
Susa (Tunis)	244	Ministry	420
Suva (Fiji)	155	Monetary System	422
Swabia (Bavaria)	295	Mountain Systems	418
Swakopmund (German South-West Africa)...	263	Nationalities	418
Swansea (Wales)	118, 140	Physiography	418-9
Swatow (China)	200	Population and Area	418
SWAZILAND	171	President	419
SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF	414-17	Production and Industry	421
Agriculture	416	Races and Religions	418
American Legation	426	Relief	418
Area and Population	414	Towns	422
Births, Deaths and Marriages ..	414	Trade	421
British Legation	426	Universities	420
Capital	417	Weights, Measures and Currency ..	422
Commerce	416-7	Sydney (New South Wales)	118
Communications	417	Sydney (Cape Breton)	184, 187
Debt	416	Syracuse (Sicily)	308
Defence	416	Syracuse (U.S.A.)	452, 457
Education	416	Syria (Turkey)	426
Exports	416-7	Syrian Desert (Arabia)	69
Finance	416	Szegedin (Hungary)	100
Forestry	416		
Government	415	Taibriz (Persia)	369
Hydrography	414-5	Tacoma (Washington) ..	460
Imports	416-7	Tahiti (French Pacific) ..	247
Increase of the People	414	Taipeh (Formosa)	321
Judicature	416	Taipei (Kwantung) ..	322
Legislature	415	Taiwan or Formosa (Japan) ..	321
Live Stock	416	Tallahassee (Florida) ..	454
Local Government ..	415	Tamerlane or Timur (India) ..	281
Manufactures	416	Tananarive (Madagascar) ..	246
Mercantile Marine ..	417	Tangier (Morocco) ..	334-5
Mines and Minerals ..	416	Tanta (Egypt) ..	230
Ministry	415	Taskent (Turkestan) ..	395
Monetary System ..	417	TASMANIA, STATE OF ..	86-8
Physiography ..	414-5	Agent-General in London ..	87
Population and Area ..	414	Agriculture	87
Production and Industry ..	416	Area and Population ..	86
Races and Religions ..	414	Banking	87
Relief	414	Births, Deaths and Marriages ..	87
Shipping	417	Capital	88
Sovereign Ruler ..	415	Education	87
Towns	417	Finance	87
Trade	416-7	Forestry	87
Universities ..	416	Government ..	86-7
Weights, Measures and Currency ..	417	Increase of the People ..	87
SWITZERLAND, REPUBLIC OF	418-23	Judicature ..	87
Agriculture	421	Legislature ..	87
American Legation ..	426	Live Stock ..	87
Area and Population ..	418	Mines and Minerals ..	88
Births, Deaths and Marriages ..	418	Ministry ..	87
British Legation ..	426	Physiography ..	87
Cantons	418	Population and Area ..	86
Capital	422	Production and Industry ..	87
Commerce	421	Towns	88
Communications ..	421-2	University ..	87
Debt	420-1	Tassiusudon (Bhutan) ..	105
Defence	420	Tegucigalpa (Honduras) ..	276
Education	420	Tehama Coast (Arabia) ..	70
Exports	421	Tehran (Persia) ..	369
Finance	420-1	Tehri or Garwhal State (India) ..	303
Forestry	421	TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD ..	48
Government ..	419	Temperate Zones (Meteorological Notes) ..	15
Hydrography ..	418-9	Teneriffe (Spain) ..	407
Imports	421	TENNESSEE STATE ..	459
Increase of the People ..	418	Tenochtitlan (Mexico) ..	328
Judicature	420	Tern (Siam) ..	402
Lakes	419	Ternate (Netherlands' India) ..	344
Legislature ..	419		

PAGE

Tete (Portuguese East Africa)	379
Tetuan (Morocco)	335
Teutonic Races (Europe)	22
TEXAS STATE	459
Three Kings, (New Zealand)	385
Thurgovie (Switzerland)	418
Thousand Islands, The (Java)	343
TIBET	202
Tibet Plateau (Asia)	27-28
Tidore, Sultanate of (Ternate)	344
Ticino (Switzerland)	418
Tientsin (China)	200
TIENSIN (Italian Concession)	315
Tiflis (Caucasia)	386
Timor (Netherlands India)	344
Timor (Portuguese Colonies)	377-8
Timur or Tamerlane (India)	281
Tippera State (India)	304
Tippon Sultan (India)	283
Timcen (Algeria)	241
TOBAGO	157, 171-2
Tobolsk (Siberia)	386
TOGOLAND	263
Tokelau Islands (Pacific)	164
Tokyo (Japan)	320
Toledo (Spain)	406
Toledo (U.S.A.)	452, 458
Toltecs (Mexico)	328
Tomsk (Siberia)	386
Tonga Islands (Pacific)	161
Toungking (French)	243
Tonk State (India)	304
Topeka (Kansas)	455
Toronto (Canada)	118, 184
Torres Islands (French Pacific)	247
Torres Strait (Australia)	75
Torrid Zone, The (Meteorological Notes) ..	15
Tortuga Island (Venezuela)	467
Tottenham (England)	118, 140
Tou'on (France)	241
Toulouse (France)	241
Touraine (France)	235
Tours (France)	241
Trade Winds (Meteorological Notes) ..	15-16
Transbaikalia (Siberia)	386
Trans Caspia (Central Asia)	386
Trans-Caspian Railway (Russia)	394
Trans-Caucasian Railway (Russia)	394
Trans-Siberian Railway (Russia)	394
TRANSVAAL PROVINCE	431, 432, 437-8
Administrator	438
Area and Population	431, 437
Asiatic Population	437
Capital	438
Coal Production	438
Coloured Population	437
Diamonds produced	438
Gold Statistics	438
Government	438
Mines and Minerals	438
Physiography	431
Population and Area	437, 437
Towns	435, 438
Transylvania (Hungary)	98
TRAVANCORE STATE	305
Traz os Montes (Portugal)	373
Trebizond (Turkey)	424
Trengganu (Malay States)	171
Trenton (New Jersey)	457
Trichinopoly (India)	118, 294
Trieste (Austria)	97
Trikkala (Greece)	268
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	151, 171-2
Triphylla (Greece)	

PAGE

TRIPOLI (ITALY)	315
American Consulate	486
British Consulate-General	486
Tripoli (Lebanon)	424
Tripolis (Greece)	268
TRISTAN DA CUNHA	172
Tromsø (Norway)	354
Trondhjem (Norway)	354, 358
Trouwers Island (Java)	343
Troy (New York)	457
Trucial Chiefs (Persian Gulf)	301
Tsingtau (Kiao-Chao)	264
Tsitsihar (Manchuria)	201
Tuamotu or Low Archipelago (French Pacific)	247
Tubual or Austral Isles (French Pacific) ..	247
Tula (Russia)	395
TUNIS, REGENCY OF	244
American Consular Agency	487
British Consulate-General	486
Turcoman (France)	241
Turin (Italy)	314
TURKENTAN, CHINESE	203
Turkestan, Plain of (Asia)	26
TURKEY (OTTOMAN EMPIRE)	423-30
African Dominions	423
Agriculture	429
Albania	428
American Embassy	487
Anatolia	423, 424, 425, 430
Arabia	69-70, 424
Archipelago Vilayet	425
Area and Population	423-4
Armenia and Kurdistan	423-4, 425-6
Asia Minor	425
Asiatic Dominions	423, 424-6
Bagdad Railway	70, 426, 430
Barracks	423
British Embassy	487
Capital	424, 430
Commerce	429-30
Communications	430
Crete	425
Cyprus	152-3, 425
Debt	429
Defence	428
Education	428
Egypt	223-234, 423
European Dominions	422, 423-4
Exports	429-30
Finance	428-9
Foreign Residents	423
Government	427
Hejaz Railway	70, 430
Imports	429-30
Islands	425
Judicature	427
Legislature	427
Local Government	428
Macedonia	424
Manufactures	429
Map of Balkan Peninsula	422
Mercantile Marine	430
Mesopotamia	426
Mines and Minerals	429
Ministry	427
Monetary System	430
Mount Athos	424
Nationalities	423
Ottoman Debt	429
Palestine	426
Population and Area	423
Production and Industry	429
Races and Religions	423

	PAGE
TURKEY (OTTOMAN EMPIRE)—continued.	
Shipping	430
Sultan	427
Syria	423, 426, 430
Towns	424, 426, 430
Trade	429-30
Tripoli	423
University	428
War with Balkan States, 1912	422, 427
Weights, Measures and Currency	430
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	151, 172
Tuscany (Italy)	308
TUTUILA (U.S.A.)	462-3
Tyrol (Austria)	94
U. (Tibet)	202
Ubangi (Congo)	104
Ubanghi-Shari-Uhad (French Africa)	245
UDAIPIUR (MRAWAR) STATE	305
UGANDA	149, 173
Uganda Railway	173
Ulster Province (Ireland)	143
Umbria (Italy)	308
Ungava Boundary Map	190
Union Islands (Pacific)	164
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	431-8
American Consuls in	489
Area and Population	431
Cape of Good Hope	431, 436-7
Capitals	432
Commerce	435
Communications	435-6
Debt	434
Defence	434
Education	434
Finance	434
Government	432
Harbour Board	436
High Commissioner in London	433
Historical Sketch	431-2
Judicature	433-4
Legislature	433
Ministry	432
Natal	431, 432, 437
Orange Free State	431, 432, 438
Physiography	431
Provinces	431, 436-8
Railways	435, 436
Shipping	435
Telegraphs and Telephones	435
Towns	435
Transvaal	431, 432, 437-8
UNITED KINGDOM	121-143
Agriculture	135-6
American Consuls, &c.	489
Area and Population	121
Army	132-3
Births, Deaths and Marriages	121
British Constitution	123
Capital	140
Cathedral Cities	140
Commerce	136-9
Communications	131
Constitution and Government	123
Currency	120, 434
Debt	135
Defence	129-34
Departments of the Government	125-7
Education	124
England	122, 141
Executive Government	124-7
Finance	125
Fisheries	130

	PAGE
UNITED KINGDOM—continued.	
Government	123-7
House of Commons	123, 124
House of Lords	123-4
● Increase of the People	121
Ireland	121, 122, 143
Islands	121
Judicature	127-8
Language	122
Legislature	123-4
Live Stock	136
Local Government	123
Manufactures	136
Mercantile Marine	139
Mines and Minerals	136
Ministry	124-5
Monetary System	120
Navy	129-31
Occupations of the People	135
Old Age Pensions	135
Physiography	122-3
Political Parties	124
Population and Area	121
Production and Industry	135-6
Railways	139
Religions	122
Royal Family	116
Scotland	121, 122-3, 142
Shipping	139
Sovereign Ruler	116, 123
Towns	140
Universities	121, 122, 142
Weights, Measures and Currency	119-20
UNITED PROVINCES (AGRA AND OUDH)	296-7
UNITED PROVINCES STATES	307
UNITED STATES	439-63
Agriculture	449
Aleutian Islands	463
Area and Population	439
Army and Military System	447
Births, Deaths and Marriages	439
Boundaries	440
British Embassy and Consulates	488
Cabinet	445
Capital (Federal District)	454
Capitals of States and Territories	453-60
Cities	452, 453-60
Civil War	442, 447
Colonies, etc.	461-3
Coloured Population	439
Commerce	440-51
Communications	451-2
Congress	444, 446-7
Constitution	442-3
Consulates Abroad	431, 490
Cotton Statistics	449-50
Debt	449
Declaration of Independence	441
Defence Forces	447-8
Departments of the Government	445-6
Dependencies	461-3
District of Columbia	451
Divorces	439
Education	442-9
Electoral College	444
Embassies and Legations Abroad	481-490
Executive Government	445-6
Expenditure and Revenue	449
Exports	450-1
Finance	449
Foreign-born Population	440
Government	442-7
Guam	462

	PAGE		PAGE
UNITED STATES—continued.		URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF—continued.	
Hawaii	454, 463	Departments and Capitals.....	464
Historical Sketch	440-48	Education	465
Hydrography	449	Emigration	464
Immigration	438	Finance.....	463
Imports	450-1	Foreign Residents.....	464
Island Jurisdiction	439	Government	464-5
Johnston Island.....	463	Hydrography	464
Judicature	447	Immigration	464
Lakes.....	35	Judicature	465
Legislature	446-7	Language	464
Manufactures	450	Legislature	465
Marriage and Divorce.....	439	Live Stock	465
Mercantile Marine	452	Local Government ..	465
Mines and Minerals ..	450	Manufactures	466
Monetary System	452	Mercantile Marine ..	466
Monroe Doctrine	441	Mines and Minerals ..	465-6
Mountain Systems	37-8, 440	Ministry	465
Nationalities	440	Monetary System ..	466
Navigable Streams	451	Physiography	464
Navy	447-8	President	465
Olympic Games, Winners at	460	Production and Industry	465-6
Panama Canal Zone	461, 463	Races and Religions	464
Petroleum Statistics	450	Shipping	466
Philippine Islands	461-2	Towns	466
Physiography	37-9, 444	University	465
Political Parties	440	Weights, Measures and Currency	466
Population and Area	439	Urumsu (Chinese Turkestan)	403
Posts and Telegraphs	452	UTAH STATE	
President	443, 445	Utica (New York).....	459
Production and Industry	449-51	Utrecht (Natal).....	457
Puerto Rico	462	Utrecht (Netherlands).....	437
Railways	451	Utrecht (Netherlands).....	341
Reciprocity with Canada	442	Utrecht, Treaty of (Spain).....	408
Relief.....	37-8, 440	Utsang (Tibet).....	402
Revenue and Expenditure.....	449		
Rivers and Lakes	35, 38, 440	Vaduz (Liechtenstein).....	324
Samoan Islands	462-3	Vailima (Samoan Islands) ..	264
Shipping	452	Valais (Switzerland).....	414
States and Territories	453-60	Valencia (Spain).....	411
Telegraphs and Telephones	452	Valencia (Venezuela) ..	470
Territories	453-60	Valencia Lake (Venezuela) ..	468
Trade	449-51	Valencia Province (Spain) ..	406
Treasury	445	Valladolid (Spain).....	411
Tutula	462-3	Valetta (Malta)	161
Universities	448, 449	Valparaiso (Chile) ..	194
Vice-Presidents	443, 445	Van (Turkey)	424, 425
Wake Island	463	Vancouver (Canada) ..	118, 184
War Department	445	Vanern Lake (Sweden) ..	414
War Pensions.....	447	Variable Stars (Stellar System)	11-12
Wars of the United States	442, 447	Värmland (Sweden) ..	414
Weights, Measures and Currency	452	Vasterbotten (Sweden) ..	414
UNIVERSE, THE		Västernorrland (Sweden) ..	414
Atoms and Electrons	12	Västmanland (Sweden) ..	414
Milky Way	11	Vättern Lake (Sweden) ..	414
Solar System	10-11	Vaud (Switzerland) ..	418
Stellar System	10-11	Venetia (Italy)	308
Unterwalden (Switzerland)	418	VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF	
Upolu (Samoan Islands)	264	Agriculture	469
Upper Senegal Niger (French West Africa).....	245	American Legation	468
Uppsala (Sweden)	414	Area and Population	467
Uranus (Planets)	9	Births, Deaths and Marriages	467
Uri (Switzerland)	418	Boundary Questions.....	467
URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF		British Legation	468
Agriculture	465	Capital	470
American Legation	467	Climate	468
Area and Population	464	Commerce	469-70
Births, Deaths and Marriages	464	Communications	470
British Legation	467	Council of Government	468
Capital	466	Debt	469
Commerce	466	Education	469
Communications	468	Finance	469
Debt	466	Fisheries	469
Defence.....	465	Government	469

	PAGE		PAGE
VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued.</i>		WASHINGTON STATE	460
Historical Sketch	468	Washington (U.S.A.)	452, 464
Judicature	469	Weather prediction (Meteorological Notes) ..	10
Language	467	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	119
Legislature	469	British System	119
Live Stock	469	British and Metric Conversion Table	119
Local Government	469	Metric System	247
Manufactures	469	For other Countries <i>see</i> conclusion of each	
Mercantile Marine	470	• article.	
Mines and Minerals	469	WUHANWEI	112, 173
Ministry	468	Weimar (Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach)	259
Monetary System	470	Wellington (New Zealand)	350
Physiography	467-8	Welsh Counties	148
President	468	Wenchow (China)	200
Production and Industry	469	WESTERN AUSTRALIA, STATE OF	88-9
Races and Religions	467	Ant-General in London	88
Shipping	470	Agriculture	89
States and Capitals	467	Area and Population	88
Towns	470	Banking	89
Universities	469	Births, Deaths and Marriages	88
Weights, Measures and Currency	470	Capital	89
Venice (Italy)	314	Commerce	89
Venus (Planets)	7	Education	89
Vera Cruz (Mexico)	329	Finance	89
VERMONT STATE	359-60	Forestry	89
Viborg (Finland)	396	Government	89
Victoria (British Columbia)	184, 188	Increase of the People	88
Victoria (Hong Kong)	112, 118, 128	Judicature	89
Victoria (Seychelles)	167	Legislature	88-9
VICTORIA, STATE OF	81-3	Live Stock	89
Agent-General in London	82	Mines and Minerals	89
Agriculture	82	Ministry	88
Area and Population	81	Physiography	88
Banking	82	Population and Area	88
Births, Deaths and Marriages	81	Production and Industry	89
Capital	83	Towns	89
Commerce	77	University	89
Debt	82	West Ham (England)	112, 140
Education	82	WEST INDIES	42-43
Finance	82	American Consuls in	490
Government	81-2	Area	42
Increase of the People	81	Climate	42-3
Judicature	82	Ethnography	43
Legislature	82	Extent	42
Live Stock	82	Hydrography	42
Manufactures	83	Islands	42
Mines and Minerals	82-3	Map	43
Ministry	81-2	Nations of	42
Physiography	81	Physiography	42-3
Population and Area	81	Population	42
Production and Industry	82-3	Position	42
Towns	83	Relief	42
University	82	Religions	43
Vienna (Austria)	48, 97	West Indies (British)	42, 113, 150-1
Villa Rica (Paraguay)	364	" (Danish)	217
Vilna (Russia)	395	" (French)	150, 247
VIRGINIA STATE	460	" (Netherlands)	150, 342, 344
Virginia (U.S.A.)	441	" (U.S.A.)	150, 461, 624
Virgin Islands (Leeward Islands)	151, 160	" (Venezuelan)	150, 467
Vladivostok (Siberia)	395	Westphalia (Prussia)	256
		West Russia (Russia)	385
		WEST VIRGINIA STATE	460
		White Nile Province (Sudan)	231
		Wiesbaden (Prussia)	285
		Wilkesbarre (Pennsylvania)	459
		Willemstad (Curacao)	244
		Willesden (England)	112, 140
		Windbuk (German South-West Africa)	263
		Windsor (Ontario)	285
		Winds, Prevalent (Meteorological Notes) ..	12-16
		WINDWARD ISLANDS	151, 174-5
		Winnipeg (Canada)	179, 184, 188
		WISCONSIN STATE	460
		Wismar (Mecklenburg-Schwerin)	289
Wadden (Netherlands)	338		
Walachia (Rumania)	380		
WALDECK, PRINCIPALITY OF	260		
Wales, Prince of (British Empire)	116		
Wales, Principality of	122, 140, 142		
American Consuls in	489		
Walfish Bay (South-West Africa)	436		
Wallis Archipelago (French Pacific)	247		
Walthamstow (England)	112, 140		
Warren Hastings (India)	283		
Warsaw (Poland)	324, 372		

	PAGE		PAGE
Witwatersrand (Transvaal)	438	Yanaon (French)	243
WONDERS OF THE WORLD	48	Yass Canberra (Australia)	74
Worcester (U.S.A.)	452, 456	Yemen (Turkish Arabia)	69, 70
WORLD, THE (see also UNIVERSE).		Yeniseisk (Siberia)	386
Age	131	Yezd (Persia)	369
Area	93	Yezo (Japan)	316
Armies	360	Yokohama (Japan)	320
Cities	48	Yonkers (New York)	457
Cotton Production	379	Youngstown (Ohio)	458
Gold Production	271	YUKON TERRITORY	197, 190
Islands	30		
Labour Statistics	470		
Lakes	35	Zaffarines (Spain)	411
Languages	22, 30, 35, 32, 41, 48	Zagazig (Egypt)	230
Mountains	22	Zagran (Croatia)	59
Nations	62-63	Zambos (Nicaragua)	351
Navies	438	Zante (Greece)	268
Oceans	22	ZANZIBAR	149, 175
Population	63	Zaragossa (Spain)	406, 411
Railways	48	Zealand (Denmark)	213
Rivers	30	Zeeland (Netherlands)	337
Weather	15-16	Zenjan (Persia)	369
Wonders of the	48	Zifta (Egypt)	230
Worms (Hesse)	258	Zodiacal Light	3
Wrangel Land (Russia)	387	Zones, The (Meteorological Notes)	15
Wuchow (China)	200	Zor (Turkey)	426
Wuhu (China)	200	Zug (Switzerland)	418
WURTEMBERG, KINGDOM OF	257-8	Zurich (Switzerland)	418-a
British Legation	478	Zulia Lake (Venezuela)	68
WYOMING STATE	460	Zululand (Natal)	437
		Zungaria (Chinese Turkestan)	203
		Zungeru (Nigeria)	112, 164
Yakutsk (Siberia)	386	Zuyder Zee (Netherlands)	338
Yala (Siam)	402	Zwickau (Saxony)	217

PART I.

THE UNIVERSE.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM	PAGE 2	CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.....	PAGE 13
THE STELLAR SYSTEM	10	METEOROLOGICAL NOTES	15

The Universe.

By F. W. HENKEL, B.A., F.R.A.S.

FOR many ages man's conception of the physical Universe was that of a number of spheres, all revolving round our own Earth as the centre,—the outermost sphere, that of the "fixed stars," carrying with it those bodies once in 24 hours, whilst several inner spheres carried the Sun, Moon, and the five other star-like bodies known as planets (from the Greek *πλανήτης*, a wanderer) in somewhat different manner. The movement of the outer sphere produced the phenomena of the diurnal motion, the rising and setting of the stars, &c., whilst the motion of the inner spheres produced the annual motion of the Sun, the monthly revolution of the Moon, and the peculiar motions of the planets. As time went on and observations became more exact, it was found that (especially for these latter) no simple circular motions of revolving spheres could satisfactorily account for the apparent irregularities of the planetary movements, which were by no means uniform or *directly* performed around the Earth. Pythagoras and a few others among the Greeks favoured the idea that our Earth itself was in motion round the "central fire," by some identified with the Sun; but such views gained little credence, perhaps from the difficulty of imagining any motion to the apparently firmly fixed Earth with its apparently vast size as compared with the rest of the Universe; both planets and stars being thought to be much nearer (and therefore much smaller) than we know them to be. However, in 1543, Copernicus, in his great work, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium*, showed how much more reasonable it is to suppose that our Earth turns round on an axis once in 24 hours than that all the distant and unconnected stars should turn round it in the same time. He also showed how much more simply and satisfactorily a motion of the Earth, and this round the Sun, would account for the apparently complicated motions of the planets as seen from our position, their true motions of revolution being inextricably mixed up with those due to our change of place. By degrees his views gained ground, and Galileo discovered that the planet Jupiter has bodies moving round it in the same way that the latter moves round the Sun, and that the Sun and some of the planets, at least, also rotated on their axis in a similar manner to that ascribed to our own Earth; whilst the researches of Kepler immensely strengthened the arguments in favour of the Copernican theory, and Newton showed that the very same cause whereby a stone falls to the ground also supplied the motive power for the planetary motions. Thus was established the heliocentric system (*ἥλιος*, the Sun), in which the Sun is centre, around which move the Earth and the five planets known to the ancients: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, the Moon being a secondary planet or satellite moving round the Earth and accompanying it in its journey round the Sun. Our Earth thus became reduced to the rank of a planet, attended by the faithful Moon. Jupiter was early found by Galileo to possess four satellites (and more have since been discovered), and some years after satellites of Saturn were also detected.

The Solar System.

It would be going beyond the limits of space at our disposal to enter into a discussion of the *reasoning* whereby it has been shown that the Sun is more than a million times larger than our own Earth, and is situated at a distance so great that an express train travelling continuously night and day, at a speed of 50 miles per hour, would take more than 200 years to complete the journey (93,000,000 miles); but the results depend upon measurements, the same in kind as, though much more delicate in detail than, those employed in trigonometrical surveying upon the Earth's surface (measurement of base lines and reading off of angles), and are no more doubtful than the geometrical theorems of Euclid. By such methods it has also been shown that the Moon, whose apparent size to our eyes does not differ much from that of the Sun, is in reality much smaller, and is distant not more than 250,000 miles from us, being our nearest neighbour in space.* The other planets known to the ancients, as well as two discovered in more recent times since the invention of the telescope (Uranus and Neptune), move in paths round the Sun not differing much from circles, whilst the Moon, as already said, is a satellite of the Earth; Mars has two moons; Jupiter eight; Saturn nine at least, and a system of rings; Uranus four; and Neptune one, so far as known at present (1912). In addition to these, the

* Arguments whereby the Earth's motion is supported. The stars are at great, almost incalculable, distances, and the sizes of many of them are vastly greater than that of our own Sun, which is much larger than the Earth. Is it more likely that all these mighty globes move round our small one at incalculable speeds *all in the same time*, or that the Earth turns once round in 24 hours? The Sun and planets are seen to be in rotation, why not therefore the Earth? The admission of the Earth's annual motion round the Sun enables us to give a simple account of the apparently complicated movements of the planets, whilst there are other phenomena discovered during the last two centuries which admit of no intelligible explanation save that afforded by this motion.

major planets, there are a great number of much smaller bodies, sometimes known as the planetoids or asteroids, over 700 of which have been detected up to the present, and the number discovered each year shows no sign of falling off. These bodies are nearly all found at distances from the Sun between those of Mars and Jupiter, one or two occasionally approaching nearer to the Sun than the former, and a few being more remote than the latter. The comets are erratic bodies of extreme lightness and often of enormous size, which appear from time to time, blaze forth with great brilliancy when near the Sun and then gradually disappear, often receding to distances far greater than that of the most remote planet, but becoming invisible, even in the most powerful telescope, long before they reach the limits of our planetary system. A few of these bodies return at more or less regular intervals, and the well-known comet of Halley, whose recent visit must be familiar to almost every reader, is perhaps the most remarkable of these. Another comet of great interest to the astronomer bears the name of Encke, the astronomer who first predicted its return; and though by no means a conspicuous or brilliant object, yet as it would appear that it is getting gradually nearer the Sun at each return, the question has been raised whether it may not some day be precipitated upon the latter. Many comets (though by no means all) when brightest, possess "tails," which are formed from emanations (mainly) as though repelled from the Sun, some of this matter being ultimately lost to the comet. There appears to be a very intimate connexion between such cometary matter and what are commonly known as "shooting stars," the latter being probably nothing more or less than the *débris* of comets, some of which may have entirely broken up into swarms of meteors or shooting stars. At times our own Earth encounters a number of these bodies, and we get a display of "celestial fireworks." Such matter is in all probability largely dispersed throughout the system, and the separate particles revolve as independent "planetules" in orbits round the Sun. It must be mentioned, however, that only a few of the known meteor showers have been certainly identified with known comets. This is not surprising, for the latter are probably as numerous *ut pisces in oceano* (as the fish in the sea), a saying attributed to Kepler 300 years ago, and the few hundred whose appearance has been recorded are probably only a small fraction of their total number.

Over and above the Sun, planets, satellites, comets, and meteors comprising the solar system of which our Earth is a member, there is the mysterious appearance known as the Zodiacal Light and the closely connected "Gegenschein." The Zodiacal Light may be seen (in England and Europe generally) in the evenings of early spring and the mornings of autumn as a lenticular or conical-shaped light extending obliquely upwards from the horizon. Many theories as to its true nature have been advanced from time to time, but the one most favoured by astronomers generally, regards it as composed of meteoric matter surrounding the Sun, and extending nearly or quite as far as the Earth, though some have thought it to be a ring surrounding the Moon, and yet others think it to be a purely atmospheric and terrestrial phenomenon. The origin of the bright, usually oval, patch of light sometimes seen at night, which is situated in exactly the opposite part of the sky to the Sun's place, and is hence known as the "Gegenschein" (counter-glow), is not less uncertain than that of the Zodiacal Light, some have even been inclined to regard it as a kind of luminous "tail" to our planet! Mr. Innes, of Johannesburg, has suggested that this phenomenon is due to the repulsion of meteorites by the Earth and Sun, which thus produces in the opposite part of the sky a faint tail less extensive than that of a comet, but bright enough to be visible on a dark night.

We have thus very briefly indicated the principal objects which are known to make up our own *Solar System*, but a somewhat more detailed account of the more interesting of these bodies (to us as inhabitants of the Earth, at least) may next be desirable before we proceed to the consideration of other suns and systems.

THE EARTH.

Our own Earth, as the standpoint whence we view the rest of the Universe, our "common mother," is necessarily the first object for our contemplation. A knowledge of its true size, shape, and motions is of course essential as a first step towards ascertaining the scale on which the Universe is built, and learning how to discriminate between the apparent and real motions of the various objects external to it. Though the most primitive nations probably regarded our planet as of the form of an extended flat plane or disc, with "the River Oceanus flowing all round it," yet very early observations served to correct these primitive notions. Thales, of Miletus, who "flourished" about 600 B.C., showed that the Earth's true form is very nearly that of a sphere or globe, and the arguments used by him and later Greek astronomers are as valid now as they were then, and are practically the same as those given in all geographical works, to prove the Earth's rotundity. We know, however, that our Earth, though very nearly, is not *exactly* spherical—in fact, "every schoolboy" is familiar

with the statement that it is flattened like an orange; but this is an exaggeration, for were an *exact* model of it made to scale, the nicest eye could scarce detect the difference from a perfect sphere. The longest (equatorial) diameter has a length of 7,926 miles, whilst the shortest (polar, around which it rotates) is 7,899 miles, a difference of about 1 part in 300. A model globe 30 inches in longest diameter would have its shortest diameter less than this by $\frac{1}{10}$ inch only or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Of course, the inequalities of its surface, seven-tenths water and three-tenths land, the latter diversified by mountain, plain and valley, &c., also prevent the form from being that of an exact geometrical solid, but the height of the highest mountains (under 6 miles), and the depth of the deepest parts of the ocean (probably rather more than this), bear an even smaller proportion to the whole size of the Earth than does the polar flattening. The branch of astronomy dealing more especially with determinations of the exact size and dimensions of our planet is known as Geodesy (Greek $\gamma\eta$, the Earth), and the researches of geodesists have shown that, though a closer approximation to the true shape is given by the *oblate spheroid*, having a longer and a shorter diameter, round the latter of which it turns (the two ends of this diameter being the North and South Poles), yet even this form is not strictly that of our Earth, and so some prefer to use the term "geoid." Seven-tenths of its surface is covered by water, and over all is the atmosphere of mixed gases called the air.

The Earth turning continually round in a direction from West to East this motion is the cause of day and night (the apparent movement of the heavenly bodies, the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon and Stars), and being completed in a day is thus called the diurnal motion. In addition to this, as we have already stated, the Earth moves round the Sun, one revolution being completed in a year. We observe this latter as an apparent motion of the Sun in the opposite direction, and in our latitudes the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter are a consequence of the varying presentment of our planet towards the central body.

The exact time of the earth's diurnal motion (rotation) is 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds of ordinary time, and this is what is known as a sidereal day, since at the end of this interval every star has the same position in the sky as it had at the beginning. This we see is slightly shorter than the ordinary day of twenty-four hours, and the reason for this difference is contained in the second (annual) motion. The earth rotating causes every star (and the Sun) to move apparently in the opposite direction. As however in addition it is always moving round the Sun, at the end of one rotation it will not be exactly in the same position with regard to the latter, but requires a little longer time to be so. The Sun apparently moving from East to West, having in addition a smaller backward motion, will take a little longer time to perform the circle of the heavens than will a star possessing only the one motion forward. The earth traverses its path round the Sun in about 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, in which time it makes one more *revolution* with regard to the stars than it does relatively to the Sun, thus the number of sidereal days in the year is one more than the number of mean solar days, so that one sidereal day = $\frac{365\frac{1}{4}}{366\frac{1}{4}}$ solar day or 23 h. 56m. 4s. When it was thought that the Sun moved round the Earth it was at first supposed that this annual path was a circle, the Earth being at the centre, but it was found that the time from the vernal equinox to the autumnal (Mar. 21 to Sept. 23) was longer than the time from the autumnal to the vernal (Sept. 23 to Mar. 21), and supposing the motion to be uniform it was concluded that the Earth could not be quite at the centre, but a little to one side, *eccentric*. When the telescope was invented and brought into use in Astronomy, exactly three centuries ago, it became possible to measure the (angular) diameter of the Sun; this was found to be greater in January than in July, showing that we are nearer to the Sun at the former than at the latter time. [To those who living in Northern latitudes may think it strange that we should be nearer to the Sun in their winter than in their summer, it may be well to point out that this difference is not great, and though in London we are nearer to the Sun on January 1 than on July 1, yet on the former day the Sun is only above the horizon for less than seven hours and never rises more than 15°, one sixth of the distance from the horizon to the point overhead, and so even at mid-day is low down in the sky, whilst on the latter date the Sun is above the horizon for more than 16 hours out of the 24 and reaches an elevation of more than 60°. This is far more efficient than the slight increase of heat due to greater nearness.] Kepler showed that the true form of the earth's path is not a circle but a curve of oval kind, technically known as an ellipse, not differing much in appearance from a circle for the Earth and most of the larger planets of the Solar System. Thus every planet has a *least* and a *greatest* distance from the Sun.

THE SUN.

The Sun, which is the central body of our system, its "Ruler, light, fire and life," is a globe 860,000 miles in diameter, in volume and cubic contents more than 1,000,000 times as large as the Earth, and exceeds by several hundred times the combined materials of all the

rest. Though the source of all light and heat for its planets, its surface is by no means uniformly bright, the outer portions being only about half as bright as the inner part. Seen under a low magnifying power (with proper precautions such as suitable dark glasses, &c.), "its surface looks like rough drawing paper." Here and there are commonly to be found much darker, almost black, markings usually circular or oval in form known as "spots," but the number and size of these varies greatly from time to time. They appear to be cavities or depressions below the general light-giving surface, or photosphere as it is called, and are always found in one or other of two regions not far north or south of the Solar equator. In general they are most numerous at intervals of about 11 years or so, though the interval is sometimes as much as 15 or 16 years, and at others as little as 8 years intervenes between one spot "maximum" and the next. Many theories as to a possible connexion between sunspots and "weather changes" (rain, temperature, &c.) upon our own Earth have been broached from time to time, but so far the evidence is not conclusive as to any such relation. Though the spots are certainly cooler and less luminous than the general surface of the Sun, yet their total area is very small in comparison with the latter, and since their presence indicates a disturbed condition of affairs on the Sun it is impossible to say whether the Sun is hotter or colder at the time of a sunspot maximum than at other times. There is however an undoubted connexion between the frequency of sunspots and the *Aurora Borealis* or *Australis* and other manifestations of terrestrial magnetism. To the Sun's radiant energy (heat and light) almost all activity on our planet is more or less directly due, so that we may well be called "Children of the Sun" in more senses than one. In addition to the spots are also to be found the *faculae*, seen generally as bright streaks near the edge of the photosphere, but by no means confined thereto. These appear to be elevations above the general surface, and are perhaps most abundant near the spot regions. Above the (luminous) photosphere is a region known as the chromosphere (or *sierra*), so called because at the times of total solar eclipse, when alone it is visible to the unaided eye, it is seen of a bright red colour (*χρῶμα*, Gr. colour). In it are to be found the prominences or "coloured flames" as they are sometimes called, from their resemblance in form thereto, and out and beyond the chromosphere and its prominences lies the corona or "glory," a mysterious halo of light seen only at the rare moments of total eclipse. It is more especially for the purpose of examining and studying the corona that Eclipse expeditions have been sent from time to time into distant lands, when an eclipse is about to take place. By means of the instrument known as a spectroscope, which consists essentially of a prism or battery of prisms (or a diffraction grating, ruled with many thousands of fine lines to the inch) by comparison with the light given by terrestrial substances and sunlight it has been ascertained that many of the elements known to us on the earth are also present in the Sun; for instance iron, calcium, hydrogen and sodium are there, whilst other familiar elements are absent or have not yet been detected. Within the last few years an element first detected on the Sun and hence named "helium" (from the Greek *ἥλιος*, the Sun) has been discovered existing in small quantities on our own Earth; it is a product of the disintegration of radium. By the help of the spectroscope the chromosphere and its prominences may be studied at other times than those of eclipse, notwithstanding that the faintness of their light renders them invisible to the eye at the telescope, but as already said no method has yet been discovered of examining the corona, except when it is seen during a total eclipse of the Sun, the general light of the Sun being cut off, its feebler luminosity then becomes visible.

THE MOON.

The Moon (brother or sister of the Sun in various ancient mythologies) next calls for our attention. It is an object of profound interest to every human being, and though inferior in lustre to the Sun, from its much greater proximity to us, it appears little, if at all, smaller in size. In reality, it is in diameter only about $\frac{1}{100}$ that of the Sun (2,160 miles), but its mean distance from the earth is only 240,000 miles, instead of 93,000,000. It's very evident change of place amongst the stars (noticeable by the unaided eye after a few hours only), its changes of appearance or phases, and the markings ("face in the Moon") on its surface, must have early attracted the attention of star-gazers, and it is not improbable that the first astronomical observations ever made by man had reference to one or other of these points. Its surface is diversified with features, some of which are quite easily visible to the unaided eye, and even as seen through a small telescope the variety of detail is such as to make it the most beautiful of all celestial objects. Some of the early Greeks, the modern Persians (as related by Humboldt), and many uninformed persons in more civilised countries, have imagined that the Lunar features, that make up the so-called "face in the Moon," are the reflection of the details of our own Earth's surface. They are in reality quite different, as the smallest comparison will show. Instead of oceans and continents, mountain chains,

rivers, islands, &c.. we have on the Moon great plains (formerly called seas), a few mountain ranges, countless great craters, some of them resembling volcanic cones such as Vesuvius, but on a much larger scale, many deep, narrow, crooked valleys, known as "rills," half a mile or so wide and often hundreds of miles long, and lastly the light-coloured streaks or "rays" which radiate from some of the crater formations, sometimes extending for many miles, passing across mountain and valley, and sometimes *through craters*, without change in width. These latter are best seen at or near the time of Full Moon, the craters, &c., when the Moon is near the First or Last Quarters. The resemblance in appearance between the lunar craters and terrestrial volcanic formation has led to the idea that these are the remains of former volcanic action on the Moon, but such air and water as the Moon may once have had has disappeared, and she is now a "dead world." Turning round our earth in an average period of about $27\frac{1}{4}$ days, during which the latter is all the while moving round the Sun, the Moon does not recover its original position with regard to this body till about 2 days longer, the lunar or "synodic" month being $29\frac{1}{2}$ days (cf. *sidereal* and *solar* days). Thus the interval from New Moon to New Moon has the latter value, for the Moon, itself being non-luminous, shines by light received from the Sun. The various phases, New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter, arise from less or more of the illuminated side of the Moon being turned towards us during the course of the month. Mainly by the difference of attraction which the Moon exerts upon the waters of our globe, and the solid land beneath, arise the tides, though the Sun, too, has an influence. When the Sun and Moon act together we have the largest or *Spring* tides, when they act in opposition we have the *Neap* tides, or smallest. The former occur at times of New and Full Moon, when the Earth, Sun and Moon are nearly in one line, the latter at First and Last Quarters, when their directions are furthest apart. The Moon turns once round upon itself in the same time that it takes to move round the Earth, hence it is that we see in general always the same hemisphere of our satellite, but as the motion of rotation is uniform, whilst in its movement round the Earth its speed varies somewhat, we at one time see a little over the western edge, at another time a little more of the eastern, whilst part of the western side is invisible, and so in all we may see at one time or another about 59 per cent. of the Moon's surface, the rest being always invisible. When, in its path round the Earth, which is not all of it on the same level (or plane) as that of the Earth round the Sun, the Moon comes *directly* between the Earth and the Sun, there results a Solar Eclipse; if it pass behind the Earth into the shadow cast by the latter, we have a Lunar Eclipse. Eclipses of the Sun may be total (sometimes annular) or partial; the former if the Moon be not far from its least distance from the Earth and pass centrally over the Sun. If, however, the Moon be at its greatest distance from the Earth, its apparent diameter is then slightly less than that of the Sun, so that even if it pass centrally over the Sun it will at no time completely cover the latter, but there will be left a ring or "annulus" of the Sun un eclipsed. Owing to the really small size and comparative nearness of the Moon, a total eclipse as such is only visible over a limited area; outside of this limited region it is seen as a partial eclipse, and, again, no eclipse at all is visible for places further off. Thus, the eclipse of April 17, 1912, was only total for a few seconds, as seen from some places in Portugal, whilst in Northern France and England generally it was a large *partial* eclipse. Eclipses of the Moon, on the other hand, are visible wherever the Moon is above the horizon. It may be as well to mention that eclipses of the Sun take place only at the time of New Moon; eclipses of the Moon occur at Full Moon. In a total eclipse of the Moon, the latter rarely becomes quite invisible, but usually shines with a dull, reddish colour, like the tints of sunset intensified, due to light received from the Earth's atmosphere. A total eclipse of the Sun affords a unique opportunity of beholding certain features of the latter (the chromosphere and corona) which are ordinarily too faint to be visible when the rest of the Sun is giving forth its light to our air.

THE PLANETS.

MERCURY.—Mercury is the nearest of all the planets to the Sun, its mean distance being only three-eighths that of our own Earth. Its place in the sky is always quite near to the Sun, so that it is stated that Copernicus, whose name we have already mentioned, never once saw it. At times, however, it rises about an hour and a half before the Sun, and may be seen glittering in the east at sunrise; at other times Mercury sets sufficiently long after to be seen as a conspicuous object in the west at evening. To the ancient Greeks it was brilliant enough to be known by the name of δ σπινθηρ, "the sparkling one." With the telescope provided with graduated circles, of course, no great difficulty is experienced in finding it, even in daytime, when not too near the Sun. Being opaque and shining only by reflected sunlight, it presents phases like our own Moon, showing the crescent and the other well-known forms of the latter. At rare intervals it may be seen as a minute black

spot crossing the Sun's disc, such a phenomenon being known as a transit of Mercury. It completes one revolution round the Sun in 88 days, so that its year is less than three of our months long. On the other hand, from certain peculiarities of the markings occasionally seen upon its surface, it has been supposed that, like our own Moon, it turns once round on itself in the same period of 88 days, so that its day and year are of the same length, one hemisphere being in perpetual sunlight, the other always in darkness, except for the faint light received from the other planets and the stars. The earlier Italian observers with the telescope, however, considered the period of rotation to be much shorter than this, only a few minutes over 24 hours. Some markings upon its surface have been thought to indicate the presence of fairly high mountains, and bright spots somewhat like the polar (snow) caps of Mars have been reported, though it seems difficult to imagine the presence of snow on a body receiving a seven-fold greater intensity of light and heat than we do, whilst this is perhaps not much mitigated by the presence of a somewhat rare atmosphere. Its distance from the Sun varies considerably, from about 29,000,000 miles when nearest to over 43,000,000 miles when furthest. So far as is known, Mercury is unattended by any Moon or satellite, though this want is to some extent made up for by the planet Venus when nearest.

Venus, the next planet in our system, is in many ways an interesting object, yet considering its comparative nearness we know very little about the physical conditions prevailing upon it. It moves in an almost circular path at a distance of 67,000,000 miles from the Sun, and takes 225 days to go once over this orbit. Its day, or period of rotation, is probably not far short of 234 hours, though some have supposed that like the Moon and perhaps Mercury, Venus too completes one rotation in the period of its revolution, or in other words its year consists of one day. In size Venus is larger than Mercury, being 7,700 miles in diameter, a little less than our own Earth, which planet it resembles in more respects than one, for which reason it has been sometimes called "the Earth's twin sister." Though nearer to the Sun than we are, the light and heat received must be considerably mitigated by the presence of a dense cloud-laden atmosphere, so that the writer is of opinion that notwithstanding that much has been written and discussed with regard to the habitability of Mars and little with regard to Venus, the probabilities in favour of the latter planet being inhabited by beings not very dissimilar from ourselves are at least as great as if not greater than those for the former (Mars). Venus, like Mercury, possesses no Moon or attendant, so far as known, but the absence of a Moon is made up for by the presence of our own Earth, which must shine with a brilliancy, for any possible inhabitants, much greater than Venus ever affords to us. Yet at times, when at its greatest brightness, Venus seen in a crescent form (by the help of a small telescope) may in the absence of the Sun and Moon be bright enough to cause opaque objects to cast distinct shadows. It is sometimes visible in broad daylight, even near noon-day, and it is recorded that Napoleon, shortly after his return from Egypt, noticing the Parisians gazing at the planet, seen not far from the Sun, audaciously declared it to be the star of his destiny. Extensive series of observations made under favourable conditions in Italy and elsewhere have revealed the presence of darkish markings, possible seas and continents; high mountains and polar snows have been suspected, and a map of Venus was even made by Bianchini. Like the Moon and Mercury, Venus shining by reflected sunlight presents phases, due to the fact that more or less of its illuminated surface is turned towards us at different times; unlike the Moon, however, Venus when full is not at its brightest owing to its distance from the Earth being then greatest, and consequently it is seen as a small round disc, whilst when in its crescent form it is almost at its nearest to us and so appears considerably larger. It thus appears at its greatest brilliancy when its form is like that of the Moon about 3 or 4 days "old." At times, part of the dark portion of the planet's disc seems to be faintly illuminated "in a manner recalling the Aurora Borealis," not to be accounted for by reflection. On rare occasions, passing directly between the Sun and Earth it is seen as a round black spot crossing the Sun's face, and a Transit of Venus takes place, but the next occurrence of this phenomenon will not happen till the year 2004. Such transits were formerly considered to afford very good opportunities for determining the distances of the Sun and the planet respectively from the Earth, but long before the next transit other and better methods will have given more satisfactory results than any which can be obtained in this way. Venus at such times being considerably nearer to the Earth than the Sun, is seen from different regions of the Earth projected upon different parts of the Sun, and by carefully noting the different times taken to cross the latter it became possible to ascertain the absolute distances of these bodies from the Earth and each other.

Next in order of distance from the Sun comes the Earth with its satellite the Moon, already considered.

MARS, a ruddy globe, revolves at a distance of about 141,000,000 miles from the Sun, rather more than half as far again as the Earth. It has a diameter of about 4,200 miles, and takes 687 days to perform one revolution, turning once round on its axis in 24 hours 37 minutes, about 40 minutes longer than the time required by our own Earth to perform a similar motion. It is attended by two small moons or satellites, which were only discovered as recently as 1877 by Professor Asaph Hall at Washington with the great 26-inch telescope of the Naval Observatory. The inner one is at a distance of only about 6,000 miles from the centre of the planet (or less than 4,000 miles from its surface), and its "month" is but $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours long, so that it rises in the *west* and sets in the *east* for any possible inhabitants of that planet. The outer satellite rises in the east and sets in the west, but its orbital motion in the *opposite direction* is so nearly equal to the effect of the diurnal motion that it is nearly 132 hours between rising and setting. Very early in the application of the telescope to Astronomy it was discovered that the surface of Mars is diversified with a number of markings, which are commonly known by the names of continents and seas. There are also to be seen near the poles of each hemisphere white spots much brighter than the rest of the planet; these probably consist of snow and ice, since they increase at the time of winter and diminish during the summer of each region. There appear also to be a great number of very long, narrow, dark streaks; these are known as "canals," crossing both continents and seas. Occasionally some of these streaks are seen double—two parallel streaks are seen instead of one. The nature of these "canals" is still very uncertain, some observers failing to see them, and in consequence almost denying their existence, others regarding them as perhaps purely optical effects, others again seeing in them artificial constructions, the work of Martian engineers, who by their means convey water from the polar regions towards the drier equatorial districts. Along these canals luxuriant vegetation is thought to grow, and this forms a band on each side, of sufficient width to be visible in the telescope, though the canals themselves are probably too narrow to be seen at all at our distance. As is well known, much controversy has arisen as to whether the planet is inhabited or no, but the evidence we as yet possess is certainly insufficient to enable us to decide one way or the other. Air and water, land and sea, certainly exist, but the conditions of temperature prevailing are probably so far different from any with which we are familiar that it is difficult to imagine how beings *organised like ourselves* could endure such a rigorous climate. At the distance of Mars the Sun imparts less than half the light and heat given to corresponding areas on the Earth, and this is not much bettered by the very thin atmosphere; but there is no reason why rational beings of an altogether different type should not exist on this planet. On our own Earth seven-tenths of the surface is covered by sea, but on Mars there seems to be a much greater proportion of land, perhaps one-half.

MINOR PLANETS.—The hundreds of small planets circulating round the Sun, which are found at distances from the latter between those of Mars and of Jupiter, are none of them more than 300 miles in diameter, if so much, and the total quantity of material in all put together does not perhaps amount to one-quarter of that of our own Earth. One of them, *Vesta*, is just visible to the unaided eye of a keen-sighted person, when it is nearest to the Earth. Unlike the larger planets, many of these bodies move round the Sun in paths by no means circular but distinctly oval, and they consequently vary very much in their distances from the Sun and Earth at different times, when nearest the latter. One of these, to which the name of *Eros* (the Greek Cupid) has been given, at times approaches the Earth nearer than any other celestial body except the Moon, and advantage has been taken of this circumstance to ascertain with considerable accuracy the distance in miles of our Earth and the other planets from the Sun, or what is technically called the Sun's parallax (the apparent change of position in an object, due to the change of place of an observer, being greater as the object is nearer, is of course then more easy to measure). So soon as the distance of any one planet from the Sun is accurately known, we have the means of ascertaining the distance of every other, for there is a relation between the time of revolution of any planet and its distance from the Sun, known as Kepler's third law ("*squares of periodic times of any planets are as the cubes of their mean distance from the Sun*"); since the periods are known with great accuracy from long series of observations we are thus able to ascertain their distances. Of course, in practice the *method* is by no means so simple as may appear from this brief statement, but the principle on which it depends is not difficult to understand.

JUPITER.—We now come to the giant planet of the solar system, Jupiter, whose diameter is nearly eleven times that of the Earth; though only one-thousandth of the Sun, it nevertheless exceeds in bulk all the other planets put together. Taking nearly 12 years to perform one revolution round the central orb, at a distance of about 480,000,000 miles, he turns once round on his own axis in less than 10 hours, so that his year contains thousands of his days. That his shape is by no means circular, but distinctly oval, is evident from

mere inspection through the telescope, and this polar flattening is considered to be a result of his rapid axial motion. He is attended by no fewer than eight moons, four of which were discovered by Galileo in 1610, and these are easily visible through a good opera glass; it is said that they have occasionally been seen by the unaided eye when sufficiently far from the planet. The other four are much smaller, and were only discovered within the last few years. The eclipses and occultations (when they pass behind the planet) of the larger satellites are frequent phenomena, observable with quite small telescopes. The surface of the planet is seen to be covered with a variety of beautiful (and coloured) details, markings known as the belts of Jupiter, bands parallel to the equator of the planet (running east and west), which soon change in shape and relative position. One very remarkable feature, however, is of a more permanent character. The great *red spot* has been persistently seen for over 30 years; as its name indicates, it is usually of a reddish colour, though at times very faint. Its shape has changed but little, it being of a roughly oval form. Though from his remoteness from the Sun, Jupiter receives but a small amount of light and heat (humanly speaking) from that source, yet from the rapidity of the changes upon its surface (the belts may be, as it were, clouds in the atmosphere) and the low density, only about $\frac{1}{14}$ times that of water, it seems not improbable that this planet is at a very high temperature—in short, a kind of “semi-sun,” hardly, if at all, solidified as yet, but in a liquid and perhaps partly gaseous condition. Though occasionally surpassed by Venus, Jupiter is, on the whole, the brightest planet in our sky, being four times as bright as Sirius, the brightest fixed star.

SATURN.—Next in order of distance from the Sun, the furthest of the planets known to the ancients, comes Saturn, regarded by them, perhaps from his slower movement and the somewhat leaden tint of its light, as a malignant object. To the modern astronomer, on the contrary, it is an object of the highest interest and beauty, being surrounded by a wonderful and unique system of rings and accompanied by, at least, nine moons. Its distance from the Sun is $9\frac{1}{2}$ times that of our own Earth, and it requires 29 years to perform one circuit round its primary, whilst it rotates very swiftly on its axis in a period not much longer than does Jupiter (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours), which planet it resembles in more respects than one. Though it is somewhat smaller than the latter, it is larger than any other member of the Sun's family. The polar flattening is very considerable, the equatorial diameter being 75,000 miles, whilst the polar diameter is only 68,000 miles. It is composed of the lightest materials of any known planet, the density being only one-eighth that of the Earth, or five-eighths that of water, whence it has been concluded that, like Jupiter, it is still in a highly heated condition. Its surface has characteristic belts parallel to the equator, but these are less distinct and less variable than those of Jupiter. The planet is surrounded by three *thin* flat rings of considerable breadth, the innermost being very faint and difficult to see; the other two bright rings (seen as *one* in a small telescope) were discovered quite early after the invention of the telescope. At times, however, they are almost invisible; being presented edgewise towards us their small thickness prevents their being seen except by the help of the most powerful telescopes, by means of which they are seen as fine lines or “needles” of light, along which the satellites “are threaded like beads as they pass between us and the planet.” On one occasion, for a *practical* examination in astronomy at London University, a question was set asking the candidates to *measure* the diameter of these rings *at a time when they were quite invisible*, except by the help of the great Lick and Yerkes telescopes. Fortunately, there prevailed a dense fog all that day and night, and so no candidate was required to attempt the feat. The outer ring is sometimes seen divided into two by a narrow black line known as Encke's division. It has been shown that these rings are not continuous solid or liquid substance, but are composed of many thousands of small bodies, too small and too near together to be separately distinguished, moving in nearly circular paths round the planet.

URANUS.—After Saturn, we come to Uranus, a planet not known to the ancients, but discovered by the industry of William Herschel in 1781, a discovery for which he was knighted by King George III., who also appointed him as his own private astronomer. Twice as far as Saturn from the Sun, Uranus requires 84 years to complete one revolution. It is just visible to keen-sighted eyes on a clear dark night; faint belts like those of Jupiter have been occasionally glimpsed by observers, but the length of its day is not known, though probably not far from 12 hours.* There are at least 4 satellites, very faint objects, which, curiously enough, move round the planet in the opposite direction to that in which the planets and most of the other satellites move, though the 8th satellite of Jupiter and the 9th of Saturn move in a similar manner. After the discovery of Uranus it was found that its motion could not be altogether accounted for by the action of the Sun and the then known planets.

* Professor Lowell of Flagstaff (U.S.A.) considers that he has evidence to show that this period of rotation is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours (May, 1922).

NEPTUNE.—Calculations made by Leverrier and Adams resulted in the prediction of the existence of a new and unknown outer planet, and search being made for it in the sky resulted in the detection of Neptune, whose distance from the Sun is 30 times that of our Earth. Neptune takes 164 years to complete one revolution in its mighty orbit; little if anything is known as to the physical appearance of its surface. It possesses one satellite, which is perhaps larger than our own Moon in size, though its great distance prevents its being seen except with powerful telescopes. Beyond Neptune no other planet is certainly known to exist, though search has been made for such bodies from time to time.

COMETS.—Many of the comets, however, recede to far greater distances from the Sun, but are only seen when at their nearest, when they sometimes come much nearer to him than any planet. For instance, a comet which appeared in 1680, and which is sometimes called Newton's comet, passed so close to the Sun as almost to have grazed his surface and certainly went through part of the outer envelope known as the "corona"; and the great comet of 1882 must have done the same. Both these bodies however will go far beyond the distance of Neptune before returning, and will not again be in our vicinity for thousands of years. A few comets, however (of which Encke's comet is one), return regularly every 5 or 6 years or so, and are never much further than Jupiter when most distant from the Sun. All comets appear to be losing material by repulsion from the Sun, especially when nearest the latter, and this material is for the most part not again recovered. Though comets are often very large bodies in point of size, some having been much bigger than the Sun itself, and having tails millions of miles long, yet the material of which they are composed is of such excessive rarity that the residual gas in an exhausted vacuum tube is much denser, and the faintest stars are easily visible through every part even of the "head." But little is as yet certainly known as to the nature and cause of luminosity of these bodies, though many theories of cometary phenomena have been propounded from time to time.

The Stellar System.

Lying far beyond the outermost range of the most remote comet revolving round the Sun are the "fixed stars," other Suns than ours. So vast is the distance that separates us from even the nearest of these bodies, that the mere number of miles fails to convey any meaning. Light travelling at a speed of 186,000 miles per second requires not less than 4 years to reach us from the nearest star, so that we see it, not as it is now, but as it was four years ago! Though it is well-known that most, if not all, the stars are in rapid motion, at speeds to be counted by miles per second, yet the general aspect of the sky as seen now scarcely differs from what its appearance must have been 3,000 years ago, so great are the celestial distances. One or two stars, e.g., *Arcturus* and *Sirius*, two of the brightest, would be seen to have sensibly changed their place with regard to their neighbours, were it possible for one of the old Chaldean astronomers to gaze once more upon the sky, but the vast majority of these bodies would be seen sensibly the same in position, though perhaps more would have changed somewhat in colour and brightness. Hence the name of "fixed stars," though the refined instruments of modern astronomy have shown that this is a misnomer, and that minute and measurable changes, "proper motions," do take place. Halley, whose name is familiar to most in connexion with his well-known comet, was one of the earliest to detect some of these "proper motions," and Herschel, more than a hundred years ago, not only made the splendid discovery that our own Sun, too, is in motion, but estimated the amount and direction of this motion. The Sun, carrying with him our Earth and the other planets, is moving towards a part of the sky not far from the direction in which the bright star *Vega* lies, with a motion which for the present we must regard as rectilinear, though it may be only a small part of a mighty orbit described round some huge central body, the centre of gravity of the stellar Universe.

Such stars as we see are of very varying brightness, and are conventionally divided into "magnitudes"; the first magnitude containing the most brilliant, the sixth, those only just visible to the eye of a keen-sighted person. The distances of only a few are known, even approximately, a *Centauri*, a star of the first magnitude, is the nearest and 61 *Cygni* of the sixth magnitude (a double star) comes next. *Sirius*, one of the next nearest, is the brightest of all, but several other very faint stars are much nearer than some of the brighter ones. Thus we see that magnitude is no certain test of nearness, but that the stars really "differ much in glory," many being much larger than our Sun and many a great deal smaller.*

* *Sirius*, the brightest of all the stars, is perhaps not more than three times as remote as the nearest, whilst *Canopus*, the next brightest star in the sky, is so immeasurably remote that all efforts to ascertain its existence have as yet been unsuccessful. *Sirius* emits as much light as our own Sun, but *Canopus* must be many times brighter still.

DOUBLE STARS.—All over the sky there are to be found stars which, apparently single to the naked eye, are found by the telescope to be double, and in some cases three or more stars are seen close together. Some of these bodies are only apparently near together, being seen in the same direction, and perhaps very far from each other, but the great majority of these are not merely optically but really connected. They revolve round one another (or rather, round a point lying between them, their common centre of mass or gravity) in oval orbits, usually differing considerably from circles.

Unlike our own system, a predominant Sun with much smaller planets, we have here two (or more) nearly equal self-luminous suns in motion, thus forming a system of a higher order. The star a *Centauri*, already referred to, is a system of this kind, also 61 *Cygni*, the next nearest star known, the components of these "binaries" being of not very dissimilar magnitudes. There are also systems of three, four or more stars thus connected, forming *trinary* (3), *quaternary* (4) stars, &c., and the members of these systems are often of different colours, the contrast of colour rendering them most beautiful objects. A yet more remarkable phenomenon is that known as "star drift." Five of the brighter stars in the well-known "Plough," together with several other stars situated further off in the sky, appear to be moving in common towards some remote centre, and though they are connected in this way they are probably as far apart from one another as any of them are from us. Professor Boss's "moving cluster" in *Taurus* is another example. A few clusters of stars, such as the well-known *Pleiades* group, are visible as such without telescopic aid, but numbers of such objects have been discovered since the days of Galileo, as well as cloud-like, more or less bright, patches of light, commonly known as *nebulae* (Latin, *nubes*, a cloud; Greek, *νεφέλη*) from their appearance. To the naked eye, the *Pleiades* group consists of 6 members or so (one, the "lost Pleiad," is said to have been seen by the ancients, and has since become invisible, though even now some persons can see 10 or 12), but a small telescope shows many more, and recent photographs have revealed the presence of thousands, as well as patches of misty "nebulousity." It seems probable that the whole group forms a mighty system of its own, most of the members revolving round or near the central star, *Alcyone*. Other well-known clusters are the *Praesepe*, or Beehive in Cancer, a beautiful globular cluster near the star *a Centauri*, the cluster in Perseus, &c.

THE MILKY WAY.—The great luminous band stretching all across the sky, and known as the Milky Way, consists of stars "scattered in millions like glittering dust," and to this in all probability all the countless stars we see, including our own Sun, belong, so that we may regard it as the highest system of which we have any certain knowledge. Many hypotheses, from the days of Herschel to our own, have been formed as to its true shape and dimensions; but, as will be readily understood, we are very far as yet from having arrived at any definite knowledge on the subject. It appears fairly certain, however, that the stars composing our Universe are, in the main, members of one or other of two streams, moving in different directions and fairly equal in numbers, scattered throughout the sky. Some astronomers, however, will not admit the existence of more than one stream, whilst there are again others who think there is evidence for three. Of the light patches already referred to, some have been split up or resolved into separate stars (clusters), whilst others are unaffected by any increase of optical power, and show no signs of resolvability. Many of these objects are of a more or less regular circular form, others are oval, annular, spindle-shaped, some of great dimensions have no regular shape (amorphous); but the most remarkable discovery of recent years has been that of the existence of a *spiral* structure in so many, and the number of these spiral nebulae, as they are called, must now be counted by thousands. By the help of the spectroscope it has been ascertained that many of the nebulae consist of glowing, though faintly luminous, gas of great tenuity and under very low pressure, whilst as to others as yet no certain evidence exists as to their true nature. Some of the spiral nebulae give evidence of absorption, giving spectral lines not unlike some of those given by our own Sun. Recent photographs show that this is the case with the great *Andromeda nebula* (often mistaken by the tyro for a comet, from its appearance, and compared by Marius, its discoverer, to a "lantern shining through horn").

VARIABLE STARS.—Though the greater number of the stars do not appear to have changed much since the earliest recorded observations, this is by no means the case with all. Some, such as *Sirius*, appear to have changed in colour, others in brightness. The second brightest star in *Orion* (Betelgeux) is a well known example of the latter. A star in *Argo* (*Eta*) was seen for a time of a brightness greater than that of any other, save *Sirius* alone, but it has since greatly declined in brilliancy. Year by year new or temporary stars make their appearance; of these the most remarkable in recent years has been *Nova Persei*. Early in 1901 it was detected at a point in the sky where no star brighter than of the eleventh magnitude previously existed, it being then of the third magnitude. Rapidly increasing in brightness, it rose to the first magnitude and then gradually declined.

Regularly variable stars are also to be met with in considerable numbers throughout the sky. Of these the best known is *Algol* or *Beta (β) Persei*, which, ordinarily of the second magnitude, diminishes for a few hours to the fourth magnitude, being eclipsed by the interposition of a "stupendous dark globe" revolving round it and coming directly between us and the star. The existence of such dark, or comparatively dark, globes in considerable numbers (some have even thought these non-luminous bodies to exist in greater number than the stars visible to us by direct light) seems fairly certain. Many of the *nebulae*, though only faintly visible in the telescope (some not yet seen by any human eye, but detected by the photographic plate) are of enormous size, covering an area of the sky greater than that occupied by the Sun or Moon, but are far more remote than those stars whose distances we approximately know, so that the material of which they are composed must exist in a condition of which we have no conception, for the most highly rarefied gas is a thousand times more dense. At one time it was thought that these bodies (or some of them at least) were distant "Universes" comparable to our own Milky Way system in dimensions but lying far beyond its confines, but it is now generally agreed that whatever they may be they form an intrinsic part of the mighty whole, the greatest of which we have any certain knowledge.

Various preliminary attempts at classification of the stars according to their presumed ages have been made from time to time. It is generally considered that the "white stars," such as *Sirius*, *Vega*, &c., are the hottest; next in order, at probably somewhat lower temperatures, we have such stars as our own Sun, *Capella* and *Pollux*, whilst the third group includes "red stars" which are at lower temperature still, but whether older (stars growing colder) or younger (stars growing hot) it is impossible to say. The *nebulae*, "worlds in the making," are perhaps composed of matter which may some day condense into stars.

ATOMS AND ELECTRONS.—In recent years the researches of physicists have led them to the conclusion that the indivisible "atoms" of the chemists of a century ago, the small units "of which all matter is composed," are in reality complex structures. The atom has been (in thought) split up into a positive nucleus with smaller negative electrons (or units of electricity) revolving round it, and a comparison has been made of this atomic "sun" (nucleus) and its "planets" (the electrons) with the solar system, a microcosm on a smaller scale than that pointed out by Galileo. But though Science has thus stretched its survey from the indefinitely great on the one hand to the indefinitely small on the other, we see no sign of finality in either direction, we have merely partly examined a few links in the infinite chain. "End there is none to the Universe of God. Lo! also there is no beginning," and so we must expect that the complete exploration of the Cosmos will for ever transcend the finite mind of man. Every system investigated will lay open new systems for study, and Science will retain the charm that arises from eternal novelty.

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Name	Mean Distance from Earth in Millions of Miles	Sidereal Period of Revolution round Sun	Time of Axial Rotation	Real Diameter in Miles	Volume $\oplus = 1$	Density $\oplus = 1$
		D.	H. M.			
The Sun.. ☉	92·9	.....	607 48	866,400	1310000	0·25
Mercury ☿	56·9	88	*	3,030	0·056	2·23
Venus... ♀	25·7	225	†23 21½	7,700	0·920	0·86
Earth..... ⊕	.....	365	23 56	7,918	1·000	1·00
Mars ... ♂	48·6	687	24 37½	4,230	0·152	0·72
Jupiter .. ♃	390·4	4,333	9 56	86,500	1309	0·24
Saturn .. ♄	793·2	10,759	10 14½	71,000	849	0·13
Uranus .. ♅	1,689·0	30,687	10 45	31,900	59	0·22
Neptune.. ♆	2,698·8	60,127	.....	32,900	103	0·20

* Probably 88 days.

† The period of rotation of Venus has not been definitely ascertained

N.B.—The numbers in the third column refer to the mean distances at inferior conjunctions for the inferior planets; at opposition, for the superior planets.

Chronological Notes.

SCIENTIFIC CHRONOLOGY is not yet a hundred years old, and in so far as it deals with the age of the world in which we live, it may be said to have its origin in the researches of geologists and ethnologists in the nineteenth century. These researches led to the discovery of extinct mammals buried under a surface which was calculated by geologists to have required many thousands of years in formation. The geological measure of time is the period occupied in the stratification of rocks, with allowances for intervals between the periods. By this measure the conjectural age of the Earth varies from 40 to 100 million years. Less than a century ago the accepted measure of time in Christian countries of Western Europe was the interpretation in years of the genealogical lists afforded by the Pentateuch, by which process the Creation of the World was placed in the year 4004 B.C. Other methods of reckoning had been adopted by various Nations and Creeds, by which current events are dated from a more or less recent and familiar starting point, or *Epoch*. The scientific methods may be divided into those employed in Geology, where stratification is the basis of calculation; and those employed in Ethnology, where periods of civilisation are classified according to the implements in general use.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

Geological Chronology.—The periods of stratification of the Earth's crust are classified by geologists as shown in the following list, each period having sub-divisions:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. Eozoic. | iii. Lower Cretaceous. |
| II. PALÆOZOIC OR PRIMARY. | iv. Upper Cretaceous. |
| i. Cambrian | IV. CAINOZOIC OR TERTIARY. |
| ii. Silurian | i. Eocene. |
| iii. Devonian or Old Red Sandstone | ii. Oligocene. |
| iv. Carboniferous. | iii. Miocene. |
| v. Permian. | iv. Pliocene. |
| III. MEZOZOIC OR SECONDARY. | V. QUATERNARY OR POST-TERTIARY. |
| i. Triassic | i. Pleistocene or Glacial. |
| ii. Jurassic. | ii. Recent or Post-Glacial. |

No dates are assigned to these periods, as they are too indefinite and remote for comprehension. Traces of human life are found in V. i. and ii., which correspond with the Eolithic, Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages of the Ethnologists.

ETHNOLOGICAL PERIODS.

Ethnological Periods—The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only. The terms in use are:—

1. Eolithic, or Dawn of the Stone Age.
2. Palæolithic, or Older Stone Age.
3. Neolithic, or Later Stone Age (ends about 2000 B.C. for Europe).
4. Bronze Age (ends about 1000 to 500 B.C. for Europe).
5. Early Iron Age (from about 500 B.C. for Europe).

EPOCHS AND ERAS.

Abyssinian.—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian, and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on August 29, 284 A.D.

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to July 9, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to February 20, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, adopted the system, and *Ussher's Notation* was thenceforward printed in marginal notes to the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Chinese.—In the second century before Christ the Chinese, who observe a civil (or lunar) and an astronomical (or solar) year, adopted as a chronological method the year of the reign, a practice which obtains in the U.K. for dating Acts of Parliament. The Chinese are said to possess written records which carry their history back to 2357 B.C.

Christian.—The Christian Era was first adopted in Italy in the sixth, and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The Christian Era commenced originally on March 25, but in England Christmas Day was adopted as the beginning of the year from the seventh to twelfth centuries, after which time the Annunciation (March 25) prevailed until January 1 was adopted at the reform of the calendar in 1752. The reform of 1752 (see also "Roman Chronology" below) omitted 11 days from the year in order to connect the civil and astronomical years, and thenceforward the *New Style* was adopted, the previous period being known as the *Old Style*. Through the omission of the extra day in 1800 and 1900 (which were not leap years) the difference between the Old and New Styles is now 13 days. The Eastern Church employs the Old Style, and there is a difference of 13 days in the dates employed in Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Rumania, as compared with other European countries; but the days of the week are the same, e.g., Tuesday, January 14, 1913, *New Style*, is Tuesday, January 1, 1913, *Old Style*.

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on February 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on February 23, 57 B.C. The year 1913 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1970 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of March 3, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1913 A.D. is 1835 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C. There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The Buddhists reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the Jains was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Jewish.—In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Christian chronology 3760 B.C. Thus the year 1913 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5673 in the Jewish Calendar.

Macedonian.—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is the Hejira, or Flight of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadan Era corresponds to 16 July, 622 A.D. The year 1913 is therefore 1331-1332 of the Hejira.

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choreobus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on the June 10, 632 A.D. The year 1913 is therefore 1282 of the Parsees.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., *Ab (anno) Urbis Condita* (From the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a Roman institution; it was revised and reformed in 46 B.C. by Julius Caesar, and remained unchanged in Western Europe until the year 1752 A.D. The Julian year contained 365½ days, so that of every four years three were *Common Years* of 365 days and the fourth a *Leap Year* of 366 days. But this system made the civil year longer than the astronomical year, the difference being 3 days in 400 years, so that in the year 1752 A.D. there was an error of 11 days. Under the reformed scheme 3 leap years are omitted in each 400 years, and the years 1800 and 1900 each consisted of 365 days only. The year 2000 will be a leap year, the next subsequent end-century leap year being 2400.

Meteorological Notes.

By F. W. HENKEL, B.A., F.R.A.S.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

THE world in which we live is surrounded, to an unknown height, by a mixture of gaseous fluids to which is given the name of *Atmosphere*. The main constituents of this atmosphere are the gases oxygen, nitrogen, argon, and carbon dioxide, with a varying amount of water vapour, small traces of ammonia, nitric acid, etc., and probably in the upper regions some proportion of hydrogen. The science of Meteorology deals with the physical state of this atmosphere, its distribution and the temperature of its different parts, changes in these elements from day to day and throughout the year, their bearing on climate and habitability, and, lastly, with the possibilities of inferring coming changes from present conditions. Being a fluid whose normal condition is one of incessant motion, the consideration of the phenomena of its motion and the various influences determining them form the main part of our study. As an elastic and easily compressible fluid, the density of the air varies from a maximum value at the surface, decreasing very rapidly upwards, till at a height of 50 miles its density must be less than that of the residual gas in a well exhausted vacuum tube, though there is reason to believe that a minute amount of air exists at an even greater distance from the surface.

THE ZONES.

The primary cause of all atmospheric motion is the unequal heating of different regions under the influence of the Sun's radiation. Five zones, the Torrid Zone, the North and South Temperate Zones, and the North and South Frigid Zones, have been distinguished since the earliest ages of geographical science, and their names sufficiently indicate the fundamental character of their temperature conditions. In the *torrid zone* the Sun is at some time or other during the year vertical over every place, and the length of time he is above the horizon never varies greatly from twelve hours. These regions thus receive more heat than any other parts of the globe; they extend from the Equator to latitudes $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. respectively. The *temperate zones* extend from $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude in each hemisphere. The Sun is nowhere vertical at any time, but attains a greatest and least altitude (at noon), the former in summer, the latter in winter, and the length of the day is subject to great variation. In the *frigid zones*, between latitudes $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. and S. and the poles, the Sun never has an altitude greater than 47° (about halfway between the horizon and the point over head), so that his rays always fall more or less obliquely, and though at times he is visible near the horizon at the hour at which it would be midnight in lower latitudes, and the phenomenon of the "midnight sun" is seen, at another time he does not rise at all, and perpetual night prevails during part of the winter. Thus these regions are the coldest.

ATMOSPHERIC MOVEMENTS.

These great differences of temperature in the different zones give rise to vast atmospheric movements, the principal winds and air currents. The relative distribution of land and water throughout the globe serves somewhat to modify the amounts of heat actually received by the different regions. Water requires more heat to raise its temperature by a given amount than is the case for land surfaces, and more heat is given out by it in cooling through the same number of degrees than by land masses. The heat of summer is mitigated, and the cold of winter thus moderated, by the presence of large bodies of water, hence we have the difference between *continental* and *insular* climates, the former (of places remote from the sea) being very hot in summer and excessively cold in winter (e.g., Siberia), the latter being less oppressive in summer and not so rigorous in winter (e.g., British Isles). Two main atmospheric currents on the largest scale may be distinguished, the *equatorial current* of heated air ascending from the Equator and moving northward and southwards towards either pole, its place being taken by colder air from other parts; and the *Polar cold currents* from each pole towards the Equator. The air heated by contact with the intensely hot land surfaces of Africa, Southern Asia and Central America becoming lighter, rises and flows off. The current is deflected by the influence of the earth's rotation, and so in the northern hemisphere the south wind becomes a south-west one, and the Polar current flowing equatorwards becomes a north-east one. The latter wind is known as the *N.E. trade wind*, and blows with great persistency over the North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans, whilst in the southern hemisphere we have the *S.E. trade winds*. Near the Equator is a belt of calm, broken occasionally by the most violent storms. In Southern Asia and over the Indian Ocean we have the *monsoons* blowing for six months in one direction, and for the other six months in the opposite direction. Throughout Europe the most frequent wind

is the south western (in the British Isles, the rain-bearing wind), whilst in Asia and eastern North America the north-west wind is more prevalent; but the wind in extra tropical regions does not blow with the same regularity and persistence as it does in the districts near the Equator; in fact, in the British Isles it has become a symbol for all that is variable.

OCEAN CURRENTS.

Of great importance, as modifying climatic conditions, we have next to deal with ocean currents, due, in part at least, to the influence of wind. Winds not only agitate the sea and produce irregular waves, but where they are continually blowing in one direction they cause the surface water of the ocean to take a similar course. Of these resulting currents the best known is the *Gulf Stream*, a body of warm water coming from the Gulf of Mexico northwards. It flows parallel to the eastern coast of North America almost as far as Newfoundland, then it runs north-eastwards towards the Azores, where it divides, one part going past the British Isles and to the north of Norway, the other part, bending more to the right, passes the coast of Portugal and then runs back in a westerly direction to the West Indies. Partly as a result of this warm current, but still more in consequence of the influx of air from these warmer regions, which is laden with abundant moisture and on condensing sets free much heat, the British climate is very much milder than that of corresponding latitudes in America. Of a contrary character is the *Polar cold current*, which runs southwards from Baffin Bay and follows closely the outline of the American coast; its influence adversely affects the climate of the eastern United States. In the Pacific Ocean, the *Kuro Siwo*, or China current (which is of considerably greater volume than that of the Gulf Stream) as a current of warm water helps to mitigate the severity of the winter on the shores of Alaska and British Columbia. As with the Gulf Stream there appears to be a counter current of cold water between it and the shore (Maury). In the Indian Ocean, during the "winter" half year the currents generally run westwards under the influence of the north-east monsoon, whilst during the "summer" half, under the influence of the south-west monsoon, the waters flow in the opposite direction. The *Humboldt* (cold) current of the South Pacific is considered to have a beneficial effect upon the otherwise rainless climate of Peru. Thus by these currents flowing in various directions, some carrying water hotter than the surrounding sea, others carrying cold water and sometimes icebergs, there is produced a constant circulation of the waters of the ocean. "Westerly currents generally flow round the Earth in low latitudes and counter currents flow eastward close to the Equator" (Scott); hot currents flow polewards, cold ones from the poles towards low latitudes. These air and water currents by their circulation, and the sea by its action in storing up heat in summer and slowly giving it out in winter, render the temperature of various regions more nearly uniform than would be the case were the Earth a solid mass without air or water, such as we suppose the Moon to be, intensely heated whilst the Sun is shining directly upon it, bitterly cold when the Sun is absent.

RAINFALL.

In the present state of Meteorology, our knowledge of average conditions, mean temperature and air pressure prevailing at a given locality, and the probable amount of annual rainfall, etc., is in a fairly advanced condition, for such results have been obtained by long continued series of observations, but this gives no information whatever as to what will be the actual weather conditions prevailing at any particular moment, which is almost certainly bound to be different from the mean value. It may be safely asserted that it is altogether impossible to predict with absolute certainty the weather conditions of any district more than three days ahead, and in most cases even for a far shorter period the predictions are liable to considerable uncertainty. Observation has led to the discovery of certain "spells" of fine weather, hot and cold periods, etc., recurring with great regularity year after year, but nevertheless even these are occasionally intermitted. The invention of the barometer three centuries ago was soon followed by the discovery that the variations in atmospheric pressure which it measured have important bearings on weather conditions, and that in general the mercury fell for rain and windy weather, and rose for fine, whence arose the common name for the barometer of "weather glass" and the misleading notation still to be met with on these instruments of "very dry," "fair," "change," etc. These designations however are deceptive, since rain sometimes falls when the barometer is high ("set fair"!) and fine weather often occurs with a low "glass" (rain!). The instructions contained on the Fitzroy barometers are of more value and may generally be relied upon. Of late years the daily weather reports published by the Meteorological office of various countries contain much information as to the conditions prevailing over large areas of the Earth's surface, and the predictions based upon this accumulated information have a high degree of accuracy for limited periods not exceeding a day or two ahead of observation.

PART II.

THE CONTINENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
EUROPE.....	19	SOUTH AMERICA	45
ASIA	23	AUSTRALIA	49
AFRICA	31	OCEANIA	53
NORTH AMERICA	37	NORTH POLAR REGIONS	55
CENTRAL AMERICA	40	SOUTH POLAR REGIONS	59
WEST INDIES	42		



SOME DATES IN THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

B.C.	A.D.
480	1699
308	1701
55	1713
A.D.	1757
313	1789
Constantine embraced Christianity.	1793
Charles Martel defeats Saracens.	1798
Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West.	1801
800	1802
1066	1804
The Crusades commenced.	1805
1096	1812
Papacy removed to Avignon.	1813
1346	1815
Battle of Crecy.	1821
1397	1827
League of Kalmar founded.	1830
1415	1848
Battle of Agincourt.	1854
1453	1866
Constantinople captured by Turks.	1870
1468	1870
Bible first printed at Mentz.	1871
1521	1878
Belgrade captured by Turks.	1905
1517	1908
Beginnings of the Reformation.	1912
1539	
Dissolution of English Monasteries.	
1562	
Calais recaptured by France.	
1572	
Massacre of St. Bartholomew.	
1588	
Defeat of the Spanish Armada.	
1603	
Union of England and Scotland.	
1609	
Independence of the Netherlands.	
1610	
Moor driven out of Spain.	
1642	
Outbreak of Thirty Years' War.	
1648	
Charles I. executed.	

Europe.

POSITION AND EXTENT.—The area of Europe is about 3,800,000 sq. miles, and it forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, $71^{\circ} 12' N.$, and Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, $36^{\circ} 23' N.$, is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

The Nations of Europe.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (In Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Austria-Hungary ...	Monarchy	261,500	51,000,000	Vienna	2,031,500
Austria	Empire	116,000	28,000,000	Vienna	2,031,500
Hungary	Kingdom	125,500	21,000,000	Budapest	881,601
Belgium	Kingdom	11,400	7,500,000	Brussels	717,500
Bulgaria*	Kingdom	37,000	4,200,000	Sofia	102,770
Denmark	Kingdom	15,500	2,700,000	Copenhagen	462,100
France	Republic	207,220	40,000,000	Paris	2,847,000
German Empire	Empire	209,000	65,000,000	Berlin	2,070,700
Greece*	Kingdom	25,000	2,700,000	Athens	170,000
Italy	Kingdom	111,000	35,000,000	Rome	540,000
Luxemburg	Grand Duchy	1,000	260,000	Luxemburg	21,000
Montenegro*	Kingdom	3,500	250,000	Cettinje	5,000
Netherlands	Kingdom	12,700	6,000,000	The Hague	280,500
Norway	Kingdom	124,000	2,500,000	Christiania	242,000
Portugal	Republic	34,500	6,000,000	Lisbon	370,000
Rumania	Kingdom	51,000	7,000,000	Bucharest	300,000
Russia-in-Europe ...	Empire	2,000,000	135,000,000	St. Petersburg	2,000,000
Servia*	Kingdom	19,000	3,000,000	Belgrade	91,000
Spain	Kingdom	196,000	20,000,000	Madrid	572,000
Sweden	Kingdom	173,000	5,500,000	Stockholm	342,000
Switzerland	Republic	15,500	3,600,000	Berne	85,500
Turkey-in-Europe*	Empire	65,500	6,200,000	Constantinople	1,200,000
United Kingdom ...	Kingdom	121,500	46,000,000	London	7,253,000

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

COASTS.—The coast-line is very irregular owing to the large number of islands and of deep gulfs and inlets separated by peninsulas. The Baltic, with its inner branches, the Gulf of Bothnia and the Gulf of Finland, reaches towards the White Sea on the north, and partly isolates Scandinavia. On the west coast are the peninsulas of Denmark, Cotentin, Brittany, and the Iberian Peninsula. The Mediterranean is divided up into gulfs, peninsulas, and islands, of which Italy, the Adriatic, the Balkan Peninsula, the *Ægean*, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea and the Crimea, and Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Crete and Cyprus are the largest. There are innumerable smaller peninsulas, headlands, islands, bays, and inlets from the fjords of Scandinavia to the firths of Scotland, and the rias of Brittany and the north-west of the Iberian Peninsula.

RELIEF.—Structurally Europe may be divided into plateaus and fold mountains. The main plateaus are the old plateau of north-western Europe, fragments of which remain in Scandinavia and the Highlands of Scotland and N.W. Ireland, the Central Plateau of France, the Meseta of the Iberian Peninsula, the Schwarzwald (or Black Forest), Taunus, Hunsrück, Erzgebirge, and the Russian Platform. The main fold mountains are the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Carpathians, the Balkans and their branching spurs, the Sierra Nevada of South Spain, the Atlas, the Apennines, the Dinaric Alps, and the Pindus Mountains. The folded mountains contain the highest summits, Mount Blanc (15,775 feet) being the culminating point of Europe, if the Caucasus is included in Asia.

* The Balkan States are Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Servia and Turkey-in-Europe.

The Alps differ in structure very considerably from the Pyrenees. In the latter the river valleys are steep in their upper portions, and lead to a sharply defined crest of considerable average elevation with few easy passes. In the former the rivers wind deeply into the mountains and lead to comparatively low "cols" at their heads, so that communication across them has always been relatively simple. The main passes of the Western Alps are the Col di Tenda to Genoa, the Mont Genève from the Po to the Durance, the Mont Cenis to the Isère from the Dora Riparia, and the Little and Great St. Bernard from the Dora Baltea to the Isère and Rhone respectively; of the Central Alps, the Simplon from Lake Maggiore to the Rhone, the St. Gothard to the Reuss, the Splügen from the head of the Lake of Como to the Rhine, the Maloja to the Inn and the Danube, and through the Valtellina, the Bernina to the Inn, and the Stelvio to the Vintschgau. In the Eastern Alps the Adige valley leads to the Brenner and Innsbruck, and east by the Pusterthal to the Upper Drave, and further east the Tagliamento communicates with the Middle Drave by the Tarvis pass.

HYDROGRAPHY.—Owing to the great complexity of the relief of Europe the relationship between the mountains, uplands and lowlands is best discussed in connexion with the rivers. In *Scandinavia*, owing to the steep slope of the plateau towards the Atlantic, the rivers are short and torrential on the West Coast. Though useless for navigation, they provide in their waterfalls valuable power, which is now being extensively utilized. There is only a narrow strip of lowland on the coast. The Swedish slope is more gradual and has many parallel rivers which widen into lakes. The south of Sweden, Scania, is an undulating region with comparatively wide plains, on which are two large lakes, Vener and Vetter. Finland affords a striking example of a glaciated plain covered with innumerable lakes. To the south-east is the *Russian or Eastern Lowland*, the rivers of which drain into the Arctic, the Baltic, and the Black and Caspian Seas. There are no lofty elevations, the rivers rising in lakes and marshes in the swelling uplands and cutting deep ravines in many places in the clays and marls which cover the surface. The Dwina and Petchora flow into the Arctic, the Duna and Niemen into the Baltic, the Volga and Ural into the Caspian, and the Don, Dnieper, Bug and Dniester into the Black Sea.

The Eastern Lowlands are continued as a narrower belt westwards to the Rhine. Through the Central Lowlands flow the Vistula, which rises in the Tatra, and the Oder, which has its source in the Sudetes. The Elbe and its tributaries rise in the mountains which bound the Bohemian plateau, the Erzgebirge, Bohemian Forest, Moravian Plateau and Sudetes, and the Weser rises in the Thuringian Forest. Both these rivers flow into the North Sea. The *Rhine* rises in the St. Gothard group in the Alps and flows through the Lake of Constance to Basel, where it turns north. Numerous lakes, Zurich, Lucerne, Thun, Neuchâtel, are traversed by the tributaries of the Aare, which joins the Upper Rhine at a point where the main valley is about 1,000 feet above the sea. On the east the chief tributary of the Rhine is the Main, which rises in the Franconian Jura. On the west the Rhine is joined by the Moselle from the Vosges, and in the delta by the Maas from the Plateau de Langres. Between the Moselle and the Maas is the Plateau of the Ardennes. The lower portion of the Rhine in the Netherlands flows through a lowland, partly below sea-level, which has been reclaimed and protected by embankments. To the south, the Schelde rises in a comparatively low watershed. Facing the lowlands of this central plain are the lowland plains of England and Wales from the Trent to the Thames. These, however, except in the Fens, are much more undulating than the comparatively flat plains of North Germany.

The principal *Atlantic rivers* of France are the Seine, which rises in the Côte d'Or, the Loire from the Cevennes, and the Garonne from the Pyrenees. Many tributaries of the two last rivers flow from the Central Plateau. An important gap, the Col de Naurouse, connects the Garonne with the Mediterranean. Western France is generally undulating, but has no large extent of low plain similar to those of the north and east. In the Iberian Peninsula only short torrents can flow from the Cantabrian Mountains to the Atlantic, but on the West Coast larger rivers are developed—the Minho, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana and Guadalquivir. The two latter rivers have broad lower valleys with considerable areas of lowland. The *Mediterranean Drainage* of Europe includes the Ebro in Spain, the only large river on the eastern side, and the Rhone, which rises near the sources of the Rhine and flows through the Lake of Geneva. With the Saône, its northern tributary, it forms the longest north to south valley in Europe. The Doubs, a branch of the Saône, rises in the Jura. It is connected with the Rhine by the Trouée de Belfort, or Burgundian Gate. On the east it receives the Isère and the Durance from the Alps. East of the Rhone the Alps approach close to the coast and there are only short rivers, but the west coast of Italy has several comparatively long rivers, the Arno and the Tiber, the Apennine watershed lying nearest to the Adriatic Coast. In North Italy is the Po and its tributaries, of which the Adige is the largest. The northern branches drain the lakes of Maggiore, Como and Garda.

On the eastern side of the Adriatic there are no large rivers, as the Dinaric Alps approach close to the coast. An important route follows the Narenta to Mostar and Sarajevo. Many of the rivers run through gorges. Greece has no rivers of any size. The largest rivers which flow into the Aegean are the Vardar, affording a route from the Gulf of Saloniki to the Morava, which joins the Danube below Belgrade, and the Maritza, which is followed by the railway from Sofia *via* Adrianople to Constantinople. The Danube rises in the Black Forest and receives many tributaries from the Bavarian Plateau. Of these, the Inn, which rises in the Engadine in the Alps, is the principal. East of Vienna, where the Danube enters the lowlands, it receives the Morava from the Sudetes in the north, of which the valley affords a route to the Oder by the Moravian Gate. North of Budapest the Danube turns south through the lowlands of Hungary and receives the Drave from the west and the Theiss from the Carpathians. The united waters are joined by the Drave at Belgrade. The Danube then flows through a series of defiles, the Iron Gates, between the Carpathians and the Balkans, and follows the lowlands of Rumania to its delta, where it is joined by the Pruth and Sereth from the Carpathians.

CLIMATE.—Four climatic regions may be distinguished in Europe: (a) The West European; (b) Central European; (c) Eastern European; and (d) The Mediterranean.

(a) *The West European Region.*—This, which may be called the Atlantic zone, includes North-West Spain, most of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, the British Isles, North-West Germany, and the West Coast of Norway. Rain occurs at all seasons, though mostly in autumn and winter, and there is great relative humidity and much cloudiness, especially in the north-west. In summer there is a gradual decrease of temperature from south to north and in winter a rapid decrease from west to east, which is largely due to the diminishing influence of the S.W. winds away from the coast. For instance, the isotherm of 40° F. in January follows a northerly direction from Toulouse through the Isle of Wight to Cape Wrath, while the Hebrides (20° long. west of Gothenburg) are 11° F. colder in January. In no part of this region are there cold winters (below 32° F.), the Lofoten Islands, in 67° N. lat., having a temperature of 34° F. in January.

The mild winters of the British Isles are due to the winds which blow over the Atlantic oceans from lower latitudes and not directly to the Westerly Drift, though the sea is, both on the west and east coasts, about 4° warmer than the land in winter. These winds result from the position of the high-pressure area of the Atlantic, which has its centre to the west of the Canaries, and the low-pressure area in the Polar Sea, which is at its widest extent. Exceptionally warm winters occur with strong S.W. and W. winds when this low pressure is unusually well developed. On the other hand, abnormally cold winters with S.E. and E. land winds coincide with the opposite conditions when the minimum of the Arctic is not developed. The regions with greatest rainfall are the mountainous western coasts of the British Isles, Norway and North-West Spain. Areas on the lee side of mountains and uplands are relatively dry, as, for instance, the East Coast of the British Isles, the sheltered valley of the Rhine and the Paris Basin. In summer relief rainfall is less marked, as cyclonic depressions can pass freely inland.

(b) *Central Europe* is a transition region between the oceanic climate of West Europe and the continental conditions of Eastern Europe and Asia. The contrast of temperature on the west and east is well shown by the more rigorous winters which block the eastern rivers, such as the Vistula and Oder, with ice for a much longer period and more completely than the Rhine, which lies on the western margin of this climatic area. A convenient boundary between the Central European climate and that of West Europe is the isotherm of 32° F. in the coldest month (Jan.), which runs east of the actual coast of south-west Norway to the mouth of the Elbe, from which it turns S.E., including the Vosges, Jura and the Alps. In the Rhine valley there is less than one month's frost.

(c) *Eastern Europe*, which climatically includes most of Scandinavia, has still severer winters. Christiania has a temperature of 24° F., Moscow of 12° F., Kazan on the Volga 7° F. The eastern portion of European Russia has hot summers (above 68° F.) and is typical of the most extreme continental conditions found in Europe.

(d) *The Mediterranean.*—The characteristic features of this area are hot, rainless summers and mild, rainy winters. The distribution of temperature and rainfall renders the climate suitable for a special type of evergreen vegetation, such as the olive. The typical Mediterranean climate is only found on the coast lands and the river valleys which penetrate into the mountains. Whenever we pass into the interior we find a different climate and vegetation. For instance, the Balkan Peninsula resembles Central Europe away from the coast; while in Spain, Asia Minor and North Africa there are steppes and deserts. The eastern part of the Mediterranean is the driest, great heat being experienced in summer. At Athens the temperature of July is 81° F.

ETHNOGRAPHY AND RELIGIONS.

A division of the peoples of Europe according to languages shows that 95 per cent. belong to the Aryan group, which may be sub-divided into three stocks—Greco-Italic, Teutonic and Slavonic.

The *Greco-Italic* includes Greeks and Albanians and the Latin peoples who speak Romance languages, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, the Walloons of Belgium, and part of Switzerland and Rumania.

The *Teutonic* includes Germany, Scandinavia, Denmark, part of Belgium, the Netherlands and the British Isles.

The *Slavonic* takes in Russia, the Czechs of Bohemia, Bosnia, Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria in the north of the Balkan Peninsula.

In addition to these are the Lithuanian and Lettic tribes of the Baltic provinces of Russia and the Keltic peoples, confined to isolated districts in the British Isles and Brittany.

The Basques at the western end of the Pyrenees speak a language which has no known affinities.

The most important of the non-Aryan languages are those of the Finno-Tatar group, spoken by Lapps and Finns in North-West Europe, by Samoyedes and other tribes in the north-east of European Russia, by the Magyars of Hungary, and the Turks of Turkey.

Except the Kalmucks of the Russian steppes, who are Shamanists or nature worshippers, and the Samoyedes, Ostiacks and Voguls of the north-east, who are practically heathens, the population of Europe is mostly Christian with numerous Jews, especially in Poland and Western Russia. The Muhammadans are confined to European Turkey, where they represent about half the inhabitants, and South-East Russia.

The Christians comprise the Protestants of Great Britain, North-East Ireland, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, North Germany and part of Switzerland; the Roman Catholics of the Romanic lands and of Austria-Hungary, South Germany and Poland; the Greek Church, which apart from Greece is mostly Slavonic, except on the eastern border and in Caucasia. To this Church belong the Armenians.

Ocean Depths.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Name.	Oceans. Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,330,000	Sunda Trench, 28,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,000
<i>Seas.</i>		
Malay	3,137,000	Kel Trench, 21,348
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean ..	1,145,000	Pola Deep, 12,276
Bering	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	about 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	about 1,500
Japan	405,000	about 10,200
Andaman	305,000	about 11,200
North Sea	221,000	Skagerrak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	about 12,000

Mountain Heights.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin Austen	"	28,865
Kanchanganga	"	28,156
Dhawalagiri	"	26,826
Tagarna	Pamirs	25,860
Tengri Khan	Thian Shan	24,000
Chumalhari	Himalayas	23,944
Aconcagua	Andes	22,868
Sahama	Bolivia	22,349
Illamapa (Sorata) ..	Andes	21,490
Illimani	"	21,031
Chimborazo	"	20,498
Lulliallaco	"	20,243
Ruvenzori	Uganda	20,000
Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Kilima Njaro	German E. Africa ..	19,600
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Licancaur	Andes	19,521
Mount Elias	Rockies	19,500
Elburz	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	"	18,464
Tolima	Northern Andes ..	18,300
El Potra	Andes	18,045
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Maipo	Andes	17,421
Citlaltepētāl	Mexico	17,360
Sangay	Equador	17,124
Kohtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Ararat	Armenia	16,925
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,545
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

Asia.

POSITION AND EXTENT.—The area of Asia is 17½ million square miles. It extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30' N.) and Cape Buru (90 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents. The Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lies in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

The Nations of Asia.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (In Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Afghanistan	Monarchy	250,000	5,000,000	Kabul	150,000
Bhutan	Monarchy	20,000	250,000	Punakha	...
China	Republic	4,300,000	430,000,000	Peking	1,000,000
India	Empire	1,900,000	315,000,000	Delhi	240,000
Japan	Empire	236,000	70,000,000	Tokyo	2,200,000
Nepal	Monarchy	54,000	4,000,000	Khatmandu	75,000
Oman	Monarchy	81,000	500,000	Muscat	25,000
Persia	Monarchy	630,000	10,000,000	Tehran	300,000
Russia in Asia	Empire	6,400,000	31,000,000	...	...
Siam	Kingdom	220,000	7,000,000	Bangkok	400,000
Turkey-in-Asia	Monarchy	694,000	17,500,000	...	...

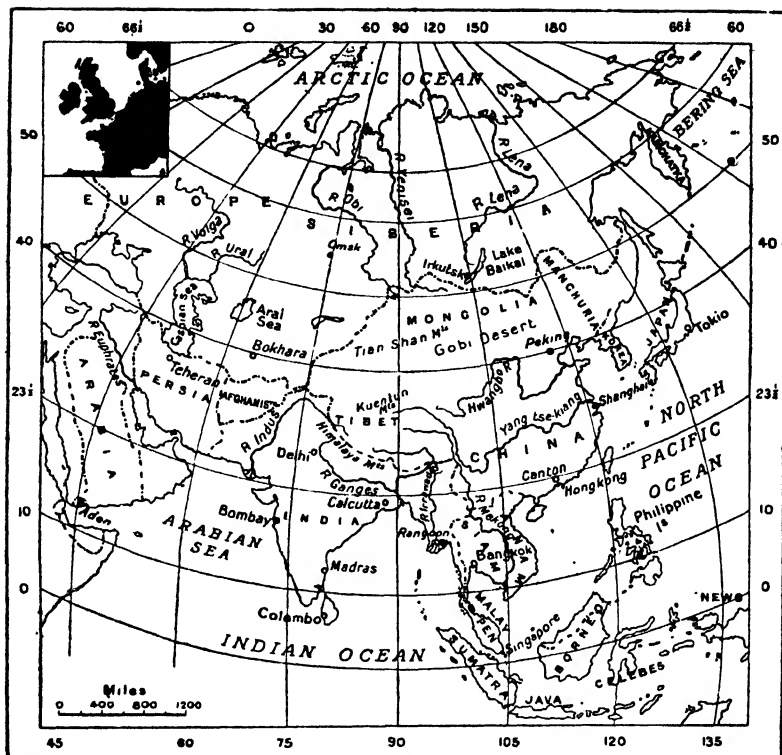
Summary:—	Area (In Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>Independent (see above)</i>	12,885,000	575,250,000
<i>British*</i>	2,100,000	322,000,000
<i>French</i>	310,200	17,000,000
<i>German</i>	3,000	164,000
<i>Portuguese</i>	1,600	532,000

East India Islands.

Name.	Government.	Area (In Sq. Miles).	Population.
Borneo	{ British	85,000	850,000
	{ Netherlands	200,000	1,200,000
Celébes	Netherlands	72,000	900,000
Java.....	Netherlands	48,400	28,000,000
Lesser Sundas	{ Netherlands	22,000	800,000
	{ Portuguese	7,000	280,000
Moluccas	Netherlands	43,000	400,000
Philippines }	U.S.A.	115,000	8,300,000
Sulus }			
Sumatra	Netherlands	160,000	3,200,000

Summary:—	Area (In Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>American (U.S.)</i>	115,000	8,300,000
<i>British</i>	85,000	850,000
<i>Netherlands</i>	550,000	34,500,000
<i>Portuguese</i>	7,000	280,000

* Inclusive of India (see above).



SOME DATES IN THE HISTORY OF ASIA

B.C.

327 Alexander's Invasion of India.

A.D.

67 Buddhism introduced into China.

70 Destruction of Jerusalem.

544 Scythian Invasion of India.

1206 Moslems capture Delhi.

1219 Mongol Invasion of India.

1398 Tamerlane captures Delhi.

1498 Portuguese settle in India.

1590 Jesuits expelled from Japan.

1600 English East India Co. founded.

1602 Netherlands East India Co. founded.

1603 Ceylon captured by Netherlanders.

1661 Bombay ceded to England.

1689 Calcutta founded.

1714 Khiva submits to Russia.

1726 Omak founded by Russia.

1746 Madras captured by England.

1751 Clive's Defence of Arcot.

1756 The Black Hole of Calcutta.

1757 Battle of Plassey.

1780 Invasion of the Carnatic.

1799 Battle of Seringapatam.

1815 Ceylon ceded to England.

A.D.

1824 First Burmese War.

1839 First Afghan War.

1843 Annexation of Sind.

1846 First Sikh War.

1849 Second Sikh War.

1850 Taiping Rebellion in China.

1852 Second Burmese War.

1857 Mutiny broke out at Meerut.

1860 Anglo-French War with China.

1865 Russia captures Taskend.

1868 Emperor of Japan assumed power.

1877 Empire of India proclaimed.

1878 Second Afghan War.

1883 France occupied Tongking.

1885 Third Burmese War.

1894 Chino-Japanese War.

1898 U.S.A. obtained Philippines.

1900 Suppression of Boxer Rebellion.

1902 Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

1904 Russo-Japanese War.

1910 Japan annexed Korea.

1911 Delhi became Capital of India.

1912 China became a Republic.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Coasts.—The northern coast is, except for a comparatively small extent to the west of the East Cape, entirely within the Arctic Circle. Few indentations run deeply into the land, except on the west, where there are signs of glaciation. The estuaries of the Ob and Yenisei form typical fiord inlets, and this part of the coast is fringed with islands. The large island of Novaya Zemlya encloses the Kara Sea, which is often filled with ice in summer. The Taimyr Peninsula reaches in Cape Chelyuskin the most northerly point of Asia. To the east of this the Lena and other rivers form great deltas which offer a marked contrast to the western estuaries. Except in the east the coast is low and flat. It is covered throughout by *tundra*, an Arctic vegetation composed of low shrubs, lichens and mosses. The subsoil is permanently frozen, only a few inches of the upper surface thawing in summer when extensive marshes are formed. The main islands are the New Siberian Islands and Wrangel Island.

In the north-east, Asia reaches to within 36 miles of the north-west peninsula of North America, from which it is separated by the shallow Bering Strait, which divides the Arctic from the Pacific Ocean.

The east coast is fringed by numerous peninsulas and islands, both of which are usually mountainous.

The peninsula of Kamchatka, Sakhalin Island, and the Kuriles mark off the Sea of Okhotsk, and to the south the Islands of Japan and the peninsula of Korea form the boundaries of the Sea of Japan. The East China Sea is enclosed by the Luchu Islands. Here two inner gulfs can be distinguished, that of the Yellow Sea, between Korea and the mainland, with low western shores formed by the lowlands of the Hwang-ho (the Yellow River), and the Gulf of Pechili, into which the Hwang-ho now flows. Throughout this low coast, as on the Yellow Sea, the harbours are poor and readily silted up except in the rocky peninsulas, which almost convert the Gulf of Pechili into a land-locked sea. These are the Liaotung Peninsula with the harbours of Port Arthur and Dalny, and the Shantung Peninsula with Weihaiwei and Kiao-chow. Owing to the silt brought down by the Yangtse River there is a great harbour at its mouth. Shanghai is situated twelve miles up the Wusing River. The channel has had to be deepened and a passage kept free through the bar at the mouth. To the south the coast is indented, the South China Highlands coming close to the sea, and there are numerous harbours. The most important are Canton at the mouth of the Si-kiang and the islands of Hong Kong. The largest island off this coast is the mountainous island of Formosa. The South China Sea is separated from the Pacific by the Philippines and Borneo. An inner gulf, that of Tong-king, is formed by the island of Hainan.

Indo-China forms a huge peninsula stretching far to the south with one long arm, the Malay Peninsula, which nearly reaches the Equator, and two lesser projections, the growing deltas of the Mekong and Irawaddy. It is continued to the south and east by the line of islands which form the outer fringe of Asia. Sumatra is separated by the Malacca Strait, the eastern gate between the Indian Ocean, and the China Sea, to which Singapore owes its importance. Between Sumatra and Java lies the Sunda Strait. From Java a line of islands stretch east to Timor, divided from the Moluccas by the Banda Sea. In the middle of this mediterranean lies Celebes, separated from Borneo by the Strait of Macassar and from the Philippines by the Celebes Sea. All these islands are mountainous. To the west of Sumatra the Sunda Islands are prolonged to the north in the Nicobars and Andamans, which are divided from the Malay Peninsula by the Andaman Sea.

The Deccan and Arabia project as large peninsulas into the Indian Ocean. Except the great indentations caused by the shallow Persian Gulf (silted up by the deposits of the Tigris and Euphrates) and the deep rift of the Red Sea, there are few channels opening into the land and a dearth of natural harbours, save in the shelter of islands like Bombay. The coast plain is narrow and bounded by the terraced sides of the tablelands except in the more extensive deltas of the great rivers. The most important of these are the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the Mahanadi, the Godavari and the Kistna on the east, and the Indus on the west. The island of Ceylon is the only large island and is nearly joined to the mainland by Adam's Bridge.

Two narrow entrances, the Strait of Ormuz and the Strait of Babel-Mandeb, lead to the Persian Gulf and Red Sea respectively. To the north of the Red Sea the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba form openings to the north. The former is separated from the Mediterranean by the Isthmus of Suez, through which is cut the Suez Canal, while the latter leads to the rift valley of the Dead Sea. The coast of Syria and the north and south coasts of Asia Minor are little indented, and the mountains approach closely to the sea except in the south of Palestine, the Bay of Adalia and the Cilician Plain. The west coast of Asia Minor has

numerous islands and deep inlets, some of which, as the Gulf of Smyrna, form good harbours. The Sea of Marmora between the Black Sea and the Aegean is bounded by narrow channels, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Constantinople has a unique position at the west of the strait on the European side.

RELIEF AND HYDROGRAPHY.—Asia may be divided into three main natural divisions.

(a) *The Northern Lowlands*, an extensive plain rising gradually to the south and east. These form part of the Old World Lowlands which extend through European Russia to the Baltic, and are only interrupted by the low range of the Urals. These are formed of crystalline rocks and rise to over 5,000 feet. There is a broad gap of low elevation near and to the north of Ekaterinburg. The plain is divided into two parts, (1) the *Plain of Turkestan*, which is formed by the inland basin of the Sea of Aral, into which flow the Amu Daria and Syr Daria, and of Lake Balkash, and the lowlands of the Kirghiz Steppe, which sink on the west to the Caspian Depression. This is a region with numerous salt lakes and marshes, much of which is desert or semi-desert, and uninhabited except in the neighbourhood of the rivers. (2) *The Siberian Plain*, consisting of the lowlands of the Ob, Yenisei and Lena basins. The watershed between the Ob and the Yenisei is so low that the numerous marshes drain in east or west according to the direction of the wind. To the east the country is broken by low swelling hills which rise here and there into mountains.

(b) *The Plateaus and Folded Ranges*.—More than one-twelfth of Asia lies above 10,000 feet. A series of lofty plateaus extends from Asia Minor to Eastern Asia at varying elevations. These are as a rule bordered by marginal ranges which run parallel to the still more elevated fold mountains. In the south-east of Asia the Caucasus, now usually included in Asia, is 750 miles in length, and runs from south-east to north-west between the peninsulas of Apsheron on the Caspian and Taman on the Black Sea. It is divided by a depression in the centre forming the Dariel Pass, through which the military road passes from Vladikavkas to Tiflis. It contains five peaks, of which the best known is Elbruz, which exceed the height of Mount Blanc. It is separated from the Plateau of Armenia by the valleys of the Rion and Kur Rivers. The Armenian Plateau of Eastern Anatolia culminates in Mount Ararat (17,160 feet). It consists of elevated plains divided by mountain ranges with a general east-south-east to north-south-west direction. The salt lake of Van stands at 5,300 feet in a volcanic region. The Tigris and Euphrates which have their sources in this area flow through deep gorges to the plains of Mesopotamia.

Near Erzerum the plateau rises to over 6,000 feet. The Agha-dagh forms the northern buttress of the Anatolian plateau. These mountains form parallel chains from near Batum to the Bosphorus and descend steeply to the Black Sea. A southern branch culminates in Olympus (7,600 feet), and Ida (5,700 feet), which rises above the plains of Troy. The Anti-Taurus extend in a south-west direction from east of Sivas, and separate Eastern and Western Anatolia. In the range rises the Kizil Irmak, which flows through the coast range into the Black Sea. These mountains are continued by the Taurus (7,000-10,000 feet), which form the southern rim of Asia Minor and are crossed by the historic pass of the Cilician Gates to the west of the Jipar River. Western Anatolia contains a large central plain with salt lakes of an elevation of 3,000-4,000 feet. The highest point is the isolated peak of Mount Argæus (13,100 feet).

On the west of Asia Minor there are considerable areas of lowland, especially in the valleys of the Gediz and Menderes, which penetrate eastwards into the plateau, and are separated by comparatively low watersheds, nowhere much exceeding 3,000 feet.

The lowlands of the Tigris and Euphrates, which form the plains of Mesopotamia, are separated from the Mediterranean by a plateau known as the Syrian Desert, which is generally composed of limestone. This rises gradually to the west. On its coastal margin in the north are the ranges of Lebanon (with peaks over 10,000 feet) and Anti-Lebanon (Mount Hermon, 9,200 feet). Between these lies the plain of El-Bekaa at an elevation of 2,000 feet. The watershed (3,000 feet) lies near Baalbek. On it rises four rivers, the Leontes and Orontes which flow south-west and north-west to the Mediterranean, the Abana which flows east to beyond Damascus, and the Jordan which flows through the depression of El Ghor to the Dead Sea (1,292 feet below sea level). To the east of this rift valley lies an upland plateau which culminates in the north-east in the volcanic uplands of Hauran (5,600 feet). To the west of the Jordan valley lie the Hills of Galilee, separated from Lebanon by the gorge of the Leontes, which gradually sink into the plains of Esdraelon (Jezreel) and the valley of the Kishon. To the south lie the uplands of Samaria and Judaea which end south of Hebron in the desert plateau of et-Tih. The only broad coastal plains in Syria are those of Sharon and Philistia south of Mount Carmel. In Phœnicia and to the north the coast range approaches closely to the sea.

The Plateau of Iran is a lofty upland region bordered on the north by the Hindu Kush, the mountains of North Khorasan, Elburz, in which Damavend exceeds 18,000 feet, and the

broken tableland intersected by the long spurs of the Armenian Highlands, in which lies the salt lake of Urmia (4,100 feet). The mountain range which forms the frontier between the Persian Plateau and the lowlands of Mesopotamia is called the Zagros or Kurdistan Highlands. It runs generally from Ararat to Shiraz, and consists of parallel mountain chains traversed by winding rivers which flow into the Tigris. The mountains are mainly composed of limestones and sandstones, and much of the area constitutes a typical Karst region, where the waters sink below the ground and form subterranean channels. Communication across this range is difficult owing to the steepness of the cliffs and the narrow gorges formed by the rivers. South of Lake Urmia the two main routes are from Baghdad by Kermanshah and Hamadan to Teheran and by the Karun River. The southern escarpment of the Persian Plateau has a somewhat lower elevation, though the parallel formation is still maintained. A double range at least has to be crossed by the mountain routes from Bushire to Shiraz and Bandar Abbas to Kerman, and in some cases ten parallel ranges have to be surmounted between the border range of the Persian Gulf at an average level of about 5,000 feet to the watershed at about 10,000 feet. The Plateau itself is a region of parallel ridges and furrows with an average level of some 3,000 feet. It contains many large desert depressions, occupied by salt lakes, such as the Dasht-i-Kavir and Dasht-i-Lut. Most of the rivers drain inland, and are dried up and lost in salt marshes.

In the east of the Persian Plateau isolated peaks rise to over 12,000 feet, the Koh-i-Taftan and the Koh-i-Malik Siah, which lies at the point where Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan meet and overlooks the depression of Seistan, which leads to Herat at the only natural gap of comparatively low elevation in the long line of mountains which cross Asia from Bering Sea to the Caspian.

The Plateau of Iran rises on the north-east, through the Koh-i-Baba into the Hindu Kush with peaks above 20,000 feet. The Hindu Kush is continuous at a high elevation till it merges in the Muztagh on the north-east. Its numerous spurs separate the valleys and basins of many of the tributaries of the Amu Darya and the Indus. To this is due the complicated geography of the Kabul Basin, all the rivers that flow into the main river, the Swat, Panjkora, Kunar (Chitral River), etc., being isolated by mountain lines. The most remarkable spur is the Safed Koh, which parts the valleys of the Kabul and Kurram. The Kabul River breaks across this chain in its course between Dakka and the plains. What may be called a south-west extension of the Hindu Kush develops parallel spurs between the tributaries of the Helmand.

To the south of the Kabul River the mountainous borderland of Western India extends from Peshawar to Karachi. The Pathan Highlands between the Kabul and the Gomal, the political boundary of Baluchistan, are now included in the North-West Frontier Province. Through it run the chief passes to Afghanistan, the Khyber, the Kurram, the Tochi, and the Gomal.

South-east of the Gomal is the limestone Sulaiman Range, culminating in Takht-i-Sulaiman (11,070 feet). Further south, opposite Jacobabad in Sind, the parallel lines of the hills are curved westwards, and the Gandava Basin leads to Quetta which stands in a plain (5,300 feet), surrounded by lofty peaks, Takatu, Chiltan and Murdar.

South of the Kalat passes, which lie south of Quetta and the Bolan, is the Kirthar Range, which forms an unbroken wall of hundreds of miles to near Karachi. Southern Baluchistan contains the desert of Makran, with east and west valleys bounded by long ridges through which the rivers break in gorges.

Three mountain ranges meet at the extreme east of the Pamir, the Hindu Kush, the Sarikol range culminating in Mustagh-ata (25,800 ft.), forming the watershed between the Yarkand and the Amu Darya, and the Muztagh, with peaks of over 28,000 ft., Godwin Austen, (K²), and Gasherbrum, which divides into two arms to the east and south-east, the Kwen Lun and Karakoram, which enclose the lofty desert plateau of North-West Tibet.

The Pamirs, which are bounded by three lofty mountain chains, the Hindu Kush, the Sarikol, and the Trans-Alai in the north, are a series of elevated valleys of a flat open character, divided from one another by ranges which only rise some 3,000-4,500 ft. above the general level. The highest summits of these are 18,000-19,000 ft. Though the Pamirs are known locally as the "roof of the world" they are far less elevated than the great plateau of Tibet, which stretches through about 12° of latitude between the Himalayas, Kwen-Lun, Altyn Tagh and Nanshan, and 24° of longitude. It ranges from an elevation of from 14,000 to 17,000 ft. in the west to from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. in the north-east. On the east and south-east the Mekong, Yangtse, and Hwangho rise in a complicated series of highlands, and flow through deep valleys and great gorges. The surface contains numerous large lakes, such as Koko Nor in the north-east, Tengri Nor, and the Manasarowar lakes, of which the western is the source of the Sutlej. The majority of the population is in the lower south-eastern portion, especially in the valley of the Sampo or Brahmaputra. Lhasa,

on a tributary of the Sanpo, is at 11,600 feet. The Himalayas lie to the south of the Tibetan courses of the Indus and Brahmaputra, and are bounded on the west and east by the bends of these rivers, which here run in deep gorges. They form a system of lofty ranges about 100 miles in width, deeply eroded by steep-sided valleys. Nanga Parbat on the west (26,182 feet), Mount Everest (29,000 feet), and Kanchanganga on the east are nearly 1,000 miles apart, and between them lie many peaks of an elevation of over 25,000 feet. In or to the north of this range rise the tributaries of the Indus, the Jehlum, which flows through Lake Wular in Kashmir, the Ravi and Sutlej and of the Ganges, the Jumna, Gogra, Rapti, &c. To the east of the Brahmaputra a series of spurs from the lofty south-east plateau of Tibet separate the great rivers of Indo-China. The Garo and Khasi Hills form the uplands of Assam, descending abruptly to the Sylhet Valley and more gradually to the Brahmaputra. To the east of these the Naga Hills, the Patkoi Mountains, and the Namkin constitute the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the headwaters of the Chindwin and Irawaddy. To the south the western boundary of this basin is formed by the Chin Hills and the Arakan Yoma, which extends to Cape Negrais and separates the Arakan coast from the Irawaddy Delta.

On the east, starting from the Kra Isthmus in the extreme south of Tenasserim, are a similar series of ranges of less height, which broaden out in places eastwards into extensive plateaus, and are cut in two by the Salwin gorges. In the north these hills stretch across the Mekong into China, forming in Burma the Southern and Northern Shan States, and rise in the extreme north to the branches of the Tibetan plateau, cut into cordilleras by the deep gorges of the Salwin, Mekong, and Yangtse.

To the east of the Mekong a similar range separates the basins of the Mekong and the Red River (Songkoi), and is continued southwards in the granitic mountains of Annam.

In Southern China the Yangtse is separated from the basin of the Si-kiang and the coast streams of the South China Sea by a series of parallel chains, running from south-west to north-east, which are generally known as the Nan-shan (Southern Mountains). These merge with the highlands of Yunnan, north of which are a series of lofty cross ridges, running generally north and south at an elevation of 8,000 to 10,000 feet to the Chinese-Tibetan frontier. North of the Yangtse the Ta-pa-shan separates the Middle Yangtse and the Red Basin of Sechwan from the Han Valley, and that in turn is divided from the Wei Valley and the Hwang-ho by the Tsingling-shan and the Funui-shan. Both these ranges may be considered as easterly extensions of the Kwen-Lun.

North of these chains China can be divided into two sections west and east of the gorge of the Hwang-ho, which makes a great bend to the north of 40° N. lat. round the Ordos plateau. The western section is a *loess* country, through which passes the route to Central Asia by the Wei Valley and the "Jade Gate," a narrow neck to the north of the Nanshan range. The eastern section, Shansi, is divided into a series of basins bounded by steep mountain rims. An important river valley is that of the Fen-ho. In the north a line of ranges border the plateau of Mongolia, and separate it from the plain of Chi-li. The Great Plain of China, which stretches southward to the Yangtse, is broken on the east by the mountainous peninsula of Shantung. Manchuria is separated from the plateau of Mongolia by the Khingan range, which forms a steep escarpment facing the central plains of the Liao-ho and the Sungari, which flow respectively into the Liao-tung Gulf on the south and the Amur on the north. On the east of Manchuria are coast ranges which descend steeply into the Sea of Japan. These are continued to the south in Korea, where they form a precipitous chain of 6,000–8,000 feet near the east coast.

Still further to the east is the outer marginal range of volcanic rocks, which stretches from Kamchatka through the Kurile Islands, Japan, the Philippines, Moluccas and Sunda Islands.

In the interior of the Asiatic plateau are a number of relatively depressed areas, the Tarim Basin, between the Altyn Tagh the northern buttress of Tibet, and the Tian Shan. Here one sink actually reaches 160 feet below sea-level. The general level is from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The Tarim flows into Lob Nor, a lake which contains fresh water, in spite of the absence of outlet. To the south of the Tarim lies the great Takla-Makan desert.

North of the Tian Shan is the relative depression of Zungaria, to the south of which the Ili flows to Lake Balkash, while in the north the Irtysh flows to join the Tobol at Tobolsk. To the north-east are the Altai ranges, which form the watershed between the Arctic and the inland river basin of Central Asia. These northern buttresses of the Asiatic plateau form a series of more or less detached chains rather than a single mountain system. The Sayan range, crossed by the head-waters of the Yenisei, stretches to Lake Baikal, in which the Angara rises and flows to the Yenisei, and to the north-east the Yablonovoi Mountains and the more broken Stanovoi ranges extend to the East Cape. The Lena rises in the highlands to the north of Lake Baikal.

(c) *The Tablelands.*—The Deccan, Ceylon, and Arabia form tablelands of old rock without the folded mountains which are characteristic of the rest of Asia. The Deccan of Peninsular India is a fragment of old land smoothed and worn by river erosion. On the west is the steep escarpment of the Western Ghats, from which the land slopes more gradually to the east. These are not broken by any line of depression except in the south of India, where the Palghat Gap separates the Nilgiri Hills from the Cardamon range. The Eastern Ghats are cut into groups by the valleys of the great rivers which cross the central plains, the Godavari, Mahanadi and Kistna.

On the north-west of the Deccan the Tapti and Nerbada rivers are divided by the Satpura range, which is continued eastward in the Mahadeo Hills and the Maikal range.

To the north of the Nerbada is the Vindhya range, which borders the Malwa plateau on the south. This, with its easterly continuation, forms the water parting between the rivers of the Deccan and the tributaries of the Jumna and Ganges. To the north-west the Aravalli range stretches with lessening elevation to the Delhi ridge, separating the Thar Desert from grassy plains of the Chambal basin.

Arabia is a tableland with a gradual slope towards the east and north-east, and a steep escarpment towards the rift valley of the Red Sea on the west. Only isolated areas exceed 6,000 feet, such as Yemen in the south-west and Oman in the south-east. There are few permanent streams, the wadis or dry beds being only occasionally flooded.

CLIMATE.—Owing to the size of Asia (17½ million sq. miles) and the great elongation of much of the surface, the climate of the interior is continental in character, with great seasonal differences of heat and cold and daily range. The temperature of the northern part of Asia is modified by the proximity of the Arctic Ocean and that of the mountains and plateaus by their altitude. There is a great increase in the intensity of continental conditions from west to east, Verkhoyansk, where the greatest known cold has been recorded, and which has an average winter January temperature of 59° F., being in the same latitude as the Lofoten Islands on the West Coast of Norway, which are about 34° F. In July Verkhoyansk is 69° F. while the Lofoten Islands are only 50° F. Consequently there is an accumulation of dense masses of air in winter over Asia which results in the formation of a high-pressure system and normal outflowing winds. Therefore at this season there can be little rain except where the winds take up moisture from the sea. Examples of this are afforded by the West Coast of Japan, the Philippines, Annam and Ceylon. In summer, owing to rising air a low-pressure system is formed over Asia and winds are normally inflowing, with the result that most of the continent receives its rain at this season.

This general monsoon character of the climate of Asia is most strikingly illustrated in the S.W. monsoons of India and the S.E. monsoons of China. Rainfall is heaviest where the sea winds, loaded with moisture and blowing from lower latitudes, are forced to ascend by mountain ranges or escarpments which lie directly in their course. The Western Ghats, the Khasia Hills in Assam, and the western coast ranges of Burma have exceptional rainfall. Cherrapunji in the hills of Assam has the greatest known precipitation of 472 inches.

The southern portion of Asia is hot (over 68° F.) at all seasons, but the line of this isotherm does not quite correspond to that of the Tropic of Cancer (23½° N), the south of China and the north of India having a relatively cool winter.

Five areas may be distinguished in Asia in which there is a marked difference in climate:—

(1) *The Arctic Area*, where the temperature in no month exceeds 50° F. This lies in the extreme north of Asia, mostly within the Arctic Circle. It is almost treeless and cultivation is impossible even in summer.

(2) *The Siberian Area*, where there is great winter cold but where the hardier cereals can be grown in summer.

(3) *The Central Area*, mostly a region of inland drainage. This includes the Gobi Desert, Tibet, the Plateau of Iran and Arabia, and is marked by great dryness at all seasons, though a small amount of rain falls in summer.

(4) *The Monsoon Area*, comprising the most densely cultivated and populated regions of Asia. This includes China, Indo-China, and India.

(5) *The Equatorial Area*, which has two rainy seasons and a high annual rainfall. Here the temperature is generally high and equable all the year. This includes the island groups of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc., to the south-east of Asia.

ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

Except a few more or less isolated communities such as the Negritos of the Andamans, the Chukchis of Arctic Asia, who somewhat resemble the Eskimo, and the more numerous Dravidians and Kolarians of Southern India, all the peoples of Asia belong to two stocks, the fair *Caucasic* and the yellow *Mongolic*. Of the *Caucasic* group the most

important types are (a) the tribes of the south-west region of Caucasia, which comprise a great number of ethnical elements. Of these the Georgians are the most important. These are Christians of the Greek type. The remainder are Christians and Sunni Muhammadans. Owing to the complexity of the highland region, race, type and language have remained distinct. (b) the Semitic type of Syria and Arabia who are Muhammadans. (c) Slavonic immigrants into Siberia and Turan who belong to the Greek Church. (d) the Aryan races of Iran and Northern India who, except the Hindus, who are Brahmans, are largely Muhammadan.

Of the *Mongolic* group, which comprises two-thirds of the inhabitants of Asia, the Kirghiz and Turkomans of Russian Turkestan and the Malays of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago are Muhammadan, the inhabitants of Burma, Indo-China, China and Tibet largely Buddhist. The Finno-Tatar and Turki-Tatar races of Northern and Central Asia and the Manchus speak polysyllabic languages, which distinguish them from the monosyllabic Chinese, Burmese, Tibetans and Siamese. Many of the most remote Siberian peoples are still Shamanists or nature worshippers.

The Longest Rivers.

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles
Amazon	Atlantic.....	4,000
Nile.....	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtze.....	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei.....	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi.....	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri.....	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo.....	Atlantic.....	3,000
Lena f.....	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger.....	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi.....	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho.....	North Pacific	2,600
Amur.....	North Pacific	2,500
Volga.....	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie.....	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata.....	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon.....	Behring Sea	2,000
St. Lawrence.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence...	1,800
Rio del Norte.....	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco.....	Atlantic.....	1,800
Danube.....	Black Sea	1,785
Euphrates.....	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus.....	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra.....	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Ganges.....	Bay of Bengal	1,500
Mekong.....	China Sea	1,500
Amu Daria.....	Aral Sea	1,300
Ohio.....	Mississippi River	1,280
Dnieper.....	Black Sea	1,200
Orinoco.....	North Atlantic	1,200
Tennessee.....	Ohio River	1,200
Syr Daria.....	Aral Sea	1,150
Irawadi.....	Bay of Bengal	1,100
Tigris.....	Persian Gulf.....	1,100
Ottawa.....	St. Lawrence River ..	1,000
Nelson.....	Hudson Bay.....	1,000

The Longest Bridges.

Name.	Country.	Length in Miles. Yds.
Tay.....	Scotland.....	2 73
Ohio.....	United States	2 —
Victoria.....	Canada.....	2 1,380
Forth.....	Scotland.....	2 1,005
Missouri.....	United States	2 784
Queensborough.....	United States	2 740
Williamsburgh.....	United States	2 676
Manhattan.....	United States	2 580
Susquehanna.....	United States	2 345
Brooklyn.....	United States	2 245

The Largest Islands.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic.....	827,300
New Guinea (Br.-Germ.-Neth.)	Pacific ..	330,000
Borneo (Anglo-Neth.) .....	.....	284,630
Baffin Land (British).....	Arctic.....	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian ..	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands) .....	.....	163,000
Great Britain.....	Atlantic.....	88,603
Honshu (Japan).....	Pacific ..	87,500
Celèbes (Netherlands).....	Indian ..	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic.....	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific ..	58,500
Java (Netherlands).....	Indian ..	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific ..	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic.....	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.).....	Pacific ..	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic.....	40,200
Iceland (Danish).....	.....	40,000
Ellesmere (British).....	Arctic.....	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.).....	Pacific ..	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan).....	.....	36,500
Ireland (U.K.).....	Atlantic.....	33,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic.....	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese).....	Pacific ..	29,336
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic.....	28,200
Tasmania (British).....	Pacific ..	26,215
Ceylon (British).....	Indian ..	25,332
Banks (British).....	Arctic.....	25,000
North Devon (British) .....	.....	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific ..	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic.....	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine).....	Atlantic.....	18,500
Southampton (British).....	Arctic.....	17,800
West Spitzbergen (No Man's Land) ..	.....	15,260
Prince of Wales (British) .....	.....	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific ..	13,330
North Somerset (British)	Arctic.....	12,000
Sicily (Italian).....	{ Mediter- ranean }	10,000

Ocean Cables.

Ownership.	Length in Miles.
British.....	160,000
United States	50,000
French.....	25,000
Danish.....	12,000
German.....	20,000
Other Nations	12,000
Total.....	289,000

Africa.

POSITION AND EXTENT.—The area of Africa is 11½ million square miles, about three times that of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° E. at Cape Guardafui. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

The Nations of Africa.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Pop. of Capital.
Abyssinia	Empire	350,000	7,000,000	Addis Abbaba	40,000
Egypt	Con-dominium	363,200	11,400,000	Cairo	670,000
Liberia	Republic	48,000	1,500,000	Monrovia	8,000
Morocco*	Empire	220,000	5,000,000	Fez	140,000
Sudan	Con-dominium	950,000	2,750,000	Khartum	96,000
Union of S.A.	British.....	470,000	6,000,000	Pretoria	50,000

Summary :—

	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population
<i>Independent</i>	1,700,000	20,000,000
<i>Belgian</i>	800,000	15,000,000
<i>British†</i>	2,132,840	40,000,000
<i>French§</i>	1,300,000	36,000,000
<i>German</i>	930,000	15,000,000
<i>Italian</i>	591,000	1,750,000
<i>Portuguese</i>	800,000	9,000,000
<i>Spanish</i>	86,000	250,000

Islands Round Africa.

Name.	Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
Ascension	British	38	150
Azores|| .....	Portuguese.....	920	260,000
Canary Islands¶	Spanish	2,800	300,000
Cape Verd Islands	Portuguese.....	1,500	150,000
Comoro Islands	French	750	60,000
Madagascar	French	228,000	3,000,000
Madeira|| .....	Portuguese.....	310	150,000
Mauritius	British	720	370,000
Réunion	French	970	180,000
Rodriguez	British	90	3,000
St. Helena	British	50	3,500
Seychelles	British	150	23,000
Socotra	British	1,400	12,000

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

COASTS.—The outline is on the whole uniform, its coasts being 18,000 miles in length, three times that of the British Isles, which is ⅓ of Africa in area. This uniformity is due to the absence of long winding indentations and islands. In place of these there is a

* The Barbary States are Algeria (French), Morocco (French), Tripoli (Italian), and Tunis (French).
 † Inclusive of the Union of South Africa (above).
 ‡ Exclusive of Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
 § Inclusive of Morocco.
 || The Azores and Madeira form an integral part of Portugal.
 ¶ The Canary Islands, which form an integral part of Spain, are the "Fortunate Isles" of romance.



SOME DATES IN THE HISTORY OF AFRICA.

B.C.		A.D.	
800	Foundation of Carthage.	1841	Dr Livingstone's travels began.
650	Greek colonization of Cyrene.	1848	Transvaal founded.
332	Alexander's conquest of Egypt.	1856	Du Chaillu's journeys began.
146	Rome destroys Carthage.	1863	Sources of the Nile discovered.
31	Battle of Actium.	1864	Albert Nyanza discovered.
		1868	Anglo-Abyssinian War.
		1869	Suez Canal opened.
A.D.		1871	Stanley's search for Livingstone.
430	Vandal conquest of Western Africa.	1873	Death of Livingstone.
616	Persian conquest of Egypt.	1879	Stanley explored the Congo.
650	Saracen conquest of North Africa.	1879	Afrikaner Bond founded.
925	Algiers founded by Arabs.	1879	Zulu War.
969	Cairo founded by Saracens.	1881	French occupation of Tunis.
1250	Mamelukes conquer Egypt.	1882	British troops occupy Egypt.
1497	Vasco da Gama doubled the Cape.	1885	Fall of Khartoum.
1567	Turkish conquest of Egypt.	1896	Italian defeat at Adowa.
1582	Spanish conquest of Ceuta.	1896	Dongola Expedition.
1690	Dutch colonise the Cape.	1898	Recapture of Khartoum.
1872	Royal African Company founded.	1899	Boer War broke out.
1877	Sierra Leone founded by British.	1902	Cape to Cairo Line reached Bulawayo.
1798	French conquest of Egypt.	1902	Aswan dam inaugurated.
1801	Battle of Aboukir.	1910	Union of South Africa inaugurated.
1830	France occupied Algiers.	1912	France predominant in Morocco.
1836	Orange Free State founded.	1912	Italy obtained Tripoli and Barca.
1840	Mehemet Ali hereditary Khedive.		

monotonous coast line with broad flowing curves such as the Great and Little Syrtes and the Gulf of Guinea. There are consequently few natural harbours. The only large island is Madagascar, separated from the mainland by a channel, which is generally deeper than the Mediterranean.

RELIEF.—Africa is broadly a tableland with few mountain ranges, except the Atlas, though isolated peaks rise to a considerable elevation in Abyssinia, in East Africa (Kenya, Kilimanjaro and Ruwenzori), and in West Africa (Kamerun Peak). As the margins of the plateau come close to the coast in most places there is little lowland plain. If an irregular line is drawn from a point on the West Coast, a little south of the Equator, to a point near the middle of the Red Sea, Africa can be divided into two nearly equal parts which differ considerably in character. The *North-Western* part comprises two regions of comparative lowland separated by the Atlas and the plateaus of Tibesti and Tassili. On the west is the Western Sahara, with the depressions of Tuat and El Juf and the Upper Niger Basin, separated from the West Coast by a series of plateaus, the Lower and Upper Guinea and the Sokoto, through which the Benue and the Niger break their way to the sea, the Chad basin and the Congo basin. On the east is the Nile Basin and valley and the Libyan desert, separated from the Red Sea by the broken heights of the Nubian desert and Upper Egypt. The *South-Eastern* part consists of great masses of highlands and plateaus broken up by river valleys. The Plateaus of the Karroo and the Drakensberg ranges are separated from the Kalahari Desert and the Damara and Namaqua Plateaus by the Molopo-Orange basin. The Mashona Plateau is isolated by the Limpopo basin in the south and by the Middle and Lower Zambezi basin in the north. Between the upper part of the Zambezi basin and the Ngami depression, and the Congo basin, is the Lunda-Urua Plateau. In the north-east is the Great Lake region, with isolated volcanic peaks and great rift valleys at either margin which lead to the Abyssinian Plateau, the largest mass of elevated ground in Africa, with its deep gorges and steep eastern escarpment.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The rivers of Africa drain into the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean. There are three inland basins. *The Atlantic Basins:*—South of the rivers which flow from the Atlas through Morocco is a desert coast unbroken even by wadis of any size between Cape Juby and the Senegal, which rises in the Futa Jallon highlands, in which the Gambia and several tributaries of the Upper Niger also have their origin. Both the Senegal and Gambia are navigable for some distance in the rainy season. The most important river which flows into the Gulf of Guinea is the *Niger*, which rises in the highlands mentioned above, and flows N.E. to Timbuktu and then E. and S.E. till it breaks through the edge of the inland plateau near Rabba, at about 600 miles from its mouth. Up to this point it is navigable by river steamers. Its great tributary is navigable for about 600 miles from the confluence, but in the dry season it has only enough water for boats drawing two feet. The Niger enters the sea by numerous channels, and its delta extends along 250 miles of coast. Between the Niger and the Congo the chief river is the Ogowe, which rises behind the coast range and forms a large delta.

The *Congo* rises in the plateau south-west of Lake Tanganyika and flows through Lake Bangweolo and Mweru. From Stanley Falls to Stanley Pool, below which are cataracts where the Congo breaks through the rim of the tableland, a broad, navigable river flows for 1,000 miles through an old lake basin, in which very slight differences of level separate the numerous tributaries. As these are themselves great rivers, an enormous amount of water is carried down to the mouth. Owing to the depth of the ocean, the sediment deposited does not reach the surface in the form of a delta, but forms submarine ridges 5,000 feet in height for over 300 miles on each side of its ocean channel.

To the south of the Congo, the Kwanza and Kunene flow from highlands at some little distance from the coast. From the Kunene to the Orange there are no permanent streams. The Orange River rises in the Drakensberg Mountains not far from the East Coast and receives the Vaal and other large rivers, finally passing through a desert region, where it receives no permanent tributaries. Many cataracts and gorges render this stretch unnavigable.

The Indian Ocean.—As the Drakensberg Mountains fall in steep terraces towards the Natal Coast there are no navigable rivers in this part of South Africa. The Limpopo is the first large river met from south to north. It is navigable for some sixty miles. The *Zambezi* rises not far from the Congo, and after flowing through comparatively level uplands plunges into a gorge at the Victoria Falls, below which it runs through a deep lowland valley, again interrupted for navigation by the Kebrabasa Rapids. Before entering its delta it receives from Lake Nyasa the Shire, which is broken by cataracts at the Murchison Falls. The Zambezi delta has innumerable channels, but they are all liable to be silted up. From the Zambezi to the Gulf of Aden none of the rivers are navigable for any distance as they break through the terraces of the plateau and form rapids. The main

rivers are the Rovuma and the Tana, which is a permanent stream, though it flows through a semi-desert region, as it receives water from the melting snows of Mount Kenya.

The Mediterranean Basins.—The only large river is the Nile, which rises in the south of Victoria Nyanza, the largest lake in Africa, of about the area of Scotland, and breaks through the plateau to the north by the Murchison Falls into the Albert Nyanza, some 1,600 feet below the level of the larger lake. Lake Albert is connected with Albert Edward Nyanza by the River Semliki. It only receives one important tributary from the west, the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Owing to the flat character of the country and the large amount of water which has no sufficient outlet, an extensive swamp vegetation, the "sudd," has been formed in this part of its course. After receiving the Sobat from the east it is known as the White Nile. At Khartum it receives the Blue Nile, which, with the other Abyssinian rivers, is largely the source of the Nile floods, due to the monsoon rains of the Abyssinian Plateau, and further north the Atbara, which brings down the alluvium which has helped to fertilize Egypt. From this point it receives no permanent tributaries and navigation is hindered by six cataracts, of which the first is at Assuan. The extensive delta formed north of Cairo, where the Nile leaves its long narrow valley, is the most fertile area in North Africa. Between the Nile and Tunis the Sahara reaches the Mediterranean and there are no permanent streams. As the rivers of North-West Africa which drain into the Mediterranean rise on the Algerian Plateaus, where there is very little rain in summer, and break through the coast ranges in gorges, they are useless for navigation but invaluable for the irrigation of the Tell, the northern margin of the plateaus, and the rich alluvial plains which lie between it and the coast ranges. The most important river is the Majerda, in Tunis.

The Inland Basins.—The Sahara is partly occupied by plateaus and mountains and partly by steppes and deserts which contain oases. There are numerous areas of relative depression, especially in the west, El Juf and Tuat. In the centre the Bodele depression below the Borku Plateau receives the surplus waters from Lake Chad, which is about 800 feet above sea level. This resembles a marsh in the dry season, but becomes an inland sea in the rains. Its principal tributary, the Shari, is the largest river in Africa which does not reach the sea. The Sahara has many river beds or wadis, which are occasionally flooded. Of these the Igharghar, which runs from the Tasili Plateau into Shott Melrihr, south of the Algerian Plateaus, is a remarkable example. In places this channel is fifteen miles wide. Though there is little surface water there is a large underground supply in the desert, which is utilized in the oases by artesian wells. Two other relatively small areas of inland drainage are the Ngami Basin in South Africa and a region in French Somaliland.

CLIMATE.—Africa is cut by the Equator nearly halfway between its extreme points, so that rather more than three-quarters of the continent lies *within the Tropics* and receives the sun's rays vertically at least once a year. In this zone there is little range of temperature throughout the year, the most equable climate being found near the Equator, especially in the regions where the rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year. In part of this, outside the Equatorial zone of constant precipitation, there are two rainy seasons, separated by an interval of dry weather. The African tropical zone is more than twice the area of Europe and covers by far the greatest land area in the Tropics. *North of the Tropics* is a narrow belt of great length, a little less than one-sixth of the total area, where the sun's rays always fall obliquely. Here the hot period occurs when the sun approaches the Northern Tropic, and the cold period when the sun approaches the Southern Tropic. The difference between summer and winter increases with the latitude, so that at Cairo the temperature is 54° F. in January and 83° F. in July. *South of the Tropics* is a narrow belt of small length, less than one-seventh of the total area, where the hot period falls in January and the cold period in June and July. Cape Town is 54° F. in July and 69° F. in January.

Except on the more lofty mountains, Africa has no areas with cold winters, where the temperature is 32° F. or less for one month, or cool summers, which are less than 50° F. in any month. It is, therefore, typical generally of tropical rather than temperate conditions, in which there is no resting season for vegetation, except in consequence of want of rain. Even cool winters, where the temperature is from 32° F. to 50° F., are found only in the uplands of North-West Africa and the high plains of South Africa. These approximate in temperature to the conditions of the Mediterranean lands, Constantine, in the Algerian Tell, at 2,000 feet having a similar temperature range to Naples, and Bloemfontein at 4,500 feet to Ganea. Except at considerable elevations, the summers are uniformly hot. The uplands within the Tropics, such as Abyssinia and the Uganda highlands, have warm, temperate conditions (50° F.-68° F.) at all seasons. Except in the Mediterranean belt and at the Cape, the rainfall mostly occurs in the hot season, a fact which has great influence on the luxuriance of vegetation.

The temperature of the West Coast of Africa is largely reduced by the Canaries and Benguela cold currents. Walfish Bay is 14° cooler in January than Beira on the East Coast and 10° in July.

There are great differences in Africa in the amount and seasonal distribution of rainfall, which result in the variety of types of vegetation, desert, savana and tropical forest. The Sahara, which forms the largest continuous desert in the world forms part of the great dry belt which stretches across Asia. It receives very little rain, except on isolated uplands such as Tibesti, because though the winds are generally inflowing at all seasons the great heat of summer prevents the precipitation of moisture, while in winter the winds are largely N.E. and blow overland from colder regions in Asia.

ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

Four main groups may be distinguished in Africa, the Semitic and Hamitic, belonging to the Caucasian type in the north, the Negro, and the Hottentot and Bushmen in the south.

(a) *Semitic and Hamitic.* The *Semitic* group is most largely represented in the Nile Basin and in or near the towns in Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. The *Hamitic* group, which at one time occupied the whole of North Africa, is found mainly in the Sahara and the uplands of North-West Africa. The Berbers, who form the bulk of this race, are a pastoral people. Except Abyssinia, which is Christian, the population of these groups is Muhammadan.

(b) The *Negro* group includes the Fulah and Nuba peoples of the Sudan, the pure negroes of the Central Sudan, Upper Guinea and the Upper Nile, and the Bantus, who extend south of about 4° N. lat., and include the southern Kafir tribes. There is a striking linguistic unity throughout this group.

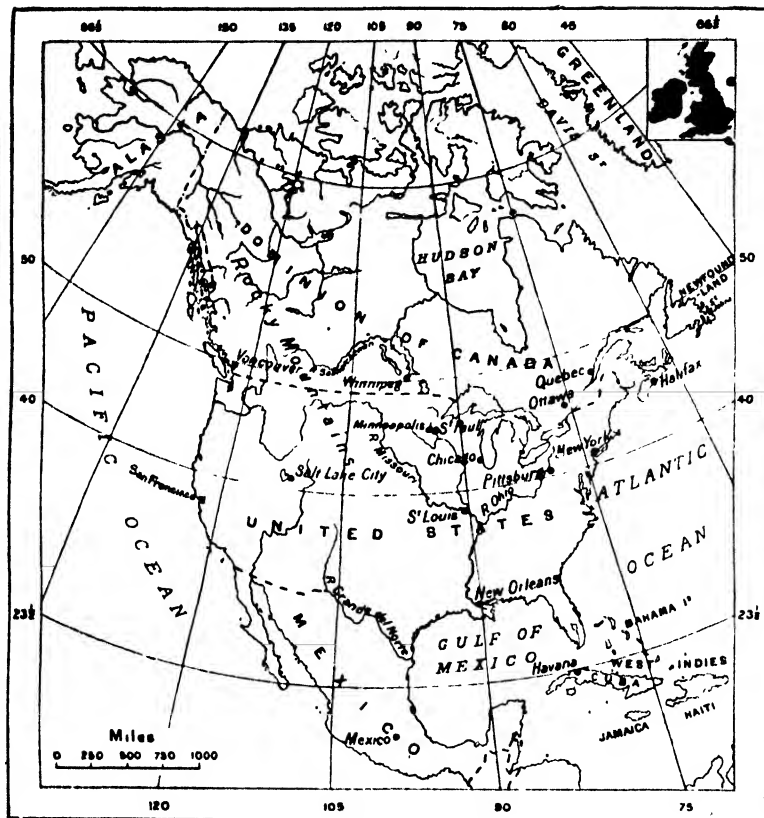
The Hottentots and Bushmen are remnants of older races. (c) The *Hottentots* are herdsmen, found now chiefly in Namaqualand and Griqualand. They have to some extent become assimilated with the white races. (d) The *Bushmen* are hunters who have remained independent, though, except near the Lower Orange River, they are largely extinct. In their dwarf stature—the average Bushman being about 4 ft. 6 ins. in height—they resemble the pygmies, also nomads and hunters, of the Central African forests. Many of these tribes average only 4 feet in height.

The southern limit of the Muhammadan religion in Africa is from Cape Verde to the Niger above the delta, excluding the coast areas, which are heathen; it then runs south of Sokoto, Bornu, Wadai, Darfur, and Kordofan, near 10° N. lat. to the Nile, and includes Somaliland and the east coast to about 10° S. lat. owing to Arab influence, which was mainly centred at Zanzibar. Only the south of Africa is predominantly Christian, though numerous mission stations are situated throughout the country, mostly outside the Muhammadan belt. The population of Madagascar belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian group.

The World's Lakes.

Name.	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)	Name.	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq. Miles).
Superior...	North America	412	31,200	Reindeer	Canada	160	2,436
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200	26,200	Koko-Nor	Tibet	68	2,300
Aral	Trans Caspia	265	24,400	Issyk-Kul	Turkestan	115	2,250
Huron	North America	263	23,800	Vänern	Sweden	93	2,150
Michigan	North America	335	22,450	Winnipegosis	Canada	122	2,085
Nyasa	Africa	350	14,200	Manitoba	Canada	119	1,817
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Urmia	Persia	80	1,750
Baikal	Siberia	330	11,580	Nipigon	Canada	70	1,730
Great Slave	Canada	225	10,719	Great Salt Lake	U.S.A.	75	1,729
Great Bear	Canada	175	10,259	Leopold II	Africa	75	1,700
Erie	North America	240	9,650	Dubawnt	Canada .....	...	1,650
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,459	Chapala	Mexico	80	1,600
Ontario	North America	190	7,240	Mweru	Africa	75	1,500
Balkash	Siberia	323	7,050	South Indian	Canada .....	...	1,331
Ladoga	Russia	125	7,000	Lake of the Woods	North America	70	1,300
Nettling	Baffin Land	120	5,000	Peipus	Russia	60	1,350
Amudjak	Baffin Land	75	4,000	Melville	Canada	90	1,280
Onega	Russia	145	3,800	Okeechobee	U.S.A.	50	1,250
Rudolf	Africa	185	3,300	La Matre	Canada .....	...	1,225
Titicaca	South America	120	3,200	Kivu	Africa	55	1,100
Nicaragua	Central America	100	3,000	Baker	Canada .....	...	1,009
Athabasca	Canada	195	2,842	Tengri Nor	Tibet	50	1,000
Van	Asia Minor	80	2,500				

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA



SOME DATES IN THE HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA

A. D.		A. D.	
1492	Columbus discovered America	1773	The Boston Tea Party.
1497	Cape Breton Island discovered	1775	War of Independence of U.S.A.
1497	Newfoundland discovered by Cabot	1776	Declaration of Independence
1519	Conquest of Mexico by Cortez	1789	Washington became President of U.S.A.
1583	Newfoundland occupied by English	1812	War between Gt. Britain and U.S.A.
1607	Jamestown, Virginia, founded	1819	First Steam passage of Atlantic
1608	Champlain founded Quebec	1840	Union of Upper and Lower Canada
1609	Hudson River first explored	1845	Texas annexed by U.S.A.
1620	Pilgrim Fathers arrived in <i>Mayflower</i> .	1846	War between U.S.A. and Mexico.
1634	Maryland colonised.	1848	Gold discovered in California.
1636	Rhode Island settled.	1858	Ottawa became Capital of Canada
1664	English capture New York from Dutch.	1863	Emancipation of Slaves in U.S.A.
1684	Pennsylvania settled.	1863	War of North and South, U.S.A.
1713	Treaty of Utrecht.	1867	Dominion of Canada inaugurated.
1759	Canada captured from French.	1867	Alaska purchased from Russia by U.S.A.
1763	Treaty of Paris.	1898	Spanish-American War.
1765	The Stamp Act passed.	1913	Panama Canal completed.

North America.

POSITION AND EXTENT.—The area of North America, including Mexico, is about 7,200,000 sq. miles, a little less than twice that of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of Central America.

The Nations of North America.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Canada	Dominion ...	3,750,000	7,600,000	Ottawa	86,500
Mexico	Republic.....	767,000	16,000,000	Mexico	471,000
Newfoundland ...	British	163,100	221,000	St. John's ...	32,000
United States ...	Republic.....	3,026,789	92,000,000	Washington.	331,000
Alaska	U.S.	6,449	65,000	Juneau .....	...

Summary :—

	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>American (U.S.)</i>	3,033,231	92,065,000
<i>British</i>	3,913,100	7,821,000
<i>Mexican</i>	767,000	16,000,000

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

COASTS.—The Arctic coast and that of the numerous islands is usually low. Labrador has bold cliffs, fjords, and deep bays. On the east coast, south of 50° N. lat., the St. Lawrence River forms a long inlet into the interior. Facing it are the islands of Anticosti and Newfoundland, and to the south Prince Edward and Cape Breton Island, and the Peninsula of Nova Scotia. The coast of this peninsula has many small indentations on the east, but few harbours except Halifax. The coast of Maine is rocky, and has bold cliffs, numerous islands, and many capes and headlands separated by deep inlets, sounds, and straits. Generally, the coast to the north of Cape Cod is composed of hard rocks, which stand out as bold cliffs and headlands, and afford excellent harbours, while to the south the coasts are low and monotonous, with numerous sand spits and sand bars at the mouths of the rivers. The harbours, as a rule, lie some little way from the outer margin of the coast at the heads of the estuaries. New York has the advantage both of the Hudson and the shelter of Long Island. In the Gulf of Mexico the rivers bring down much silt, which tends to fill their mouths. (Of this the Mississippi delta is a conspicuous instance. On the west coast in the north are the mountainous Aleutian Islands and the precipitous coast of Alaska, with glaciers which reach to sea-level, and the island and fjord coast of British Columbia, closely backed by mountain ranges. In the south of this is Vancouver Island and the deep inlet of Puget Sound. The rest of the west coast of North America is bold and harbourless, with few indentations and islands. A subsidence of the land has caused the break in uniformity shown by the Bay of San Francisco.

RELIEF.—Three main divisions can be made in the relief of North America. The Eastern Mountains, the Great Plains, and the Western Mountains. The *Eastern Mountains* extend from Labrador to Alabama. There is a marked difference between the portion north-east of the Hudson River, which has been glaciated and contains many lakes, waterfalls and deep valleys, and the southern portion where there are few lakes, and the rivers flow down comparatively even slopes through broad valleys. The Appalachians form a series of ridges, between which run longitudinal rivers which cut across the ranges in water gaps. Between these mountains and the low coastal plain, which contains in the south many marshes and shallow lakes, lies the Piedmont Plateau of Archæan rock at the eastern base of which, where the rivers abruptly change their slope, is what is known as the Fall Line. This is marked by a long line of towns founded at the limit of river navigation, and at the point where water power could be easily obtained. The *Great Plains* form a comparatively level and continuous surface from the Arctic Ocean and the shores of Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. This is broken in only three places by elevations of importance. These are the Ozark Mountains, to the west of the Mississippi and north of the Arkansas, which exceed 2,000 feet, the Lake Plateau, an undulating upland planned down and glaciated, on which stand Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, and the Black Hills of South Dakota rise to above 3,000 feet. All these elevated areas are composed of very old rock. A

distinction must be made between the Prairies, which are open plains with few trees rising to about 800 feet in Minnesota at the watershed between Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico and the High Plains to the west, which are far drier and less fertile than the prairie wheat lands. In parts these rise to over 6,000 feet, and are much higher than the Appalachians. On the west they front the steep edge of the Rockies, but the slopes are usually gentle and the valleys broad and shallow. In Canada these High Plains form the ranching lands of Alberta. In the Arctic plains there are many marshes and lakes. The *Western Mountains* consist, in the United States, of two or more ranges, the Rockies, a series of more isolated ranges rising from a high plateau, with summits exceeding 14,000 feet, among which Pike's Peak forms a conspicuous dome, the Sierra Nevada, the highest point of which is Mount Whitney (14,522 feet) and the Cascade range, with Mount Rainier (14,525 feet) and Mount Shasta in a line of volcanic domes, and the Coast ranges, which reach 7,500 feet in the densely forested Olympic mountains of Puget Sound.

Between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada is the Great Basin traversed by hog-back ridges, which rise to no great elevation above the plateau. There is little rainfall, and there are numerous salt lakes, of which the Great Salt Lake in Utah is the most important. The Death Valley in California is several hundred feet below sea-level. The Valley of California is a depression between the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges and the Coast ranges. In Canada the inner mountain lines consist of the Rockies, the Selkirks and Gold Range separated by the long winding loops of the Kootenay and Columbia, and their narrow lake-filled valleys. These exceed 13,000 feet, and have many great glaciers and deep cañons. On the west they are separated from the Coast ranges by a comparative depression of undulating country, some 100 miles in width from the Coast ranges. This is traversed by the Fraser River. The Western Coast ranges rise to great elevations in Alaska, where Mount St. Elias and Mount McKinley, over 20,000 feet, are the most prominent summits.

Mexico is a tableland, generally above 6,000 feet, which is bounded by two escarpments, the Eastern Sierra Madre, not a distinct mountain range but the margin of the plateau, and the Western Sierra Madre, which is from 8,000 to 12,000 feet and falls steeply to the Pacific. There are many depressions, or inland basins, in the interior, separated by low ranges. The highest elevations are in the south. Here is a broad volcanic zone in which Orizaba, 18,232 feet, Popocatepetl, 17,250 feet, and Ixtachihuatl, 16,960 feet, are the highest summits. Colima is the only active volcano. The coast lowlands are narrow, though most extensive on the east, where sand dunes have blocked the river mouths. The rivers are mostly short and torrential. The peninsula of Yucatan is a low limestone plateau flat and treeless with few running streams.

HYDROGRAPHY.—Five drainage areas may be distinguished, the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Gulf, Inland, and the Pacific. In the Arctic Basin the Mackenzie is the only large river. It drains the lakes of Athabasca, Great Slave and Great Bear. The Basin is mostly low and is occupied by tundra in the north and coniferous forest in the south. The Atlantic Basin contains the great estuary of the St. Lawrence draining the Great Lakes. South of this is the St. John in New Brunswick and the Hudson with its deep navigable channel running north to the east and west Mohawk Valley south of the Adirondacks. A depression, in which is Lake Champlain, connects the Hudson with the St. Lawrence on the north. The Delaware, Susquehanna and Potomac cut deeply into the Northern Alleghanies, but south of Chesapeake Bay the rivers rise on the eastern margin. The Alabama and Tennessee form longitudinal valleys in the southern Alleghanies. The inlets of the northern portion of this coast were formed by the drowning of river valleys owing to subsidence. Both the Hudson and St. Lawrence have deep cañons in the comparatively shallow sea which were mainly formed above sea level. The Mississippi occupies the southern portion of the Great Plains. It has numerous large tributaries, the Ohio on the east, and the Missouri, Platte, Kansas, Arkansas and Red River on the west. Owing to the vast amount of sediment brought down, it has a large delta and a level flood plain, in which the course of the river is liable to constant change. The main streams, Missouri and Ohio, are navigable for most of their length. The Rio Grande del Norte rises in the San Juan Mountains, where the melting snows provide a large supply of water in summer, but its lower course is through a dry region, where it receives few tributaries. On the Pacific Coast the Colorado rises in the Rockies and flows in deep cañons through the Arizona deserts. Use has been made of its water to irrigate the Salton depression to the north-west of its mouth. From the Colorado to the Columbia there are no large rivers except in the valley of California, where the Sacramento and San Joaquin are invaluable for irrigation. The Snake tributary of the Columbia River rises in the Yellowstone National Park, and cuts great cañons through a lava plateau. The Fraser, like the Columbia, has a long north and south valley. There are no large rivers on the west coast of British Columbia, owing to the proximity of the mountains to the coast, but in the north-west the Yukon rises not far from the coast, and, after a long course to the north and west,

flows into Bering Sea. The *Island Basin*, between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada, has no large rivers.

CLIMATE.—North America extends from north of the Arctic Circle to south of the Tropic of Cancer. Only a small portion, South Mexico, actually lies within the tropics, but the south of Florida and the narrow coast lands of Northern Mexico are comprised in what may be termed the *Tropical* province. Here there is a great uniformity of temperature throughout the year, the limits being approximately between 70° and 80° F. The effect of elevation in modifying temperature is well illustrated in Mexico by the comparison of Vera Cruz at sea level, with 71° F. in Jan. and 82° F. in July, and Mexico City at over 7,000 feet, with 54° F. in Jan. and 62° F. in July. Though these temperatures on the cool temperate uplands (*tierra fria*, which is about 6,000 feet) give the impression of perpetual spring, it must be remembered that there are great differences between day and night, amounting to as much as 54° . This is due to the great radiation on the dry plateau, which has a much smaller rainfall than the coast. Beans and potatoes are grown, and owing to the high altitude of sun grapes and maize can be ripened in the depressions of the plateau. Below this climatic zone is the warm temperate zone (the *tierra templada* from 3,000 to 5,000 and 6,000 feet). Here are grown maize, coffee and the vine. The hot lowlands, *tierra caliente*, below 3,000 feet, have the products of wet tropical zones, rubber, sugar, cacao, oranges and bananas, with mahogany, cabinet woods, and rubber in the forests. The seasonal differences of rainfall are marked, most of the rain falling in Mexico in summer, while Florida has rain at all seasons. To the north of this tropical zone is a *sub-tropical* belt, which includes the lowlands of the Gulf and South Atlantic States as far north as Chesapeake Bay, which are warmed by the warm currents from the Gulf of Mexico, the Valley of California and the lands which lie on each side of, and at the head of, the Gulf of California. The western portion of this zone is exceedingly dry and depends on irrigation. It is exceedingly well suited for tropical fruits. The eastern portion has a considerable rainfall, which suffices for the growth of broad leaved forests and the cultivation of cotton, rice and sugar cane. In some parts of this area, especially the dry west, there is much greater heat in summer than in the tropical belt. Further north is a *warm temperate* region, consisting of the central portion of the United States, in which maize is the principal crop. Wheat is grown in the north, and cotton in the south. The summers are warm and prolonged and the winters often cold. This region extends broadly from about 35° N. lat. to the Great Lakes. The western plains are too dry for cultivation. On the west it is bounded by the Rockies, and on the east it extends on both sides of the Alleghanies.

To the north of this zone is what may be called the *cool temperate* portion of North America. This includes the northern part of the United States, the Appalachians, most of south-east Canada, the south part of Central Canada, and the great mass of the Western Plateau, with its scanty rainfall, which extends from the Rockies to the Pacific. The winters are long and cold, and there is usually a good deal of snow, while the summers are hot. The drier western portion is noted for wheat.

Further to the north is the *cold temperate* zone, which includes most of Canada. There is a great difference between the eastern, central, and western portions. Both the eastern and central parts have cold winters—Winnipeg is -7° F. in Jan.—but the summers round Hudson Bay are too cold for wheat. In the central provinces of Canada, which lie to the west of the Rockies, the summers are warm enough to ripen wheat to north of 55° N. lat., and the dry winters with little snow are favourable for the keeping of stock in the south-west. This is largely due to the drying and warming influence of the Föhn winds.

The western portion, which includes the coast of British Columbia and the north-west of Oregon, has mild winters and warm summers, which in many ways, both in temperature and rainfall, resemble the insular climate of the British Isles.

The *Arctic* coast lands of North America, which include Labrador, where the cold current reduces temperature, are barren and treeless and of little use except for fur collecting.

ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

A very small part of North America north of Mexico is now occupied by native races. In the north there are about 1,800 Eskimo on the Arctic coast of Canada and in Labrador, and some 14,000 in Alaska. In the whole of the rest of Canada and the United States there are about 370,000 Indians, mostly in reservations, though in the drier western deserts and on the plateaus and mountains many tribes are still undisturbed. Except in the south of the United States, where there is a large negro element, the population is composed of the descendants of European immigrants. About two-fifths of the population of Canada are Roman Catholic, mainly in the French-speaking province of Quebec, and in the United States about one-third. In Mexico about 40 per cent. of the population are Indian, a similar proportion of a mixed race, and one-fifth European, largely of Spanish origin. The majority are Roman Catholic.

Central America.

AREA.—The six Isthmian states have an area which a little exceeds 200,000 square miles. The greatest breadth, approximately along 15° N. lat. from Cape Gracias á Dios to the S.W. of Mexico, is about 10 degrees.

The Nations of Central America.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (In Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Costa Rica	Republic.....	23,000	380,000	San José.....	27,000
Guatemala	"	47,500	2,000,000	Guatemala ...	90,000
Honduras	"	42,700	800,000	Tegucigalpa	17,000
Nicaragua	"	51,600	600,000	Managua ...	36,000
Panama	"	31,800	400,000	Panama	40,000
Salvador.....	"	7,250	1,000,000	San Salvador	60,000

Summary.	Area (In Sq. Miles).	Population
<i>Independent</i>	203,940	5,180,000
<i>British Honduras</i>	8,600	45,000
<i>Panama Canal Zone (U.S.)</i>	474	150,000

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

RELIEF AND HYDROGRAPHY.—The uplands of the plateau of Mexico are interrupted by the lowland of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but rise again on the south-east. The general formation as far south as Costa Rica, where the Isthmus narrows and the mountains tend to form a single chain, is that of a plateau sloping gently towards the Atlantic and steeply towards the Pacific. On this are many more or less parallel ranges. The greatest development of low coast lands is on the Atlantic side.

In *Guatemala* the edge of the tableland is about 60 miles from the Pacific Coast. The highest portion is in the north-west, where there are uplands at the altitude of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. In the centre is a plain of about 5,000 feet. A remarkable line of volcanoes, among which are Santa María, Atitlán, south of lake Atitlán, Fuego (fire), and Agua (water), rise to over 13,000 feet along the western edge of the plateau. Some of these have recently been active. Only short rapid streams flow towards the Pacific.

The Usumacinta, which drains into the Gulf of Mexico, is the largest river in Central America. It is navigable in the central portion, but cannot be reached from the sea owing to sand bars. The Motagua flows to Honduras Bay and is navigable in the rains.

The volcanic chain is continued south into *Salvador*. There are numerous active volcanoes, the greatest of which is San Miguel above 7,000 feet. Between these crests and the lofty escarpment of the main plateau of Honduras is an interior strip of upland.

In the centre of *Honduras* a broad valley, the plain of Comayagua, extends from north to south, coinciding with the valleys of two rivers, one of which flows to the Atlantic and the other to Fonseca Bay on the Pacific.

Nicaragua has a wide coast plain on the east, the Mosquito Coast, uplands in the interior from 1,000 to 7,000 feet, sloping gently towards the Atlantic and steeply towards the lakes, and volcanic cones, which continue the western volcanic zone. Some of these are active. Coseguina and Masaya have been the scenes of vast eruptions. To the east of this range is a great depression occupied by lakes Managua and Nicaragua. These are drained by the San Juan River which flows into the Pacific.

Costa Rica has on the west a similar line of volcanoes rising to 11,000 feet. At about 10° N. lat. this chain turns towards the east. South of it is the depression between the Atlantic and Pacific formed by the rivers Tarcoles and Reventazon, which near Cartago is below 5,000 feet.

To the south the main Cordillera follows the centre of the isthmus to *Panama*, where a relative depression from Limon Bay on the Atlantic to Panama on the Pacific has favoured the construction of the canal at the narrowest portion.

CLIMATE.—Central America lies wholly within the tropics, and the region in general has a temperature of above 68° F. throughout the year. But owing to the considerable extent of high land there are great differences of temperature between the temperate uplands and tropical lowlands, and of rainfall between the east and west coasts. There is a marked

rainy and dry season on the Pacific coast, which has rain almost entirely in summer, when the S.W. monsoon winds are blowing, and a dry winter from Jan. to March. The sheltered valleys of the interior have a relatively small precipitation. The prevailing winds are the N.E. trades. Generally the east coast has a very large rainfall—Greytown has 259 inches—and dense tropical forest and luxuriant jungle vegetation make the coast lands unhealthy. Population is therefore mainly concentrated on the uplands and west coast. The largest area of warm temperate upland is in Guatemala, where Quezaltenango, which stands at nearly 8,000 feet, is higher than Mexico City, and though further south is several degrees cooler. The products vary as in Mexico according to elevation and rainfall, wheat and maize being grown on the higher uplands, coffee to about 5,000 feet, and bananas on the tropical coast lands.

ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

About 880,000 of the original native Indian stock still exist in Guatemala, and only some 70,000 in the rest of Central America. Some thirty Indian languages are still spoken. Most of the population are Mestizos, the descendants of Europeans, mostly Spaniards, and Indians, who speak Spanish. There are some negroes and the offspring of negroes and whites and negroes and Indians, and a still smaller proportion of whites and Creoles. The majority are nominally Roman Catholics.



MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

West Indies.

EXTENT.—The area of the West Indies is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

The West India Islands.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (In Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Cuba	Republic	44,000	1,600,000	Havana	270,000
Haiti	Republic	10,200	1,000,000	Port au Prince	100,000
Santo Domingo	Republic	18,000	600,000	Santo Domingo	20,000

Summary.	Area (In Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>Independent</i>	72,200	3,200,000
<i>American (U.S.)</i>	3,750	980,000
<i>British</i>	2,300	1,750,000
<i>Danish</i>	140	33,000
<i>French</i>	1,350	400,000
<i>Netherlands</i>	430	60,000
<i>Venezuelan</i>	90	...

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

RELIEF AND HYDROGRAPHY.—The Bahamas consist of about 3,000 islands and reefs, of which twenty are inhabited. These are partly of coral formation and are generally low. There is practically no running water, though there are ample underground supplies.

Cuba.—In the west are the Sierra de los Organos, which reach over 2,500 feet. To the east are undulating plains traversed by low hills of no great elevation, but with abrupt slopes and deep rocky ravines. At the extreme eastern end of the island a range of mountains facing south, which on the west are called the Sierra Maestre, falls precipitously towards the sea. Inland they slope towards a broad limestone plateau, the higher portion of which has many sharp crests while the lower terraces are traversed by vertical cañons. In the centre of the island, where the width is only 46 miles, there is a low transverse depression. As, except the uplands, Cuba is largely composed of limestone, the drainage is partly underground and many rivers are lost in swamps. On the coast a harder limestone rim has allowed the development of many pouch-shaped harbours.

Hispaniola (San Domingo and Haiti) is generally mountainous, the highest summit exceeding 10,000 feet. It is crossed by four chains, between which are depressions. **Puerto Rico** is a moderately elevated plateau with a great number of rivers. In **Jamaica** the Blue Mountains exceed 7,000 feet and have a mean altitude of 4,500 feet. Numerous spurs end in bluffs near the coast, leaving only small strips of lowland. In the centre and west is a limestone plateau with deep basin-shaped valleys with self-contained drainage, and in some parts sinks 500 feet in depth, known as "cockpits." Much of this is, like Cuba, a typical Karst region.

South of Puerto Rico the islands form a deeply submerged mountain ridge separating the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. This is partly volcanic and generally mountainous, and is covered with dense forests. Mont Pelee, in Martinique, and the Souffrière, in St. Vincent, have been lately the scene of disastrous eruptions. To the east of these are a line of lower islands mostly composed of limestone. These include Anguilla, Barbuda, Antigua, Eastern Guadeloupe, Barbadoes, Tobago and Trinidad. Some of the islands in these two groups contain both volcanic rocks and limestones. Barbadoes, like Tobago, has a single elevated ridge reaching 1,100 feet in the centre and falling in low terraces to the east. Trinidad is generally low, but is traversed by three ranges, of which the northern is the highest, rising to over 3,000 feet. In the south-west is the well-known pitch lake.

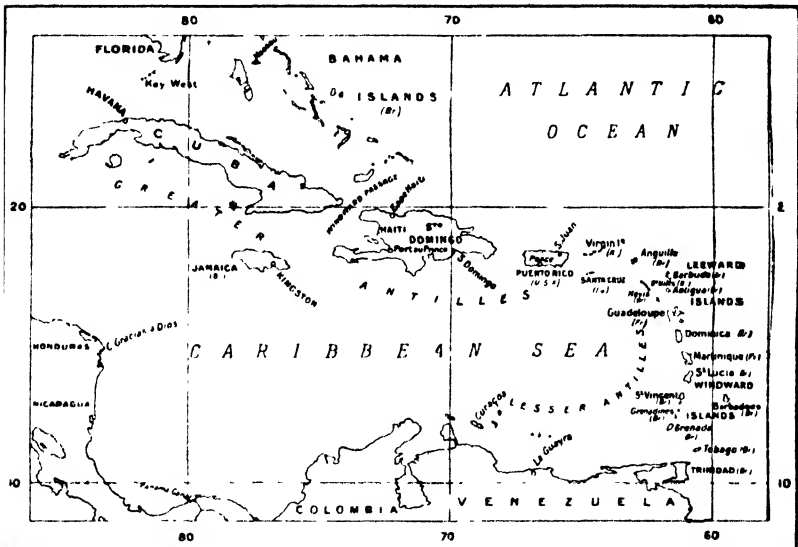
CLIMATE.—Except the Bahamas all the West Indies lie within the tropics and are surrounded by warm seas. Consequently, except on elevated land, there is considerable uniformity of temperature throughout the year. In the Lesser Antilles the N.E. trade blows regularly, while in the Greater Antilles and the Bahamas the winds shift from N.E. in winter to S.E. in summer. As a result of the E. winds the windward coasts are surf beaten, and all the main towns of the outer group lie on the west. The West Indies lie in

the track of cyclones which take a north-west direction towards the southern Gulf States, but destructive storms are rare. February and March are, throughout, the driest months, and there is generally a double rainy season in May and October. The general rainfall is considerable, especially on the mountains, though somewhat smaller on the lee side.

ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

The native Arawak and Carib races in the West Indies were largely exterminated at the close of the sixteenth century, and the islands were re-peopled by Europeans and negroes. Since their emancipation the negroes have largely increased. Quite two-fifths of the total population are now negroes and mulattoes. There has been a considerable influx of coolies from India and China to work in the plantations. In Cuba and Puerto Rico whites are in the majority, but they are largely outnumbered in the other islands. In Haiti, practically the whole population is negro. The nationality of the inhabitants in the West Indies has been determined by historical causes. In Cuba and Puerto Rico the people are of Spanish descent. The religion is Roman Catholic. In Jamaica and the other British islands the whites are of British descent. The negroes are nominally Protestant.

MAP OF WEST INDIES.



SOME DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE WEST INDIES.

A.D.		A.D.	
1492	Cuba discovered by Columbus.	1625	French captured Guadeloupe.
1493	Antigua discovered by Columbus.	1640	France annexed Haiti.
1494	Jamaica discovered by Columbus.	1655	England captured Jamaica.
1509	Jamaica settled by Spaniards.	1672	Sugar introduced into Jamaica.
1511	Diego Velasquez conquered Cuba.	1783	Bahamas ceded to England.
1512	Spaniards overrun Haiti.	1804	Republic of Haiti inaugurated.
1515	City of Havana founded.	1868	Fruit shipped from Jamaica.
1609	English settled in Bahamas.	1871	Federation of the Leeward Islands.
1625	English colonised Antigua.	1898	Cuba became independent.
1634	Curaçao seized by Netherlands.	1898	U.S.A. captured Porto Rico.

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.



SOME DATES IN THE HISTORY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

A. D.
 1499 Ojeda discovers Venezuela.
 1500 Portuguese land in Brazil.
 1504 Amerigo Vespucci explores Brazil.
 1520 Magalhaen discovers the Straits.
 1526 Pizarro discovers Ecuador.
 1532-5 Pizarro's conquest of Peru.
 1535 Buenos Aires founded.
 1536 Asuncion (Paraguay) founded.
 1540 Orellana sails down Amazon.
 1541 Valdivia's conquest of Chile.
 1592 Davis discovered Falkland Islands.
 1608 Jesuits settle in Paraguay.
 1768 Jesuits expelled from Paraguay.

A. D.
 1810 Chile declared to be independent.
 1811 Paraguay became a Republic.
 1814 Venezuela became a Republic.
 1815 Brazil became a Kingdom.
 1816 Argentine Republic inaugurated.
 1819 Republic of Colombia founded.
 1821 Peru declared to be independent.
 1822 Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil.
 1823 Monroe Doctrine first enunciated.
 1825 Uruguay declared its independence.
 1822 Secession of Ecuador.
 1852-9 Paraguayan War under Lopez.
 1889 Brazil became a Republic.

South America.

POSITION AND EXTENT.—The area is 6,750,000 sq. miles, a little more than 1½ times that of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 124° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus of Panama.

The Nations of South America.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles)	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Argentina	Republic ..	1,212,000	7,000,000	Buenos Aires...	1,200,000
Bolivia	Republic ..	570,000	2,200,000	Sucre	24,000
Brazil	Republic...	3,220,000	21,000,000	Rio de Janeiro	800,000
Chile	Republic..	291,000	3,200,000	Santiago.....	350,000
Colombia	Republic ..	473,000	4,000,000	Bogotá	100,000
Ecuador	Republic ..	120,000	1,300,000	Quito	60,000
Paraguay	Republic..	173,000	800,000	Asuncion	80,000
Peru	Republic ..	700,000	5,000,000	Lima	175,000
Uruguay	Republic..	72,200	1,100,000	Montevideo ...	310,000
Venezuela	Republic ..	364,000	2,700,000	Caracas	85,000

Summary.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>Independent</i>	7,195,200	48,300,000
<i>British Guiana</i>	90,300	310,000
<i>French Guiana</i>	34,000	40,000
<i>Netherlands Guiana</i> .. .	50,000	100,000

Islands round South America.

Name	Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
Falkland Islands.	British	6,500	3,600
Galapagos Islands	Ecuadorian	2,400	400
Graham Land	British .....	..	...
Sandwich Group*	British .....	..	...
South Georgia	British	1,000	...
South Orkneys	British .....	..	...
South Shetlands	British .....	..	...

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

COASTS.—On the north coast, which fronts the Caribbean Sea, are two large gulfs, that of Darien and the opening which leads to the lagoon of Lake Maracaibo. From the delta of the Orinoco south the east coast is generally flat and unbroken, with few gulfs except that of Bahia. From Cape Frio to Santos is a mountainous area, in which lies the magnificent harbour of Rio. A series of lagoons border the coast to the south-west to the Plate estuary. The coast of Patagonia has many broad bays with gentle curves, among which the chief are Blanca, San Matias, and St. George. The Falkland islands stand on the continental shelf, above 100 fathoms, which is broadest on the east coast, but practically disappears on the mountainous western shores.

In the south Tierra del Fuego is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Magellan. There are numerous fiords and islands as far as Chiloe I., from which an almost unbroken coast extends north to the Gulf of Guayaquil. Juan Fernandez 34° S. and the Galapagos Islands on the Equator are the chief islands of the west of South America.

RELIEF.—The main physical features consist of (a) a Western Mountain belt, which is mainly due to earth movements, and (b) two Upland Plateaus. The mountain regions of the Andes may be divided into four groups:—

(1) *The Southern Andes*, south of about 40° S. lat. Long continued erosion, due to a wet

* Not to be confused with the Sandwich Islands in Pacific (Hawaii, etc.).

climate and persistent W. winds, combined with a sinking of the land, has helped to produce a fjord and island coast, behind which snow peaks and glaciers rise at a comparatively low elevation. There are numerous broad gaps, below 3,000 feet, which have been formed by the West Coast rivers, which rise on the level watershed to the east of the Andean chain. On this lie numerous large lakes, among which may be mentioned Lakes Buenos Ayres and Nahuel Huapi. On the west the rivers are short, but on the east longer rivers flow across the Patagonian Plateau. Of these the Limay is navigable from within 50 miles of Lake Nahuel Huapi to the Rio Negro. Though the elevations are generally low there are some lofty mountains. Mount Tronador exceeds 11,000 feet.

(2) The *Central Andes*, from a little south of 40° S. lat. to north of Lake Titicaca, may be said to form a double mountain chain. A lower coast range, of which isolated remnants occur in the West Coast islands, can be traced over most of the west coast of South America, and is continued through the north of Venezuela. This can also be distinguished in North America to the west of the valley of California and the Willamette tributary of the Columbia. In the south of South America it separates the Central Valley of Chile, an undulating upland with a general slope from east to west, from the main chain of the Andes, which is now more lofty. Aconcagua exceeds 23,000 feet. All the passes over the Andes are high, the Cumbre, followed by the railway, being over 12,000 feet.

The Andes become broader to the north, and reach a width of 300 miles in Bolivia. There are many parallel ranges which enclose depressions not much below the general level. These desert basins are of the *Puna* type, and form salt wastes swept by blizzards, and have great extremes of heat and cold. A great inland basin is occupied by Lakes Aullagas and Titicaca, connected by the Desaguadero. To the east of Lake Titicaca the Cordillera Real forms a lofty mountain chain. Sorata and Illimani exceed 21,000 feet.

(3) The *Andes of Peru* form a complex system of lofty mountains, with a general direction from S.E. to N.W. There are many elevated intermont plains and valleys, which are traversed by tributaries of the Upper Amazon. The Vilcanota knot is a transverse barrier to the north of Lake Titicaca, which connects the Western and Eastern Cordilleras.

(4) The *Andes of Ecuador and Colombia*. West of the southern bend of the Marañon, the Andes decrease in elevation, but again rise to great heights in Ecuador. Chimborazo is 21,500 feet, and Cotopaxi, an active volcano, and Antisana exceed 19,000 feet.

Three main chains traverse Colombia, with deep valleys between their ranges. The Central has the highest peaks, which separates the Magdalena and Cauca valleys. Tolima is over 18,000 feet. The Ecuadorian coast range is continued through Columbia into Central America and Venezuela. The main eastern chain also has its continuation on the east.

The *Upland Plateaus* consist of the highlands of Brazil and Guiana, between which are the lowlands of the Amazon. As the rocks are largely horizontal there are numerous flat-topped hills with precipitous escarpments. Roraima, in British Guiana, exceeds 8,000 feet. The rivers are usually unnavigable owing to falls, where they break through the rim of the tableland. Examples of this are the rapids of the São Francisco and the Kaieteur Falls of the River Essequibo, in British Guiana, which is five times the height of Niagara.

The extensive *lowlands* of the Orinoco, Amazon, and Paraná-Paraguay system were once inland seas, and afford great areas of level land. Ocean vessels can reach Iquitos on the Amazon, which is 2,300 miles from the ocean in consequence of the small fall of the river.

HYDROGRAPHY.—On the *West Coast* the rivers are generally too rapid to be navigable, in consequence of the proximity of the mountains to the sea, but they are invaluable in the dry regions for irrigation. On the *North Coast* the Atrato, Cauca, and Colombia penetrate for a long distance into the interior of Colombia. The highlands of Venezuela approach too close to the sea to make long rivers possible till the Orinoco is reached. This has tributaries from the Andes, of which the Meta and Apure are the principal, and from the highlands of both North and South Venezuela. Rapids check navigation above the confluence of the Meta. The Cassiquiare, a tributary of the Orinoco, flows also to the Rio Negro. A large delta has been formed at the mouth. In the Guianas the rivers are generally unnavigable for any distance, but there is a considerable area of lowland coast plain where plantation industries, such as sugar, are carried on.

The *Amazon* has numerous tributaries, which are themselves great rivers, and occupies with its basin a large part of South America. Owing to the melting of the snows in February and the rains which mainly occur at this season on the Andean slopes, it has a marked flood season, reaching its maximum in June, when it overflows its banks. The level of the main river rises some 30 feet at Iquitos and 60 feet at Manaus, and vast areas are covered with water on both banks. The upper tributaries of the Amazon, the Marañon, the Huallaga, and the Ucayali, penetrate deeply into the Andes by north to south valleys, but in their upper courses they run through unnavigable gorges, and have numerous rapids. The main northern tributaries of the Amazon are the Yapura and Rio Negro. In the

south the Jurua and Purus reach the mountain slopes of Peru, while the longest Madeira, with its upper tributaries, the Beni, Mamore and Rio Grande, almost reach the Bolivian Plateau, though their upper courses are unnavigable. The great falls and rapids of the Madeira north of 10° S. lat. are now circumvented by a railway. The other southern rivers, the Tapajos, Zingu, and Tocantins, rise in the southern plateau of Brazil and are largely obstructed by rapids. Above the delta the Amazon resembles an arm of the sea, being 40 or 50 miles wide.

On the north-east coast of Brazil the São Francisco rises far south, near the Paraná, and is navigable, except at the Paulo Afonso Rapids, near the coast. Between its mouth and Cape Frio are short streams, but to the south of this point the mountains are too close to the sea to allow anything but torrents.

The Plate Estuary is formed by the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay. A larger amount of water is brought down than by any other river system in the New World excepting the Amazon. The Paraná is navigable for some 1,200 miles by ocean vessels. In the lower portion of its alluvial plain vast areas are flooded in the rains, while the main river is 25-30 miles wide between Santa Fé and Rosario. There are numerous backwaters and islands which shift their position and render navigation difficult. The Paraguay is navigable to the south of the Matto Grosso highlands for smaller steamers, but the Paraná is obstructed by rapids, the Guaraya Falls near the Tropic of Capricorn. Here it has excavated deep gorges in the sandstone plateau. The Pilcomayo, Vermejo and Salado, which join the Paraguay and Paraná from the west, have little water except in the rainy season.

To the south of the Plate Estuary the Colorado and Rio Negro flow from the Andes, and are deep and rapid streams in summer when the snows melt. No lower tributaries join their courses through the dry pampas. To the south the Chulut and other rivers have a similar character.

To the region of *Inland drainage* of the Andean Plateau may be added the large area of the West Argentine, which originally drained to the Colorado. Here are many shallow lagoons, swamps, and saline depressions, which point to a gradual desiccation which is taking place.

CLIMATE.—South America may be divided into two parts, of which the larger lies in the Tropics. South of the Tropic of Capricorn, which lies a little to the south of Rio, the continent narrows rapidly, while to the north it broadens out to its greatest width between latitude 10° S. and the Equator.

There are two factors which modify temperature in the tropics, elevation and the cold current of the West Coast.

Quito, in Ecuador, at over 9,000 feet, and Bogota, in the uplands of Colombia, at a little below 9,000 feet, have temperatures between 55° F. and 58° F. in both summer and winter, while Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, and Iquitos, on the Upper Amazon, are between 78° F. and 79° F. throughout the year. The diminution of temperature with altitude is shown most noticeably on the high Andean plateau, where La Paz, at over 12,000 feet, has a summer temperature of only 52° F., and near the margin of the Tropics, where São Paulo, in the coffee-growing uplands of S.E. Brazil at about 2,500 feet, is about 6° than Rio at sea level. The local influence of the cold current is shown in the difference of temperature between points in the same latitude on the East and West coasts—Bahia, in lat. 12° S. is 10° warmer than Callao.

Outside the Tropics the eastern side of South America has a high summer temperature, above 68° F. to south of 40° S. lat., as a consequence of which wheat can be grown successfully to the south of Buenos Aires.

Certain regions of South America have little rain at any season. These comprise the West Coast Desert, where the winds blow parallel to the coast or from colder latitudes and are cooled by passing over a cold current, and the semi-deserts of the Andes, which can receive little rain from the east; the West Argentine, which has little precipitation even in summer; and Patagonia, on the leeward side of the Southern Andes. The greatest rainfall occurs on the Eastern slope of the Andes in the Upper Amazon Basin, on the north-west coast of Colombia, and on the south-east coast of Brazil, where the winds are forced upwards against the escarpment. Here are the densest tropical forests, which also cover the valleys of the Amazon tributaries and those of all the tropical rivers. In the south-west there is an excessive rainfall on the west coast of Chile, which produces temperate forests of conifers and evergreen beech.

There are important differences of seasonal rainfall. In January the sun is vertical over the highlands of South-East Brazil and the lowlands of the Upper Paraná and Paraguay, and a low pressure system extends over south of Brazil, in which the air is rising and in which convectional rains occur. In the north-west of South America, especially the llanos,

there is great drought at this season owing to the persistence of the north-east trades, which blow as dry winds and bring little rain. In July conditions are reversed. The vertical sun is to the north of South America, and the permanent high-pressure belts of the Pacific and Indian Ocean are extended to form a continuous band across the continent. Consequently, winds have a tendency to blow outwards instead of being drawn inland, and as the air is not rising there is little rain in the south. In the north-west a low pressure system is formed and rising air produces rain. Owing to the general persistence of the north-east and south-east trades on the east, there is usually a considerable rainfall wherever they are forced upwards by steep escarpments or mountain ranges as in the Andes and South-East Brazil. Chile has winter rains like California.

ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

In South America, as in the northern continent, there are a great number of native languages which have nothing in common except their polysynthetic character. Of these two have become more widely spread than others—the Quichuan of the Andean plateau and the Tupu-Guarani, the “lingua geral” or “lingua franca.” The first of these was a widely spread aboriginal language adopted by the Spaniards to facilitate intercourse with the natives, the other was the dialect of a small coast tribe reduced to writing by the Spanish and Portuguese missionaries and widely spread by their means. Except in the Guianas the official languages are Spanish and Portuguese, and the great majority of the population are Roman Catholic.

The race elements in the population differ in the various states. In the Guianas 37 per cent. are Asiatic (mostly coolies), 50 per cent. negroes, 10 per cent. natives, and perhaps 3 per cent. whites. In Chile, the Argentine and Uruguay a very small proportion are natives; the remainder are the descendants of Spaniards and other European settlers and immigrants with a small admixture of Indian blood. In Colombia and Venezuela the population is mainly of mixed Spanish and Indian race, while in Ecuador 75 per cent. are Indians. In Paraguay and Brazil there are few pure whites in spite of the large European immigration, but a fair proportion (16 per cent.) of whites with a slight strain of native or negro blood. Nearly 50 per cent. in Brazil are half castes. About 14 per cent. are natives, who form the largest proportion in the Amazon basin, where there are still many independent and uncivilised tribes.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City	Country	Population
New York	United States	4,770,000
London	England	4,583,000
Paris	France	2,800,000
Chicago	United States	2,800,000
Tokyo	Japan	2,190,000
Berlin	Germany	2,100,000
Vienna	Austria	2,050,000
St. Petersburg	Russia	1,900,000
Philadelphia	United States	1,550,000
Moscow	Russia	1,500,000
Osaka	Japan	1,300,000
Canton	China	1,250,000
Buenos Aires	Argentina	1,220,000
Calcutta	India	1,219,000
Constantinople	Turkey	1,000,000

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Country	Letters and Post Cards	No. of Post Offices.
United States	8,000,000,000	60,000
United Kingdom	4,000,000,000	24,000
Germany	4,000,000,000	50,000
Austria-Hungary	1,500,000,000	15,000
France	1,350,000,000	13,000
Japan	1,200,000,000	7,000
Russia	1,000,000,000	14,000
India	750,000,000	18,000
Canada	500,000,000	12,700
Italy	400,000,000	10,000
Argentina	350,000,000	2,500
Australia	300,000,000	7,600
Switzerland	270,000,000	4,100
The World	26,000,000,000	300,000

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Country	Miles of Railway	Miles of Telegraph Line
United States	235,000	260,000
Russia	43,000	120,000
Germany	37,000	135,000
India	32,000	70,000
France	30,000	110,000
Austria-Hungary	26,000	45,000
United Kingdom	23,250	60,000
Canada	23,000	34,000
Australia	16,500	47,000
Argentina	16,000	35,000
Mexico	15,000	22,000
Brazil	12,000	38,000
Bolivia	11,000	4,000
Italy	10,000	33,000
Spain	10,000	23,000
The World	613,000	1,300,000

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World were generally enumerated as follows:—

- The Pyramids.
- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
- The Tomb of Mausolus.
- The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
- The Colossus of Rhodes.
- The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
- The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

The Seven Wonders of the Modern World have been classified as (1) Wireless, (2) Telephone, (3) Aeroplane, (4) Radium, (5) Antiseptic and Antitoxins, (6) Spectrum Analysis, and (7) the X-Rays.

Australasia.

The Nations of Australasia.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital
Australia	Commonwealth	3,063,234	4,805,005	Yass Canberra	—
New Zealand	Dominion	104,751	1,071,428	Wellington	70,729

Oceania.

Name of Group.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
Melanesia	370,000	600,000
Micronesia	1,400	100,000
Polynesia	10,400	350,000
<i>American (U.S.)</i>	6,500	200,000
<i>British</i>	110,000	700,000
<i>French</i>	8,750	80,000
<i>German</i>	97,000	380,000
<i>Netherlands</i>	150,000	400,000

Australia.

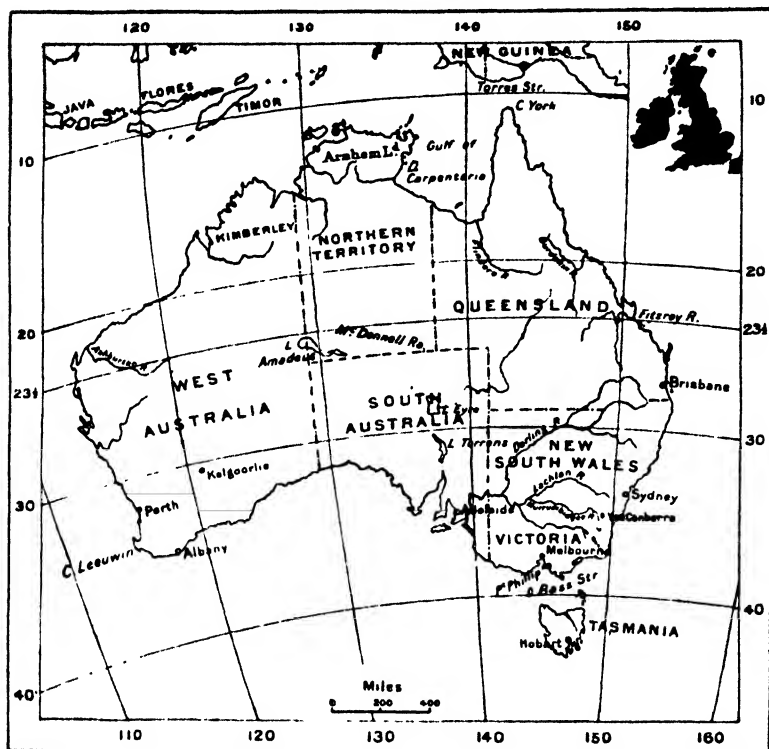
PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Coast—Australia has the smallest proportion of coast line of any continent. This is approximately 1 in 244 square miles, while Europe has one mile of coast to 75 square miles. The two main deviations from the general uniformity of outline are Arnhem Land and Cape York Peninsula, which enclose the Gulf of Carpentaria. Minor indentations are Port Phillip, Spencer Gulf, between Cape Spencer on the York Peninsula and Cape Catastrophe on the Eyre Peninsula, and the inlets of Western Australia south of the Tropic of Capricorn. The north-west coast (Kimberley) has typical fjords. The eastern coast is less generally indented, but has the most numerous harbours. A typical feature of the south coast are the long lines of sand dunes, such as the ninety-mile beach of Victoria. A remarkable coral reef, the Great Barrier Reef, runs parallel to the Coast of Queensland. The channels through the shoals probably mark the position of old river channels. There is generally a flat coastal plain on the eastern coast, which is 20 miles wide near Brisbane, though in places the highlands reach the shore.

Relief.—The continent largely forms a plateau which is relatively level in the interior with steep descents to the coast. The Victoria Highlands, Blue Mountains, New England Tableland, and, in general, the Eastern Highlands, make up what has been called the great dividing Range, and are plateaus with a steep escarpment towards the sea which have been trenched by rivers and in some cases cut up into isolated segments. The central basin has been formed by subsidence, a part round Lake Eyre being below sea level. Three main divisions may be made of the land surface. (a) The East Australian Highlands extend from Cape York to East Victoria and reappear in Tasmania. These slope steeply to the east and gradually to the west to the Murray and Darling and to the north-west to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The chief rivers are: on the east, the Burdekin (formed by the union of the Belyando and Burdekin), the Fitzroy (formed by the Mackenzie and Dawson and numerous shorter rivers, such as the Clarence, formed by the Clarence and Mitchell), and the Hawkesbury. In Victoria, the Snowy river, flowing south from the Australian Alps; the Yarra and Glenelg have also relatively short courses. On the west the Mitchell, Gilbert and Flinders flow north-west into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Diamantina and Cooper's Creek have channels into Lake Eyre, though, like the latter depression, they are often dry. The Warrego, Culgoa, Barwan and Macquarie unite to form the Darling, and the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee join the Murray. The fertile Riverina plains lie between the Murrumbidgee and the Murray.

(b) The Highlands of South Australia extend from the Great Valley of Australia, a rift valley occupied by Lake Torrens and Spencer Gulf, to the Murray. They include the Flinders Range. (c) On the west these pass into the plateau of Western Australia. The saline basin of Lake Amadeus lies between the McDonnell and Musgrave Ranges. The Western Plateau extends north to Arnhem Land. The Kimberley district has ranges which rise to nearly

MAP OF AUSTRALIA



SOME DATES IN THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA.

A.D.
 1606 Dutch navigators discover Australia.
 1642 Tasmania discovered.
 1770 Captain Cook lands in N.S.W.
 1788 City of Sydney founded.
 1798 Bass Straits discovered.
 1803 Tasmania first colonised.
 1800 Western Australia first settled.
 1823 Brisbane founded by Oxley.
 1829 Western Australia founded.
 1834 South Australia founded.
 1835 Victoria first colonised.
 1837 City of Melbourne founded.

A.D.
 1850 Victoria made a separate province.
 1851 Discovery of gold in Australia.
 1855 Representative Government in N.S.W.
 1855 "Victoria."
 1856 "South Australian Parliament" met.
 1856 Tasmanian Parliament met.
 1859 Queensland received a separate Parliament.
 1891 First Parliament of Western Australia.
 1901 First Commonwealth Parliament opened.
 1911 Papua administered by Commonwealth.
 1911 Northern Territory taken over.
 1911 Yass Canberra selected as Capital.

3,000 feet, while Mount Bruce, to the south of the Pilbarra Goldfields, reaches 3,800 feet, but generally there are few well-defined mountains. The plateau is generally from 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet, with broad valleys, filled up and loaded with *débris* from mountain disintegration, which cannot be carried away owing to the absence of rivers. The whole of the inland basin has a very slight rainfall and is subject to high temperatures, which cause great evaporation. In the north-west, owing to greater rainfall, the Daly river in Arnhem Land, the Victoria, and the Fitzroy of Kimberley, have a considerable volume. On the west are the Fortescue, Ashburton, Gascoyne and Murchison rivers. South of the last-named all the rivers are small. The Avon flows through the western escarpment of the plateau to the Darling range to Perth and Fremantle, where it is known as the Swan. Numerous small rivers rise in the better watered south-west Highlands. No streams flow into the Great Australian Bight from the Victoria Desert.

Climate.—Australia and Tasmania lie between long. $113^{\circ} 9' E.$ and $153^{\circ} 39' E.$ and lat. $10^{\circ} 41' S.$ and $43^{\circ} 39' S.$ Tasmania extends to $43^{\circ} 39' S.$; Australia alone extends to $39^{\circ} 8' S.$

In the States, which are partly or entirely in the Tropical Zone, the proportion of tropical area to the whole continent is as follows: Queensland 535, Northern Territory 814, West Australia 373. The tropical area forms five-thirteenths of the whole commonwealth. The maximum altitude of the sun in the British Isles at $52^{\circ} N.$ is 61. In North Australia, on lat. $15^{\circ} S.$, except for a brief period on either side of June 21, the altitude of the sun is greater than in the British Isles during the whole year. In Central Australia for about seven months it is greater than our maximum, and at midsummer it is nearly vertical. In the extreme south of Australia only in winter does the altitude of the sun fall below that of our early spring or late autumn. South Australia, in temperature and seasonal rainfall, generally resembles the Mediterranean; the central part corresponds to the Sahara in temperature and scarcity of rainfall; the northern portion to the Sudan. The average temperatures of the three hottest and three coldest months of the capitals are: Yass Canberra, $67^{\circ}, 42^{\circ}$; Perth, $73^{\circ}, 56^{\circ}$; Adelaide, $73^{\circ}, 53^{\circ}$; Brisbane, $77^{\circ}, 59^{\circ}$; Melbourne, $66^{\circ}, 50^{\circ}$; and Hobart, $61^{\circ}, 47^{\circ}$. There are great extremes of temperature in summer in the interior, 130° in the shade having been recorded in the desert, where in winter the temperature is often below freezing.

There are marked differences of seasonal rainfall. In summer (January), the winds are drawn in from the north-west and north-east, and produce the monsoon rains of the Northern Territory and Queensland. Sometimes these extend to the south of New South Wales, but in some years they do not penetrate much beyond Queensland.

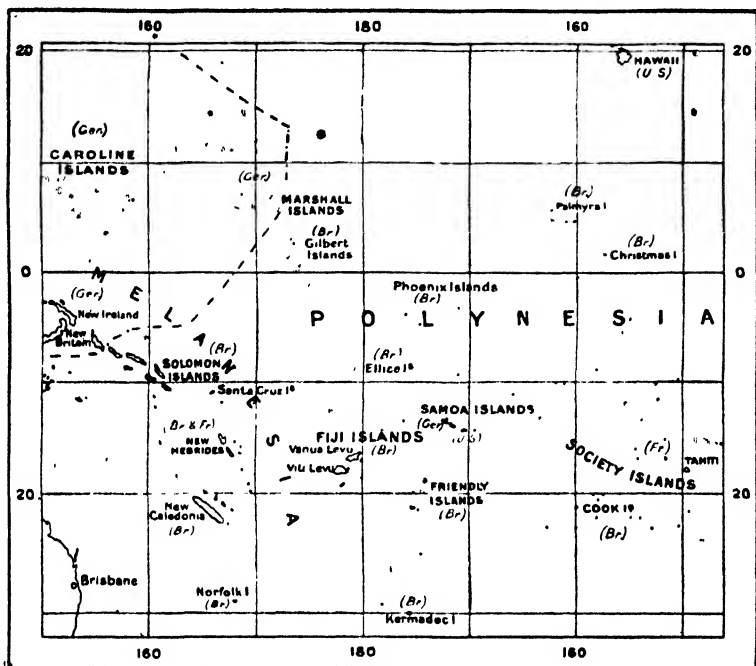
The general climatic conditions are determined by the passage of anticyclones which traverse Australia from west to east, and cause moisture-laden winds to sweep across the Continent. As these winds flow in a counter-clockwise direction the front circulation brings in winds from the southern ocean and the rear circulation those from the equatorial seas. Between successive anticyclones V-shaped depressions occur in which cyclonic conditions prevail. These usually affect the south of the Continent only, though occasionally they extend into the interior of West Australia, Central Australia, West Queensland, and the interior of New South Wales. In winter the line along which the anticyclones pass is furthest north, and southern storm winds bring rain to the south of West Australia, South Australia and Victoria.

There is a marked contrast between the rainfall of the east and north coastlands and the interior, where there is a considerable area which has less than 10 inches of annual rainfall, which is insufficient for cultivation in a region of great evaporation. In the interior some parts have less than 5 inches of rain and are actual deserts. The wettest region is near Geraldton, on the north-east coast of Queensland, where the average rainfall is 148 inches; the driest in the depression of Lake Eyre and the Western Desert, where there is less than 5 inches of rainfall.

Large areas in the interior of West Australia have above 10 inches of rain, and are more suited to pasture than was formerly supposed. There is a close relationship between inches of rainfall and the number of sheep that can be kept per acre. Tasmania is generally well watered, especially on the north-west. The climate in many ways resembles that of Devon.

Ethnology.—The aborigines of Tasmania are now extinct, but there are still some 40,000 natives on the Continent, many of them nomadic and living under primitive conditions. Their survival is due to the large area of unprofitable land in the interior of Australia where they have been undisturbed.

MAP OF OCEANIA.



SOME DATES IN THE HISTORY OF OCEANIA.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| A.D. | | A.D. | |
| 1513 | Pacific first navigated. | 1883 | Queensland occupies Southern New Guinea. |
| 1521 | Magalhaen names Pacific Ocean. | 1885 | Kaiser Wilhelm Island founded. |
| 1598 | Mendaña discovered Solomon Islands. | 1886 | Solomon Islands become British. |
| 1606 | Tahiti discovered by De Quiros. | 1886 | Marshall Islands annexed by Germany. |
| 1606 | Torres Straits first navigated. | 1887 | Anglo-French New Hebrides Convention. |
| 1643 | Tasman discovers Fiji. | 1888 | Colony of New Guinea inaugurated. |
| 1688 | Spain annexes Ladrone. | 1897 | Hawaii annexed by U.S.A. |
| 1774 | Norfolk Island discovered by Cook. | 1899 | Guam annexed by U.S.A. |
| 1777 | Cook visited Friendly Islands. | 1899 | Remaining Ladrone bought by Germany. |
| 1789 | Mutiny of the <i>Bounty</i> . | 1900 | Anglo-German Samoan Convention. |
| 1828 | Netherlands colonize New Guinea. | 1900 | Tutuila annexed by U.S.A. |
| 1843 | French seize Tahiti. | 1900 | Friendly Islands annexed by U.K. |
| 1853 | French occupy New Caledonia. | 1911 | Papua administered by Commonwealth. |
| 1874 | Fiji Islands annexed by U.K. | | |

Oceania.

The Pacific Ocean is deepest north of the Equator, where soundings show the existence of an extensive basin, with depths of from 15,000 to 16,000 feet, between Japan and San Francisco. Nearly 27,000 feet has been obtained between the Ladrões and the Philippines and off Mindanao is the greatest recorded depth, 32,089 feet. The deepest parts of the South Pacific lie mostly close to the larger land areas between Sydney and New Zealand and to the south-east of New Guinea. Round the coast of Australia the sea is shallow, and between Australia and New Guinea it is not much more than 9 fathoms. To the east of the submarine bank on which Borneo, Java and Sumatra are situated are the deep basins of the Celebes, Sulu and Banda seas, which exceed 15,000 feet in depth.

North of about 30° N. lat. there are hardly any islands in the Pacific, and except New Zealand and the surrounding islands there is nothing to break the expanse of ocean from Australia and Tasmania to Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile. The bulk of the coral and volcanic islands lie between 30° N. and 30° S. Consequently the climate of Oceania is generally tropical, though there are considerable differences of temperature between islands such as Hawaii, on the margin of the tropics, and those on the Equator. The islands are usually divided into Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia. The whole land area is about 60,000 sq. miles. The two types offer marked contrasts. The volcanic islands are usually lofty—one elevation exceeding 13,000 feet—are clothed with forests and support a varied vegetation, while the coral islands are low and have little soil or natural vegetation except the coco-nut palm.

ETHNOLOGY.

Micronesia.—This includes the Gilbert or Kingsmill Islands, on the east, the Caroline Islands and Pelews on the west, and the Ladrões on the north. The race elements are generally mixed, Polynesian and Indonesian (pre-Malay) predominating. There is a considerable amount of Papuan and Negrito blood.

Melanesia.—This includes New Guinea, the home of the Papuan race, which in its pure form is quite distinct from the Malay and the brown Polynesian races. The Melanesian type have general affinities with the negro or negrito, though differing in many ways. The Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Island, New Hebrides, Loyalty Islands and Fiji Islands belong to this group.

Polynesia.—This contains a number of distinct archipelagoes and scattered islands to the east of 180° long. The most isolated are Hawaii and Easter Island in the extreme east between the Low Archipelago and South America.

The Polynesian race have brown skins and curly hair in contrast to the dark complexions and frizzly hair of the Melanesians, and the straight black hair of the Malay.

The Maoris of New Zealand are a remarkable example of the high development of this race. In the last twenty years they have increased by about 10,000, and now number 50,000.

North Polar Regions.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Depressions and Ridges.—The Arctic Ocean consists of a deep sea over 2,000 fathoms, on the southern margin of which there is a broad continental shelf with numerous islands. Into this deeper sea there is only one broad channel, about 700 miles, between Greenland and Scandinavia. Bering Strait is only 49 miles wide and 27 fathoms deep. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean is the Wyville-Thomson and Faeroe-Icelandic submarine ridge, which separates the North Atlantic from the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. The Norwegian Deep lies between Norway and Jan Mayen and Iceland; it exceeds 1,500 fathoms. The Greenland Deep, of similar depth, lies between Spitsbergen and Greenland. These two depressions are separated by a somewhat deeply submerged ridge from the east of Jan Mayen to Bear Island, south of Spitsbergen. A shallow ridge from the north-west of Spitsbergen to Greenland separates the Greenland Sea from the deep North Polar Basin. This extends from the north of Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land to the north of the New Siberian Islands and of the North American Arctic Archipelago.

Another more shallow depression is Baffin Bay, less than 1,000 fathoms. This is separated from the North Atlantic by a submarine ridge. Barent's Sea, between Spitsbergen, Norway and Novaya Zemlya, and the Kara Sea, between Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian coast, are respectively below 200 and 100 fathoms.

The total area of the Arctic Sea is about 3·6 million square miles, of which 2·3 million square miles are probably covered with floating ice.

Currents.—The main current flowing into the Arctic Ocean is the Atlantic Drift. The surface current is driven north-east by the influence of rotation. On the west coast of Spitsbergen the current is about 110 miles broad and 400 to 500 fathoms deep, and has temperatures from 32° to 38°. As a large quantity of fresh water is brought into the Arctic Ocean by the rivers of Siberia and the Mackenzie of North America, and there is little evaporation, the surface water is less salt than that of the Atlantic Drift, which tends to sink below the surface. A less important current of relatively warm water runs in through the Bering Strait. The influence of warm currents on the formation of ice is important. There is no ice on the north coast of Norway owing to the warm current flowing into Barent's Sea, and little on the west of Novaya Zemlya and Spitsbergen. Open sea may occur to 82° N. north of Spitsbergen. Owing to a relatively warm current, consisting partly of water from the Atlantic and partly from the East Greenland Polar current, which runs along the east side of Davis Strait and follows the west coast of Greenland, the sea is open in good seasons to Smith Sound—open water is also found west and north-west of the New Siberian Islands.

The main cold currents are the East Greenland Polar current, which has temperatures of 31·8° to 29·3°, and which carries ice south of Cape Farewell, and the Labrador current, which flows from Baffin Bay, along the east coast of Baffin Land, and carries icebergs and drift ice past Newfoundland.

The south coasts of Franz Josef Land and the east and south-east coasts of Spitsbergen are generally blocked with drift ice brought by similar currents. There is comparatively little open sea opposite East Siberia and Alaska, and this has rendered exploration difficult on this side of the Arctic. As the prevalent winds blow across the Arctic Basin from Siberia to Greenland the drift ice is carried across the Polar Sea to the east and north coasts of Greenland and to the American Arctic Archipelago. Most of the icebergs are formed on the east and west coasts of Greenland and are carried south by the Polar currents. The climatic conditions are very uniform over the Arctic Basin, owing to the wide extent of ice-covered sea. The lowest temperature observed is -63° in 85° N. lat., a good deal less than that of Verkhoyansk (-90°, the least recorded temperature of the globe).

Fauna and Flora.—Forests of pine and larch reach 73° N. in Siberia, and to the north of this are dwarf birches, willows, mosses and lichens. There is sufficient vegetation to the north of Greenland to support rodents and ruminants. The musk ox occurs on the north-east and north coasts of Greenland and the American Arctic Archipelago and the reindeer generally a little further south throughout the fringe of the Polar regions. In addition there are the arctic wolf and fox, the polar bear and the lemming and ermine, and other fur-bearing animals. Among sea animals are the white whale and the narwhal, which is found further north than any other species, and the walrus. The "right" whale is almost extinct. Numerous seals are found on the Arctic margin. Many birds migrate to the Arctic regions.

Ethnology.—Numerous races are found along the fringe of the Arctic. The Lapps are the original inhabitants of Arctic Norway. Much of the Siberian coast is uninhabited, but there are wandering tribes of Samoyedes, Tunguses and Yakuts. The Chukches of Bering

Peninsula are more numerous than most of the nomadic tribes. There are no permanent settlements in Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land. The most northerly of the polar peoples are the Eskimo. In Danish Greenland these are mainly half-breeds, but pure races are found in the Arctic Archipelago, especially to the north of Melville Bay. Peary owed the success of his expedition to the North Pole largely to the help of these tribes, who were called the Arctic Highlanders by Sir J. Ross.

EXPLORATION.—The first discoveries in the Arctic were made by the Norseman, Iceland being reached in 861 A.D. and Greenland before 1,000 A.D. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia were visited from the settlements made in Greenland. Modern Arctic exploration may be said to commence with the search for the North-West Passage. In 1496 John Cabot and his son Sebastian reached 58° N. lat. In 1527 Robert Thorne, of Bristol, actually set out for the North Pole, but the records of his voyage are unsatisfactory. The first attempt on the North-East Passage was made by Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor. The latter succeeded in reaching the north coast of Russia at a point which afterwards became the port of Archangel, and in opening up trade with that country. The second expedition in this direction was made by Stephen Burrough, who discovered Novaya Zemlya. In 1576 Martin Frobisher sailed for the North-West Passage and discovered Frobisher and Hudson Straits.

In 1585 John Davis made the most important series of early voyages. He reached 75° N. lat. as a result of three expeditions, but was unable to make the passage round North America to the west. He demonstrated however the commercial importance of the Arctic in whales, seal and deer skins. In 1580 an expedition reached the Kara Sea under the auspices of the Muscovy Company, who in 1594 and 1596 again fitted out ships for the exploration of the North-East Passage. The pilot, William Barent, was the first Arctic explorer known to pass a winter in the Polar ice.

In 1607 Henry Hudson began his remarkable voyages. His first two expeditions, in which he reached $80^{\circ} 23'$ N. lat., were to the north-east. He was the first to open up the Spitzbergen whale fishery. On his third voyage he discovered the Hudson River. His last voyage in 1610 was again directed towards the North-West Passage. The *Discovery* was ice bound in Hudson Bay, and Hudson was deserted by his crew, who mutinied in the ensuing summer, and nothing is known of his fate. In 1615 William Baffin was appointed pilot to the *Discovery* and sent out by the Merchant Adventurers to search for the North-West Passage. In 1616 he penetrated north along the west coast of Greenland to latitude $77^{\circ} 45'$, a record not afterwards passed for two centuries. As he could not proceed further owing to ice he made his way to Lancaster Sound in the south-west, but failed to discover what subsequently proved the true passage. Little Arctic discovery was carried on for the next two centuries, though the Hudson Bay Company made some half-hearted attempts in obedience to a clause in their charter which directed that they should engage in exploration for a passage to the South Seas.

In 1725 Russian exploration began, and between that date and 1760 Bering mapped a large part of the north-east coast of Asia and opened up the fur trade. In 1773 another strictly Polar expedition was planned, and John Phipps reached $80^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., to the north of Spitzbergen. Nelson was on board the ship as captain's coxswain. Three years after the return of this expedition Captain Cook made his only expedition into the Arctic in the attempt to find the North-West Passage.

There was little time for exploration during the American and Napoleonic wars, but in 1817, owing to the representations, in the interests of the whale fishery, of a Scotch whaler William Scoresby, who had found the east coast of Greenland free from ice at an unusually high latitude, two expeditions were sent out with geographical and scientific aims, under Buchan and Franklin, who wintered in the ice off Spitzbergen, and under Ross and Parry, who searched for the North-West Passage on the shores of Baffin Bay. In 1821 Parry made an attempt to the south of Lancaster Sound. A further voyage in 1823 was also unsuccessful. Meanwhile, Franklin made an overland journey to the mouth of the Coppermine River, where a canoe voyage was undertaken to Point Turnagain, $68^{\circ} 18'$ N. and $109^{\circ} 25'$ W. long. He suffered great hardships on the return journey through the Barren Grounds from Hood's River. Franklin's second overland journey (1825-27) resulted in further exploration on the Arctic coast of North America. Parry's last Arctic voyage in 1827 was an attempt to reach the Pole by sledge boats. From the north of Spitzbergen, travelling for the first time by night alone, he reached lat. $82^{\circ} 45'$. In 1829 Ross made another attempt on the North-West Passage in the *Victory*, and reached Bellot Strait, the real channel leading to the Arctic Sea, but failed to recognise it as a passage, and returned without success after spending four winters in the ice. In the course of these voyages he attained the Magnetic Pole. The anxiety at Ross's long absence led to Back's relief voyage in the *Terror*.

The failure of Back's expedition discouraged the British Government, which turned its attention to the Antarctic, but the success of Dease and Simpson on the north coast of North America again turned public attention to the problem of Arctic exploration. The *Erebus* and *Terror*, which had returned from the Antarctic, were fitted out with steam, and Franklin was commissioned in 1845 to attempt the entrance to Lancaster Sound. The two ships were last sighted near this point by a whaler, but were never seen again. For many years Arctic exploration was mainly engaged in the search for Franklin. In 1847 relief expeditions were sent out from the east through Lancaster Sound, from the west through Bering Strait, and from the south to the Arctic shores of North America.

The final result of these search expeditions was the completion of the North-West Passage by McClure, who returned home in 1854. The first authoritative news of the fate of Franklin was obtained by Rae in his exploration of the west coast of Boothia. In 1857 *Lady Franklin* fitted out a last search expedition, which was commanded by McClintock, and finally Franklin's last record was found on the east coast of King William's Land. From this it was learnt that his ship had been caught in the ice and never released. Till 1874 further Polar exploration was left to American, German, and Austrian explorers. Notable discoveries were those of Franz Joseph Fjord and Franz Joseph Land. In 1875-6 Nares was sent out in the *Alert* and *Discovery*, and was successful in opening up many new regions.

The North-East Passage was discovered by Nordenskiöld, who reached the mouth of the Yenisei in two successive years, and attained the East Cape in 1879, after a winter in the ice not far from Bering Strait.

The first crossing of the lofty ice-covered plateau of Greenland was accomplished by Nansen in 1888. Another remarkable journey over the inland ice was carried through by Peary, who proved the insular character of Greenland. In 1892 Nansen attempted to reach the Pole by a novel method. His plan was to follow the course taken by the ill-fated *Jeannette*, which had been caught in the ice near Wrangel Land, and had drifted to New Siberia. The *Fram* was constructed to withstand enormous ice pressure, and preparations were made for drifting across the Polar Basin in the hope that the currents would bring the ship close to the Pole. Finding that the ship's track did not approach sufficiently near to the Pole, Nansen and Johannsen left the ship in 1895 with dogs and sledges, and reached N. lat. $86^{\circ} 14'$, the furthest point attained up to that time. After a winter on Frederick Jackson Island, to the north-west of Franz Joseph Land, they fell in with the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, which had wintered at Cape Flora in Alexandra Land. The *Fram*, under the command of Otto Sverdrup, finally reached Norway in safety, after drifting to nearly as high a latitude as that attained by Nansen.

In 1896 an attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon was made by Andrée, but the expedition was never seen again. In 1909 the Duke of the Abruzzi made an expedition in the *Stella Polare*, and Captain Cagni succeeded in reaching lat. $86^{\circ} 32'$, a little north of Nansen's record, by a sledge journey over the ice.

The honour of first reaching the Pole was reserved for Peary, who finally, after many voyages in the north of Greenland, attained success by a remarkable sledge journey during the winter night in 1909.

There was no more exploration till 1874, when the first steamer, the *Challenger*, reached $66^{\circ} 40'$ S. and $78^{\circ} 30'$ E., and by dredging and sounding demonstrated the proximity of a large land area.

In 1892 four whaling vessels were sent out from Dundee to search for the "right" whale, but did not penetrate further south than lat. 65° . In 1894 Borchgrevink, a sailor on board a Norwegian whaler, was one of a party that landed near Cape Adare, the first to set foot on the Antarctic continent. In 1895 interest in Antarctic exploration was aroused by the efforts of Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, and the International Geographic Congress, and the modern era of South Polar discovery was inaugurated.

In 1898 the *Belgica* became fast in the pack and spent the first winter in the ice. In 1899 Borchgrevink, in the *Southern Cross*, an expedition equipped by Sir George Newnes, took dogs and sledges to attempt to reach the Magnetic Pole, and landed near Cape Adare. Though they only advanced some 16 miles from the coast, this was the first party to winter on the Antarctic continent. It was found that the ice barrier had receded about 30 miles south since it had been mapped by Ross in 1841.

In 1901 a national Antarctic expedition was organised under Scott. The winter was passed in McMurdo Bay. In 1902 Scott, Shackleton, and Wilson reached $82^{\circ} 17'$ S. with dog sledges. An elevation of 9,000 feet was attained on the plateau. A German expedition, in the *Gauss*, reached 67° S. and discovered Kaiser Wilhelm Land. Nordenskjöld, in the *Antarctic*, and Bruce, in the *Scotia*, added to the knowledge of the South Polar regions. In 1904 Charco, in the *Francais*, and in 1909 in the *Pourquoi Pas*, explored the Bellingshausen Sea. In 1909 Shackleton, in the *Nimrod*, attempted to land a shore party to winter on King Edward's Land, but found the floe ice too closely packed, and eventually wintered near the base of Mount Erebus, about 20 miles to the north of the *Discovery's* winter quarters. An ascent of Mount Erebus was made. David reached the South Magnetic Pole, and Shackleton with his companions traversed the Beardmore Glacier through the mountains, and reached the upper plateau at about 10,000 feet, where they were obliged to return in $88^{\circ} 23'$ S., 113 miles from the Pole, owing to insufficient food and storms. They had previously lost all the Manchurian ponies taken to draw the sledges. In 1910 Scott left in the *Terra Nova* for an extended period of scientific exploration. It was expected that he would be the first to reach the Pole, but Captain Amundsen attained the most southerly point on Dec. 16, 1911, after a remarkably rapid journey. He used dogs and skis and relied on depôts of seal meat. The mountain range of Victoria Land was reached in about 85° S. and a path to the plateau found by the Devil's Glacier, between elevations of 12,000 to 15,000 feet. The plateau was 10,750 feet at its highest point, and sloped slightly downwards to the Pole at 10,500 feet.

PART III.

THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Nation.	Population.	Area. (In Sq. Miles).	Continental Distribution.					
			Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America (North and Central).	America (South).	Australasia.
Abyssinia	7,500,000	400,000	...	...	400,000	...	...	...
Afghanistan	5,000,000	246,000	...	246,000	...	...	...	...
Andorra	6,000	175	175	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	3,000,000	900,000	...	900,000	...	...	...	...
Argentina	7,250,000	1,131,850	...	...	...	...	1,131,850	...
Austria-Hungary	51,500,000	261,030	261,030	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	22,500,000	813,370	11,370	...	802,000	...	...	...
Bhutan	500,000	20,000	...	20,000	...	...	...	...
Bolivia	2,200,000	567,500	...	...	...	...	567,500	...
Brazil	21,600,000	3,300,000	...	...	...	...	3,300,000	...
British Empire	421,000,000	11,753,712	125,112	2,183,950	2,225,745	3,913,920	90,300	3,214,685
Bulgaria	4,300,000	37,202	37,202	...	...	...	294,665	...
Chile	3,300,000	294,665	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	421,000,000	4,287,000	...	4,287,000	...	...	...	...
Colombia	4,300,000	435,550	...	...	...	...	435,550	...
Costa Rica	400,000	18,687	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	2,100,000	44,178	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	3,000,000	106,167	165,029	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	700,000	18,718	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	1,300,000	116,530	...	...	...	...	116,530	...
Egypt	11,400,000	363,181	...	...	363,181	...	...	...
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2,750,000	950,000	...	...	950,000	...	...	...
France	90,000,000	4,778,579	207,076	310,200	4,217,603	1,300	34,000	8,400
German Empire	78,000,000	1,237,483	208,780	2,943	931,160	...	...	94,600
Greece	2,700,000	24,822	24,822	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	2,000,000	47,424	...	...	...	47,424	...	...
Haiti	1,000,000	10,200	...	...	...	10,200	...	...
Honduras	550,000	42,658	...	...	...	42,658	...	...
Italy	35,500,000	301,643	...	...	191,000	...	...	...
Japan	67,100,000	235,886	...	235,886	...	...	...	...
Liberia	2,000,000	41,000	...	...	41,000	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	9,000	61	61	...	...	...	...	...

Nation.	Population.	Area. (in Sq. Miles).	Continental Distribution.					
			Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America (North and Central).	America (South).	Australasia.
Luxemburg	260,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	15,000,000	768,883	...	...	...	768,883	...	...
Monaco	20,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	220,000	3,486	3,486	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	6,500,000	314,000	...	...	314,000	...	...	...
Nepal	4,000,000	54,000	...	54,000	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	44,000,000	795,761	12,761	736,500	...	46,500	...	...
Nicaragua	600,000	51,660	...	...	...	51,660	...	...
Norway	2,400,000	124,411	124,411	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	500,000	81,000	...	81,000	...	...	...	...
Panama	400,000	31,890	...	...	...	31,890	...	...
Paraguay	800,000	97,700	...	...	...	...	97,700	...
Peru	10,000,000	630,000	...	630,000	...	...	680,026	...
Portugal	3,500,000	680,026	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	16,000,000	871,854	34,254	7,600	830,000	...	...	...
Russia	7,000,000	50,702	50,702	...	...	...	...	...
Salvador	165,000,000	8,379,044	2,052,490	6,326,554	...	...	...	...
San Marino	1,700,000	7,230	...	...	...	7,230	...	...
Serbia	11,000	33	33	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	3,000,000	12,561	12,561	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	6,000,000	178,000	...	178,000	...	...	...	...
Sweden	20,000,000	281,173	196,173	...	85,000	...	...	...
Switzerland	5,500,000	172,876	172,876	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3,700,000	15,469	15,469	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.A.	25,000,000	1,158,030	65,070	682,960	410,000	...	...	...
Uruguay	101,000,000	3,743,344	...	115,026	...	3,628,241	...	77
Venezuela	1,100,000	72,172	...	...	...	...	72,172	...
Polar Regions .....	...	363,728	...	...	...	...	363,728	...
Total	1,721,426,000	51,725,335	3,833,567	16,997,699	11,760,689	8,631,657	7,184,021	3,317,762

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE COUNTRIES CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abyssinia	65	Liechtenstein	324
Afghanistan	67	Luxemburg	325
Andorra	68	Mexico.....	327
Arabia	69	Monaco	330
Argentina	71	Montenegro	331
Australia	74	Morocco	333
Austria-Hungary	91	Nepal	335
Belgium	100	Netherlands	337
Bhutan	105	Newfoundland	345
Bolivia	105	New Zealand	347
Brazil	108	Nicaragua	351
British Empire	112	Norway	354
Bulgaria	176	Oman	358
Canada	179	Panama	360
Chile.....	191	Papacy.....	362
China	195	Paraguay.....	363
Colombia	204	Persia	365
Costa Rica	207	Peru	370
Cuba	209	Portugal	373
Denmark	213	Rumana	380
Dominican Republic	217	Russia	385
Ecuador	220	Salvador	397
Egypt	223	Servia	399
France	235	Siam	402
German Empire	248	Spain	406
Greece	265	Suez Canal	412
Guatemala	269	Sweden	414
Haiti.....	272	Switzerland	418
Honduras.....	274	Turkey	423
Indian Empire	277	Union of South Africa	413
Italy	308	United States	439
Japan	316	Uruguay	464
Liberia	323	Venezuela	467

Abyssinia.

(Ethiopia.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

THE total area of the Ethiopian Empire is estimated at 350,000 to 400,000 English square miles, with a total population of from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000, of whom about half are Abyssinians, the remainder being Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east. About one-third of the whole area is covered by Abyssinian Somaliland. The boundaries of the empire are defined on the W., N., and N.E., where they touch, in order, the Sudan; the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea); the French colony of Djibuti; and the British Somaliland Protectorate. Northwards the boundary is about 15° 30' N. lat., falling just south of Kassala. By the Treaty between the United Kingdom and Ethiopia of 15 May, 1902, the frontier between Ethiopia and the Sudan was fixed as a line drawn from Khor Um Hagar on the river Setit to Gallabat, thence to the Blue Nile, Baro, Pibor, and Akobo Rivers to Melile, and onwards to the intersection of the 6° N. lat. with 35° E. long. The southern frontier, bordering the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, was defined by Treaty of December 6, 1907, and the frontier bordering the Italian colony of Benadir, by Convention of May 16, 1908.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Western Abyssinia is a plateau, with peaks rising to 13,000-15,000 feet; Eastern Abyssinia consists of the Danakil and Somali lowlands, divided by the Harrar range. Western Abyssinia contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit-trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

GOVERNMENT.

Negus Negust or King of Kings.

His Imperial Majesty Menelik II., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (King of Shoa), Negus Negust, of Ethiopia 1889, born August 18, 1844, married 1873, Waizero Taitu (born 1854), and has issue:—

Waizero Zauditu, born 1876.

The late Shoagash, married Ras Mikail of Wollo.

Heir Presumptive.

H.H. Lij Eyasu, G.C.V.O., born 1897 (son of above Waizero Shoagash).

The Empire is a federation of the Kingdoms of Shoa, Godjam, Jimma, Kaffa and Wollo, and of the territories conquered by the dominant Kingdom of Shoa; the outward and visible sign of their allegiance to the Emperor being a contribution to the Imperial revenue. Abyssinia is divided into the following provinces:—

Provinces.	Capital.	Governor.
Arussi.....	—	Dejaz Nado.
Bigimider (Amhara) Gondar	—	Ras Waldo Giorgis.
Equatorial (Borana) —	—	Fitaurari Habta Giorgis, K.C.V.O.
Gambata	—	Dejaz Ganamil.
Godjam	Debra	—
—	Markos	Ras Hallu.
Harrar	Harrar	Dejaz Tafari.
Jimma	Jiren	Aba Jifar.
Kaffa	Bonga	Ras Lul Saged.
Sidamo	—	Dejaz Balcha.
Tigre	Adowa	Dejaz Siyum and Dejaz Gabra Selasse.
Wollaga	Leka	Ras Demisie.
Wollo	Deesse	H.H. Ras Mikail.
Yeju	—	Wagahum Gangoul.

THE EXECUTIVE.

In 1908 a Council of Ministers was constituted by the Emperor:—

President of the Council, H.H. Lij Eyasu, G.C.V.O.

Minister of War, Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis, G.C.V.O.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, Nagadras Halle Giorgis.

Minister of the Interior, Dejaz Katama.

Minister of Agriculture, Kantiber Walde Tsadik.

Minister of Public Works, Azach Matafarja.

Minister of Finance, Fitaurari Ipa.

Minister of Communications, Kainiasmach Alework.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicial System is based upon the code of Justinian, and there is an appeal from the courts to the Emperor. Private property in land being little known and the marriage tie being easily dissolved by either party, there is little social coherence. The official title of the "Chief Justice" is *Afa Negus* (Breath of the King).

Chief Justice, Afa Negus Stephanos.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

The Abyssinians are Christian and their Emperor claims descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The Metropolitan (*Abuna Mattheos*) and the priests and monks are in some degree subject to the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, and have combined religious, judicial and educational offices. There are important monasteries at Debr Domo, Abra Mariam (Mary's Fort), and Mahdara Mariam (Mary's Rest), the last-named containing two famous churches of the "Mother" and "Son." Many of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, and there are many Jews. There is little education and no popular literature. The Bible is written in "Geez," in which language services are conducted; part of it has been translated into Arabic, the language of the official and upper classes, and there are translations of a few Hebrew and Greek works.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting. The country being landlocked, the external trade passes through foreign ports or depots, that of the North through Massowah (Italian), of the South through Jibuti (French), Zaila (British), Berbera (British), and British East Africa, and of the West through Gambela (in Abyssinia, but leased as a commercial station to the Sudan government), and the frontier towns of Roseires and Gallabat (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan).

The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory and gold; the chief imports being cottons, hardware, provisions, arms and ammunition, petroleum and glass. External trade is increasing, and may be valued at about £2,000,000 to £2,500,000 for exports and imports (1912). The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* and at Dire Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable and 3 per cent. additional is imposed on all goods brought into Adis Ababa.

FINANCE.

The Revenue is uncertain, and depends on the needs of the government and the contributions of the Feudatory States. The Bank of Abyssinia with authorised capital £500,000 and paid up capital £250,000, has its head office at Adis Ababa and agencies at Harrar, Dere Dawa, Gore, Saityu, Gambela and Dessie. By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its president and its governing body sits in Cairo.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few roads, but a direct trade route leads from Dire Dawa to the capital. Transport

is generally carried on by mules, donkeys and pack-horses in the west and by camels in the lowlands. A railway is being built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, of which the first stage is completed and open for goods and passenger traffic to Dire Dawa, about 187 miles from Jibuti and 23 miles from Harrar. The second stage from Dere Dawa is being constructed and is expected to be open in 1913 to the Hawash River, 150 miles from Dere Dawa, and the same distance from Adis Ababa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management, and Abyssinia has been admitted to the Postal Union. Telegraphs and telephones have been constructed, and admission to the International Telegraph Convention has been sought.

DEFENCE.

The active army consists of the *Imperial Troops* (i. Bodyguard; ii. Shoa garrisons; iii. Detachments in the various kingdoms) numbering altogether about 200,000 men, armed with rifles, with some artillery and troops of Galla horse-men. The *Feudatory States* maintain local armies, available for Imperial purposes in time of war. In times of peace the army is maintained by voluntary enlistment; in times of war the system of land tenure requires the service of all cultivators of the Imperial soil, and the potential army of the Emperor would appear to be about 300,000 of all arms.

TOWNS.

The Capital, Adis Ababa, in Shoa, has a population of about 50,000; Harrar contains about 40,000; and Dire Dawa from 6,000 to 7,000. Other towns are Adowa, the capital of Tigre, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saigu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijube, and Jimma. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor, while drainage and sanitation are unknown.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Great Britain, France and Italy possess territory bordering the Abyssinian Empire and have entered into an agreement (Dec. 13, 1906) to respect the integrity of the Empire. The United States, Austria-Hungary, and Germany have signed commercial treaties with the Empire. In 1868 a British expedition under Sir Robert Napier executed a brilliant advance against Magdala, a rocky fortress and headquarters of the Emperor Theodore. In 1896 an Italian campaign against the Empire was concluded by the treaty of Adis Ababa. There are representatives of France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia and the U.S.A. at the capital.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

Ivory is sold by the lb. of 12 oz. Abyssinian (430 grains); the ferasla = 50 lb. Coffee by the lb. of 12 oz. (Abyssinian).

Metric weights and measures are in use at Harrar.

The silver *talari*, or Menelik dollar, and the Maria Theresa dollar are worth about 24 pence (20 = £1) or 3 francs 50 centimes. They are divided into $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ *talari*, the latter being the *guarcha*.

Afghanistan.

(Khorassan.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

AFGHANISTAN (called Khorassan by the natives) is an independent Asiatic state on the N.W. frontier of India. Its area is estimated at 246,000 English square miles and its population at 5,000,000. It is bounded on the west by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the south by British Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the north by Russia in Asia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the east by the Punjab and N. W. Frontier Provinces of British India (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar, on the Persian frontier, to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N. E. to the River Oxus, which forms a natural boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903.

The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have been predominant since 1747, especially in Kandahar. Next came the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). On the Indo-Afghan frontier are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by the mullahs. All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the Mullahs.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, the Helmand, and the Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures in winter and summer.

GOVERNMENT.

The late Amir (1880-1901) established a strong central government and introduced a regular civil and military organization, including officers for public works, posts, police, finance and trade, etc. For the purposes of local government, the country is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrar and Badakshan (with Kafraistan and Wakhan), which are under governors (hakim), with subordinate nobles and judges, police and revenue officers. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe.

Ruler.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies.—His Majesty Habibullah Khan (Siraj-ul-millat-wad-din: "Lamp of the Nation and Religion"), born July 3, 1872, succeeded his father (Abdur Rahman Khan) Oct. 3, 1901.

The Amir has five sons and four brothers.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic. The modern history of Afghanistan dates from 1882, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the late Amir since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. The Amir visited India in 1907. By the Anglo-Russian convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere

of influence, and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through Great Britain. Great Britain declared her intention not to change the political status of Afghanistan, to exercise only a pacific influence, and not to take or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After reciting the treaty with the Amir in 1905 Great Britain engaged not to annex or occupy any part of Afghanistan in contravention of that treaty. It was agreed that specially designated Russian and Afghan frontier officials might establish direct relations for settling local non-political questions, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

There is a native British Agent (a Muhammadan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, and an agent at Peshawar, and also commercial agents in England and India.

British Agent at Kabul, Malik Talib Mahdi Khan, Rs. per mensem, 1,500.

DEFENCE.

The late Amir (1880-1901) formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself, and established transport services, etc. The force now comprises about 70,000 regulars and 20,000 irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe, under arrangements made with the Government of India, and factories for guns, rifles and ammunition have been established in Kabul.

FINANCE

The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £900,000, including the subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies and factories, and mining royalties. The usual currency is the Afghan rupee, about equal in value to $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee of India, or to eight pence in English currency.

PRODUCTION, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils; the other of rice, millet, maize and *dal*, while the country

is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. The manufactures include silk, woollen and hair cloths, and carpets. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies and gold are found. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1900-11 was over £1,584,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *gah*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. Russia gives bounties and rebates.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved, particularly where they may serve military purposes. Goods are conveyed by pack-animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khatir Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), along which a motor service has been established by the Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 318 miles runs to Kabul.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 150,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (30,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (12,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000).

Andorra.

(Andorre.)

Area (175 English Square Miles). Population 6,000.

THE *Vallées et Suzerainies d'Andorre* form a neutral, autonomous and semi-independent state on the frontier of France and Spain in the Eastern Pyrenees. The State is divided into the six communes or parishes of Andorra Vicilla, Canillo, Encamp, Massana, Orvino and San Julian de Loria, which are sub-divided into fifty-two *pueblos*, and is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.* The Andorrans are all Roman Catholics. The people are virile and independent, engaged mainly in pastoral pursuits and agriculture. France has agreed to extend a branch line of railway (from Toulouse to Ax), from Ax southwards to Andorra Vicilla, and Spain to continue the Barcelona-Ripoll line to Andorra Vicilla, which would thus become a station on a Toulouse-Barcelona line across the Pyrenees. The central government is administered by a General Council of twenty-four members (four from each commune), the executive power residing in the Syndic and Vice-Syndic of the Council. Local Government is in the hands of two Consuls (a mayor and deputy mayor) elected for each commune by heads of families above the age of twenty-five years (the electorate of the General Council also), and themselves above the age of thirty. The French Republic (through the *préfet* of the Eastern Pyrenees) and the Bishop of Urgel receive a tribute of 960 fr. and 460 fr. respectively, and appoint each a *viguier* for the administration of criminal justice. The French *viguier*, appointed for life, is a native of the department of Ariège; the Bishop's *viguier* must be an Andorran, holds office for three years, and is eligible for reappointment. Every alternate year two delegates visit the *préfet* of the Eastern Pyrenees to pay the tribute and renew the bond of fidelity.

Syndic of the General Council, Pierre Moles.

Vice-Syndic, Guilhem Arehy.

French Viguer, M. Charles Romeu.

Bishop's Viguer, — Pallerola.

CAPITAL, Andorra Vicilla, population 600.

* Urgel is about 25 miles due south of the Capital of Andorra.

Arabia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

● Political Divisions and Capitals.	Approximate Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Turkish Dependencies :—		
Hejaz (Mecca)	97,000	300,000
Asir (Kaufuda)	56,000	} 1,800,000
Yemen (Sana)	75,000	
Nejd (Hail)	180,000	1,000,000
El Hasa and El Katr (Hafuf)	30,000	300,000
British :—		
Aden Protectorate (Aden)	9,000	50,000
Independent :—		
Oman (Muscat)	81,000	1,000,000
Hadramut	82,000	150,000
Syrian Desert.....	} 590,000	} 275,000
Nafud Desert		
Dahna Desert.....		
Total	1,200,000	4,875,000

POSITION AND EXTENT.—Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between $34^{\circ} 30'$ — 60° E. long. and $12^{\circ} 45'$ — $34^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat. The land boundaries depend upon geographical terminology, but the north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akbar, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman.

RELIEF.—Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range with *Jebel Akdar*, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

NORTHERN ARABIA. between Syria and the Euphrates valley, and known as the *HAMAD*, consists of the *Syrian Desert*, upon the north-western edge of which is the solitary *Jebel Hauran*, the remainder of the desert being an unbroken stony plain, with no cultivation except in the neighbourhood of the Wadi Sirhan, where the oases of Kaf and Ithri and *Sakaka* and *Kara* permit the growth of date palms and afford a small area of pasturage. Between these oases is the settlement of *Jauf*, the resident population in the five districts named being about 40,000.

CENTRAL ARABIA.—South of these oases is the *NAFUD*, or Red Desert, consisting of a series of immense sand dunes, or *falks*, but containing areas of vegetation (especially after the winter rains), and supporting a large Bedouin population and great herds of camels and sheep. South of the *Hamad* and *Nafud* deserts is the great region of *NEJD*, between a double range of mountains, known as *Jebel Shammar* (*Jebel Fara*, 4,600 feet), in the north, and the great *Dahna* desert in the south. *Nejd* contains the town of *Hail*, situated between the two ranges of *Shammar*, with a population of about 12,000. Eastern *Nejd* consists of a plateau terminating in the ranges of *Tuwek* and *Arid*, and from the south-west runs the wadi, or river bed, of *Rumma*, while *Wadi Dawasir* runs from *Jebel Arid*, with a south-westerly course towards *Yemen*. The Persian Gulf littoral of *Nejd* consists of the Turkish sanjak of *El Hasa* (containing the town of *Hofuf* with about 20,000 inhabitants) and the independent port and district of *Koweit* (or *Kuwet*), which is ruled by a Sheikh, under British protection. The Red Sea littoral is occupied by the Turkish vilayet of *Hejaz* (see below.)

SOUTHERN ARABIA consists of the central *Dahna* Desert and of certain coastal districts

—the Turkish vilayets of Asir and Yemen, the British protectorate of Aden, the scattered settlements of Hadramut, the independent State of Oman, and the Turkish dependency of Katr. The **DAHNA DESERT** (or *Rub' el Khali*, the "empty place") occupies the whole of the interior of Southern Arabia, and is believed to consist of a dreary tract of sandy desert without vegetation or any form of life. **HADRAMUT** is a coastal region of the south between (Turkish) Yemen and the (British) protectorate of Aden, and the south-western boundary of (Independent) Oman, its northern limit being the Dahna desert. The district contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles, and parallel with the coast, at a distance of about 50 miles from the sea, is an extensive plateau reaching to the northern desert which is steadily enveloping the outlying settlements. The Hadarim are an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was a son of Joktan, *Genesis* x, 27), and have many settlements on the coast (Balhaf, Mukhalla, Shihr, Kusair, Raida, Sihut and Kishin) and in the interior (Shabwa, a former capital, Henan, Ajlania, Haura, Hajren, Kaidun, Khureba, Shibam, Ghurfa, Saiyun, Tariba, Ghuraf, Tarim, Ainat and Kasm.). There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibam (Kabr Salihi). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 square miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000.

TURKISH DEPENDENCIES.—Turkish Arabia consists of the *Sanjak* of Nejd (*see above*), which includes El Hasa and El Katr, the *vilayets* of Hejaz and Asir on the Tehama coast, and the *vilayet* of Yemen in the south-west. These dependencies have a total area of about 438,000 square miles (the greater part inhabited by tribes only nominally subject to Turkey), with a population estimated at 3,400,000, almost entirely Muhammadan. **HEJAZ** extends down the west (Red Sea) coast from Syria to 20° N. lat., where it meets the vilayet of Asir, and is bounded on the east by the Nafud Desert and the sanjak of Nejd, with a total length of about 750 miles, a greatest breadth of 200 miles, a total area of 75,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 300,000. Parallel with the coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwala, Dangha El Wjib, Yambu, Rabigh and Jidda; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. In the south-east the *Oasis of Khaibar* contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*Al Medina* "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Mahomet, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A. H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Mahomet. *Mecca*, the birth-place of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jidda, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim.

ASIR is a coastal district from 17° 30'—20° N. lat., extending inland to the Dahna Desert, and is about 230 miles from north to south, and 180 miles from east to west at its widest limits. The Tehama range runs parallel with the coast, and between the range and the desert is a fertile district of wadis containing grain districts and large pastoral areas, which support a considerable population and large numbers of camels and horses. The principal towns of the interior are Makhwa, Taraba and Manadir, the ports being Kanfuda, Marsa Hail and El Itwad. The total area is about 5,600 square miles and the population is believed to number about half a million.

YEMEN (or *Yaman*) occupies the south-west corner of the peninsula (between Asir on the north and Aden in the south) and extends inland to the Dahna Desert and (in the south-east) to the tribal territories of Hadramut. The total area is estimated at 75,000 square miles, and the population is believed to exceed 1,000,000. The coastal strip contains the ports of Lohais, Hodeda, Ghalefka and Mokha, the last-named being the former centre of the coffee trade. The Tehama ranges runs parallel with the coast and at the foot of the western hills are the towns of Abu Arish, Bet el Fakih and Zubed, the latter containing a population of about 20,000. On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna desert are the most fertile parts of Arabia, and wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. This district, known as the *Jibal*, contains the towns of Ta'iz (4,000 inhabitants), the seat of a Mutassarif, and Uden a Manakha. East of the Jibal is a less fertile tract terminating in the desert, but containing several oases and the towns of Khaur, Amran and Sana, the last-named being the capital, while Dhamar, in the south-east, contains an ancient university, the headquarters of the Zedi sect. Yemen contains many Jews, of mixed blood, in a semi-servile state. The trade of this portion of Arabia probably exceeds that of the remainder.

Argentine Republic.

(Republic Argentina.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	Area. (English Sq. Miles)	Population (Dec. 31, 1910).	Territories.	Area. (English Sq. Miles)	Population (Dec. 31, 1910).
Buenos Aires (La Plata) ...	117,778	1,796,320	Chaco (Resistencia)	52,741	28,000
Catamarca (Catamarca) ...	47,531	110,317	Chubut (Rawson) ...	93,427	29,500
Cordoba (Cordoba) ...	62,160	572,894	Formosa (Formosa) ...	41,402	15,250
Corrientes (Corrientes) ...	32,580	395,268	Los Andes (Los Andes) ...	21,989	2,500
Entre Rios (Paraná) ...	28,784	415,910	Misiones (Posadas) ...	11,282	44,750
Jujuy (Jujuy) ...	18,977	62,413	Neuquen (Chosmatal) ...	42,345	28,700
Mendoza (Mendoza) ...	34,546	89,264	Pampa (General Acha) ...	56,320	90,000
Rioja (La Rioja) ...	56,502	225,246	Rio Negro (Viedma) ...	75,924	26,250
Salta (Salta) ...	62,124	147,267	Santa Cruz (Gallego) ...	109,142	4,500
San Juan (San Juan) ...	33,715	116,643	Tierra del Fuego (Ushuala)	8,299	1,750
San Luis (San Luis) ...	28,535	199,610	Indian Nomads	—	30,000
Santa Fé (Santa Fé) ...	50,916	841,637	Total Territories.....	512,871	301,200
Santiago del Estero (Santi- tiago) ...	39,764	216,439	Capital.—Buenos Aires ...	72	1,329,697
Tucuman (Tucuman)	8,926	303,148			
Total Provinces	618,898	5,492,766	Grand Total	1,131,841	7,123,663

The language of the people is Spanish and their religion Roman Catholic, the foreign element (1,750,000) being composed of 850,000 Italians, 450,000 Spanish, and 100,000 French, with 30,000 English, 25,000 Austrians, 22,000 Germans, 17,000 Swiss, and 256,000 of various nationalities.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1906	212,815	302,249	514,064	108,259	103,852	212,111	40,922
1907	243,160	257,924	501,084	121,751	138,063	259,814	45,868
1908	267,428	303,112	570,540	136,591	127,032	263,623	51,024
1909	294,225	322,452	526,683	151,331	129,465	280,796	51,262
1910	—	289,640	—	—	97,854	—	—

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

I

Relief.—Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains known as *El Gran Chaco* and the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, and in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The plains are interspersed with depressions with saline marshes and salt lakes, and are covered in winter with edible grasses, suitable for horses, cattle, and sheep, but the greater part of Patagonia is comparatively barren, except in the extreme west. The northern region, except for the arid plateau of the north-west, is covered with tropical vegetation.

GOVERNMENT.

The constitution is that of a Federal Republic modelled upon that of the United States of America, and embodied in the fundamental law of May 25, 1853, (with amendment of Nov. 11, 1859). The President and Vice-President are elected for six years by an electoral college. The President receives an allowance of \$96,000.

President (Oct. 12, 1910-1916), Dr. Roque Saenz Pena.

Vice-President, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza.

THE EXECUTIVE.

There is a responsible Ministry, appointed by the President, consisting of eight Secretaries of State, each of whom receives \$40,000 per annum.

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Indalecio Gomez.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ernesto Bosch.

Minister of Finance, Dr. Enrique S. Perez.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Dr.

Juan de Garro.

Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Adolfo Mujica.

Minister of Public Works, Señor E. Ramos Mexia.

Minister of War, General Gregorio Velez.

Minister of Marine, Admiral Juan Pablo Saenz Vallente.

THE LEGISLATURE.

CONGRESS sits annually from May 1 to September 30, and consists of a Senate of 30 members (5 from each of the 14 Provinces, and 5 from the capital) elected (by an electoral college) for 9 years, one third being renewable every 3 years; and of a Chamber of Deputies of 120 members, elected by the people for 4 years, and one half renewable every 2 years. Senators must be citizens of 6 years' standing, 30 years of age, and with an income exceeding \$5,000 per annum; Deputies must be citizens of 4 years' standing and 25 years of age. Members of Congress receive an allowance of \$18,000 per annum.

President of the Senate, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza.

President of the Chamber of Deputies, General Rosendo M. Fraga.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicial System consists, like that of the United States, of a Federal Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal, with Provincial Courts in each State for non-national or single state causes.

Under Secretary of State (Justice), Señor Ramirez.

President of the Supreme Court, Dr. A. Bernejo.

Procureur-General, Dr. Julian Botet.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory on all citizens between the ages of 20 and 45: (a) for 20 years in the Active Army, with 3-12 months initial training, and subsequent trainings of 30 days; (b) then 20 years in the National Guard, with trainings of 15 days; (c) with a further 5 years in the Territorial Guard, with no annual training. The Peace Establishment is 1,560 officers and 16,000 others. The War Establishment of the Active Army is 125,000. The authorised Army Expenditure in 1912 was £2,543,900.

Navy.

Two Dreadnought battleships (*Moreno* and *Rivadavia*) of 28,000 tons (22½ knots, 12 12-inch guns), 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 12 torpedo-boats were laid down under a recent naval programme, the remaining ships being 5 small battleships, 7 cruisers, and 17 units of torpedo craft; the navy is manned by about 5,000 men. Authorised Naval Expenditure in 1912 was £2,465,300. The naval port is Bahia Blanca.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is secular, free and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent. of attendances are secured. Schools are maintained by provincial taxation, and controlled by provincial boards (except in the capital, where there is a National Council), with grants from the Federal Government. Secondary Education is controlled by the Federal Government in lycées and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000. There are also Special Government Schools—1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, and 1 agriculture. There are National Universities at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and Provincial Universities at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The ordinary Revenue and ordinary Expenditure of Argentina for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as follows in pesos (the gold peso = 48 41 pence, or 5 04 = £1 sterling; the paper peso = 20 95 pence, or 11 45 = £1 sterling):—

Year	Ordinary Revenue.	
	Gold Pesos.	Paper Pesos.
1907	57,830,105	83,766,359
1908	57,830,105	83,766,359
1909	67,820,433	100,639,319
1910	70,221,661	105,799,319
1911	87,066,681	106,459,319

Year.	Ordinary Expenditure.	
	Gold Pesos.	Paper Pesos.
1907	24,430,259	155,931,228
1908	24,430,259	155,931,228
1909	25,907,776	196,349,101
1910	26,203,296	202,939,699
1911	27,490,965	206,422,443

The figures for 1911 read as follows in £ sterling:—Revenue (Gold, £17,277,000; Paper, £20,815,000). Expenditure (Gold, £5,456,349; Paper, £44,368,000.

Debt.

The National Debt was of the following description on Dec. 31, 1911:—

Description.	1911.	
	Gold Pesos.	Paper Pesos.
External Debt ...	303,719,786	—
Internal Debt ...	161,397,000	139,665,940
Total	465,086,786	139,665,940

For the service and amortisation of the debt the sums of 12,668,000 gold pesos and 26,122,063 paper pesos appeared in the Budget for 1911.

The paper money in circulation amounted to 710,282,435 pesos in 1911, against which gold to the amount of 189,049,539 gold pesos (= 229,676,225 silver pesos) was held by the *Caja de Conversión* of the Federal Government.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Of the total area about one-third (i.e., 250,000,000 acres) is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. In 1911 close on 50,000,000 acres were under cultivation, wheat, maize, oats, linseed, cotton, sugar, wine and tobacco being grown, while the surplus wheat exported in 1910 exceeded 2,500,000 metric tons. The live stock in 1910 included 30,000,000 cattle, 7,500,000 horses, 67,000,000 sheep, 4,000,000 goats, and 1,500,000 pigs; the total value of the live stock is estimated at £130,000,000. There is a large export trade in frozen meat to the United Kingdom, eight factories being in operation with American and British capital. There are 32,000 industrial establishments, employing close on 330,000 persons, the output including cottons and woollens, but at present failing to supply the demand for home consumption. The mineral output includes gold, silver and copper, and coal, petroleum, manganese, wolfram and salt.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of merchandise exchanged in the five years 1907-1911 is officially stated as follows: in gold pesos (1 peso gold = 48 s. d. or \$5.04 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Imports of Merchandise.	Exports of Merchandise.
1907	285,860,663	296,204,369
1908	271,972,730	366,005,341
1909	302,756,095	397,350,528
1910	351,770,656	372,626,055
1911	366,810,686	324,697,538

The external trade of 1911 was shared as under (in gold pesos, 000 omitted).

Nations.	Imports from 1911	Exports to 1911	Nations.	Imports from 1911	Exports to 1911
Austria-H.	4,304	2,398	Italy	29,345	13,586
Belgium ...	19,485	35,665	Paraguay ..	2,561	429
Brazil	8,461	17,874	Spain	11,279	2,177
Chile	622	2,986	U.K.	108,637	91,841
France ...	38,026	39,692	U.S.A. ...	52,353	24,300
Germany ..	65,862	43,073	Uruguay ...	2,069	2,340

The principal articles exchanged in 1911 were (in gold pesos, 000 omitted):—

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Textiles.....	69,698	Agricultural Im- plements.....	13,622
Metals.....	43,085	Oils.....	15,890
Foodstuffs.....	29,336	Chemicals.....	12,178
Drink.....	13,799	Paper.....	8,669
Carriages, etc.....	36,865	Tobacco.....	5,891
Earthenware.....	33,202	Mis. Manufac....	11,583
Building Materials.....	33,789		

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

1911		1911.	
Wheat & Grain	168,394	Mineral Produce	565
Agriculture ...	139,764	Game and Fish...	1,663
Forest Produce	12,254	Miscellaneous ...	2,055

Of the above wheat accounted for \$80,675,066, linseed for \$33,579,990, frozen beef for \$29,773,792, and wool for \$50,494,027 of the first two items.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—On Dec. 31, 1911, there were 40,224 kilometres (25,140 miles) of railway open and working, with 640 kilometres (400 miles) under construction. Of the total length open, 3,971 kilometres (2,460 miles) were the property of the State, the remainder being owned by Companies with a total capital of over £170,000,000, of which over £150,000,000 was supplied by British investors. The capital has an efficient service of electric trains.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1911 there were 2,655 post offices, dealing with nearly 825,000,000 inland and foreign postal packets. In 1911 there were 2,628 telegraph offices and 12 radio-telegraph stations; the former possessed 28,028 kilometres (36,285 miles) of line, with 164,287 kilometres (102,160 miles) of telegraph-wire.

Shipping.—In spite of the excellent fluvial system, the inland navigation is insignificant. The mercantile marine in 1911 numbered 228 steam (171,631 tons) and 66 sailing vessels (32,720 tons). The number of ocean-going vessels entered in cargo and in ballast at Argentine ports in 1911 was 2,245 steam vessels (5,756,315 tons), and 201 sailing vessels. Of these totals 1,430 vessels (3,654,721 tons) were British.

The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahía Blanca.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL—Buenos Aires. Estimated Population (1910), 1,300,000.

Bahía Blanca ...	50,000	Paraná	30,000
Barracas al Sud	12,000	Rio Cuarto	13,000
Chivilcoy	15,000	Rosario	160,000
Concordia ...	14,000	Salta	17,000
Cordoba	60,000	San Juan	11,000
Corrientes ...	20,000	San Luis	14,000
Gualeguaychu	17,500	San Nicolas	13,000
La Plata ...	100,000	Santa Fé	50,000
Mendoza ...	50,000	Tucuman	50,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System* is compulsory. The currency unit is the *Peso* of 100 Centavos, but the circulating medium is paper. By Conversion Law of 1899 a gold standard has been adopted, and the paper peso is convertible at '44 gold. The gold peso = 48 s. d. and 5.04 = £1 sterling. The paper peso = 20.95 d. and 11.45 = £1 sterling.

Australia.

(The Commonwealth of Australia.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. †		
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Dec. 30, 1911
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,460	1,354,846	1,646,734	1,672,783
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,362,794
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	358,346	408,558	418,172
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	498,129	605,813	622,129
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	172,475	191,211	193,479
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	184,124	282,114	294,181
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,811	3,310	3,248
Papua (Port Moresby)	88,460	300,000	350,000	350,000
Federal District (Yass Canberra)	912	*	1,714	1,921
Total	3,063,041	4,073,801	4,805,005	4,918,707

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase.			Decrease			Marriages
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Oversea Departures	Total	
1907	110,347	68,638	178,985	45,305	63,443	108,748	32,470
1908	110,545	72,208	182,753	46,425	66,771	113,197	32,551
1909	114,071	83,609	197,680	44,172	61,826	105,998	33,775
1910	116,801	95,692	212,493	45,500	65,780	111,370	36,592
1911	122,193	121,909	244,102	47,869	72,609	120,478	39,482

Inter-censal Increases, 1861-1911.
(Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.)

Year of Census	Result of Census			Decennial Increase	Immigration during Period	
	Males	Females	Total			
1861	668,377	482,814	1,151,191	...	...	...
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871	188,158
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881	222,326
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891	374,097
1901	2,977,928	2,795,873	5,773,801	599,409	1891-1901	2,377
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911	...

Races and Religions.

Races	1901	1911.	Religions	1901.	1911
Australians	3,773,801	4,455,005	Church of England	1,497,576	1,710,443
Chinese	33,165	25,772	Presbyterians	426,105	558,336
Japanese	3,554	3,576	Methodists	504,101	547,806
Hindus and Cingalese	4,681	4,106	Other Protestants	319,731	458,379
Aborigines (estimated) .....	...	180,000	Roman Catholics...	850,620	921,425
do. half-caste .....	...	10,113	Jews	15,239	17,227

* Included in New South Wales.

† The Aboriginal inhabitants are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of half-castes and those employed at stations, etc. Their numbers are estimated at 250,000-280,000, many of whom live in the unexplored interior.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.]

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters :—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,946,691 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States of the Commonwealth of 2,972,906 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 8,805 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 39' - 39^{\circ} 11'$ South latitude and $113^{\circ} 5' - 153^{\circ} 16'$ East longitude; the greatest distance East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, often below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the Continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by an Executive Council of seven members. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Denman, P.C., & C.M.G. ... £10,000

Chamberlain, Lord Richard Nevill, C.M.G.

Private Secretary, R. V. Vernon.

Military Secretary, Maj. J. A. C. Quilter.

Official Secretary, Maj. George Steward, C.M.G.

Executive Council (April 29, 1910).

<i>Prime Minister and Treasurer</i> , Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C.	£2,100
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. William Morris Hughes	1,650
<i>Minister of State for External Affairs</i> , Hon. Josiah Thomas	1,650
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Hon. C. E. Frazer ...	1,650
<i>Minister of State for Defence</i> , Hon. George Foster Pearce	1,650
<i>Minister of State for Trade and Customs</i> , Hon. Frank Gwynne Tudor	1,650
<i>Minister of State for Home Affairs</i> , Hon. King O'Malley	1,650
<i>Ministers without Portfolio</i> , Hon. G. McGregor, Hon. Edward Findley, Hon. E. A. Roberts.	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.*Prime Minister's Department:—*

<i>Sec.</i> , M. L. Shepherd.	
<i>Public Service Comm.</i> , Duncan McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.	
<i>Sec. Public Service Comm.</i> , W. J. Clemens.	
<i>Auditor-General</i> , John William Israel, I.S.O.	
<i>Sec. to Auditor-General</i> , G. H. Gatehouse.	

Treasury —

<i>Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions</i> , George Thomas Allen, I.S.O.	
<i>Accountant</i> , C. J. Cerutti.	
<i>Aust. Sec.</i> , James Richard Collins.	

Attorney-General's Department. —

<i>Sec.</i> , Robert R. Garran, C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Gordon Harwood Castle.	
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , Charles Powers	
<i>Commr. of Patents</i> , G. Townsend.	

External Affairs —

<i>Sec. to Dept.</i> , Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , F. J. Quinlan.	

Postmaster General:—

<i>Sec. to Dept.</i> , Justinian Oxenham.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , J. C. T. Vardon	
<i>Chief Electrical Engineer</i> , John Hesketh.	
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , R. Triggs.	

Defence —

<i>Sec.</i> , Commander S. A. Pethebridge.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , T. Trumble	
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , J. B. Laing.	
<i>Chemical Adviser</i> , Marcus Boll.	

Trade and Customs —

<i>Comptroller-General</i> , N. C. Lockyer, I.S.O.	
<i>Director of Quarantine</i> , W. P. Norris, M.D.	
<i>Analyst</i> , W. P. Wilkinson.	

Home Affairs:—

<i>Sec. to Dept.</i> , Col. David Miller, I.S.O.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , W. D. Bingle.	
<i>Director-Gen. of Works</i> , Col. P. T. Owen.	
<i>Commonwealth Statistician</i> , G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.	
<i>Govt. Meteorologist</i> , H. A. Hunt.	
<i>Chief Electoral Officer</i> , R. C. Oldham.	

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains

members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1910-1913, is made up of 27 for New South Wales, 22 for Victoria, 9 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of 44 members of the Labour Party, 29 Fusionists, and 5 Independent Liberals.

President of the Senate, Hon. Henry Turley.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. Charles McDonald.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 4 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., R.C.M.G.

Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; Hon. Richard E. O'Connor; Hon. I. A. Isaacs, Hon. H. B. Higgins.

DEFENCE.**Navy.**

An agreement was entered into (1902) by the Commonwealth and Imperial Governments under which a naval force was to be maintained (for ten years, 1903-13) in Australasian waters by the British Board of Admiralty, in return for annual contributions from Australia (£200,000) and New Zealand (£40,000), a third party to the agreement. This agreement provides also for the maintenance of Sydney as a first-class naval station, and for the nomination of naval cadets in the Royal Navy by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. Eventually this agreement will merge into an Australian Defence Scheme, under which the Commonwealth is to provide and maintain certain ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as H.M.A.S. (His Majesty's Australian Ship).

Board of Naval Administration —

<i>First Naval Member</i> , Rear-Admiral Sir William Creswell, K.C.M.G.	
<i>Second Do.</i> , Capt. C. H. Hughes-Onslow, R.N.	
<i>Third Do.</i> , Eng.-Capt. W. Clarkson	
<i>Finance and Cred. Do.</i> , Paymaster-in-Chief H. W. E. Manisty, R.N.	

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12-18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20-26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 80,000 of all ranks; the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards. Australian troops are a magnificent force, unrivalled as mounted infantry. The estimated expenditure of the Army in 1911-12 was £2,231,000.

Board of Military Administration:—

<i>Chief of the General Staff</i> , Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.	
<i>Adjutant-General</i> , Lt.-Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G., A.D.C.	

Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Belheim, C.B.
Chief of Ordnance, Col. R. Wallace.
Finance Member, J. B. Laing.
Secretary, Hon. Capt. T. Griffiths.
Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. W. G. Patterson.
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, R.E., C.B.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1907-8 to 1911-12 are stated as follows:—

Years	Revenue.	Expenditure	Balance repayable to States
	£	£	£
1907-8	15,021,725	6,162,120	8,859,596
1908-9	14,350,793	6,420,398	7,930,395
1909-10	15,540,669	7,499,516	8,041,153
1910-11	18,806,237	13,158,520	5,647,708
1911-12	20,546,361	14,721,938	5,824,423

The Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1912-13 was made up as follows:—

Estimated Revenue	Estimated Expenditure
Customs and £	Customs and £
Excise 14,511,000	Excise ... 971,997
Post Office 4,202,000	Defence 2,860,693
Land Tax 1,300,000	Post Office.. 4,674,715
Miscellaneous 403,000	Miscellaneous 11,505,595

DEBT.

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts are £5,807,396. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Public Debts of the several States on June 30, 1911 was £267,127,283 (N.S.W. £95,523,986; Victoria £57,983,764; South Australia £34,224,653; Queensland £44,613,197; Tasmania £11,077,790; and Western Australia £23,703,953).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1909 and 1910 was:—

	1909	1910
Agricultural	£41,056,000	£39,752,000
Pastoral	50,864,000	56,993,000
Dairying, etc.	15,064,000	17,387,000
Forests and Fisheries	4,462,000	4,769,000
Mining	23,039,000	23,215,000
Manufacturing	40,018,000	45,598,000
	£174,503,000	£187,734,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 23,430,155 were under cultivation in 1909-10. The following table shows the areas and crops of 1911-12, the figures for maize being for the previous year:—

Crop.	Area.	Produce.
		Bushels
Wheat	7,435,991	71,927,999
Oats	624,000	9,741,000
Maize	614,214	23,044,021
Hay	2,553,000	18,925,000
Sugar Cane	144,271	1,622,250

Live Stock.

	1909	1910
Sheep	91,676,281	92,047,025
Cattle	11,040,391	11,744,714
Horses	2,022,917	2,165,868
Pigs	765,137	1,025,850

In 1910 the Commonwealth produced 792,868,466lb. of wool (as in the grease) against 718,037,131lb. in 1909, and 642,184,281lb. in 1908; 193,425,606lb. of butter, against 154,273,251lb. in 1909; 26,537,011lb. of cheese, against 15,774,837lb. in 1909; and 45,149,751lb. of bacon and hams, against 27,774,967lb. in 1909.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1911 the value of gold produced was £10,551,624; silver and lead, (1910) £2,224,687; copper (1910), £2,389,412; tin (1910), £950,768; coal (1910), £3,624,041; the value of all minerals produced in 1910 being £23,215,121.

Manufactures.—In 1910 there were in the Commonwealth 13,822 industrial establishments, employing 286,831 hands; wages paid amounted to £23,874,959; the value of plant and machinery £28,950,700; of materials used £72,722,622, value added by manufacture £48,048,032, and total value of final output £120,770,674.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the five years 1907-1911 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals:—

Year.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
1907	£51,809,033	£72,824,247
1908	49,799,273	64,311,058
1909	51,171,896	65,318,836
1910	60,014,351	74,491,150
1911	66,967,488	79,422,298

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1911 was as under:—

State	Imports.	Exports.
New South Wales	£27,342,452	£32,161,401
Victoria	21,850,963	18,915,716
South Australia	6,245,380	10,174,666
Queensland	6,212,240	8,329,284
Tasmania	816,806	665,031
Western Australia	4,485,363	9,171,198
Northern Territory	14,284	44,662

The exchange of trade was with the principal countries as under in 1910 and 1911 (in £ sterling, 000 omitted).—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
United Kingdom	36,646	39,499	37,698	35,310
Germany	3,779	4,437	7,340	6,622
United States	6,495	7,745	1,599	1,464
Belgium	1,243	2,003	5,949	6,112
France	502	614	8,425	8,120
New Zealand	2,204	2,974	2,400	2,655
India	2,669	2,122	1,335	3,220
Ceylon	770	739	631	5,413
Japan	718	823	657	823
South Africa	69	77	1,226	1,718

The principal articles of merchandise exchanged in 1910 and 1911 were as follows (in £ sterling, 000 omitted):—

Imports.	1910.	1911.
Apparel and Textiles.....	15,576	16,419
Metal Manufactures	5,827	6,976
Iron and Steel	3,968	4,510
Machinery	3,374	3,984
Drugs and Chemicals.....	2,186	2,209
Timber	2,115	2,788
Paper and Stationery.....	2,457	2,832
Sacks	1,603	1,149
Oils (in bulk).....	1,351	1,556
Sugar	407	404
Tea	1,232	1,245
Spirits	1,093	1,260
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	793	894
Tobacco	769	899

Exports.	1910.	1911.
Wool	28,777	26,071
Wheat	9,934	9,642
Skins and Hides	3,950	3,228
Butter	3,953	4,637
Copper	2,198	2,346
Zinc Concentrates	1,558	1,619
Tallow	1,891	1,937
Mutton and Lamb.....	2,162	1,634
Flour	1,244	1,392
Timber	1,011	1,062
Coal	901	901
Lead (Pig and Matte)	1,059	1,109
Beef	1,179	1,102
Tin (Ingots)	676	765

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at December 31, 1911, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State.	Miles open.
New South Wales	3,832
Victoria	3,637
South Australia	1,939
Queensland.....	4,317
Tasmania	494
Western Australia	2,704
Northern Territory	145

Total..... 16,968

The gross earnings of all lines in 1910-11 were £19,847,843, working expenses £11,054,383, and net earnings £6,793,460, being at the rate of 2s. 8d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost of all lines (£152,855,000) of 4.44 per cent., as against 4.18 per cent. in 1909-10.

Shipping.—The Australian mercantile marine consists of 1,235 steamers (228,053 tons) and 1,235 sailing vessels (125,692 tons), a total of 2,470 vessels (407,747 tons). The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in the five years 1907-1911 were as follows (tonnage in brackets):—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1907.....	2,210 (4,472,066)	2,224 (4,350,800)
1908.....	2,022 (4,295,679)	2,029 (4,226,472)
1909.....	2,000 (4,361,194)	1,912 (4,135,357)
1910.....	1,982 (4,607,820)	2,060 (4,725,326)
1911.....	2,021 (4,993,220)	2,093 (4,991,581)

Of the vessels entered (1911), 1,450 were under the British flag (Australia, 564, of 420,511 tons; U.K. 886, of 2,747,628 tons; N.Z., 259, of 506,947 tons; other British, 17, of 21,328 tons) and 621 under foreign flags (Norwegian, 190, of 300,467 tons; German, 180, of 508,917 tons; French, 103, of 208,271 tons).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1911 there were 7,831 post offices, dealing with 700,000,000 letters, etc.; there were 3,602 telegraph offices, with 60,000 miles of line, transmitting and receiving 12,000,000 cable and telegrams in 1911. *Telephones* are highly organised and generally used.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL.—YASS CANBERRA, in the Federal District purchased in 1911 from the State of N.S.W., is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of government is MELBOURNE.

There are 16 cities and towns with a population exceeding 20,000 at the census of 1911, viz.:—

SYDNEY (N.S.W.)	637,102
MELBOURNE (Vic.)	591,830
ADLAIDE (S.A.)	192,294
BRISBANE (Q.)	141,342
PERTH (W.A.)	84,580
Newcastle (N.S.W.)	65,500
Ballarat (Vic.)	44,000
Bendigo (Vic.)	42,000
HOBART (Tas.)	38,055
Broken Hill (N.S.W.)	31,000
Gulung (Vic.)	28,880
Charters Towers (Q.)	25,000
Launceston (Tas.)	24,536
Ipawich (Q.)	23,000
Rockhampton (Q.)	21,033
Fremantle (W.A.)	20,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in general use are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The *Coinage* is of the same denomination as that of the U.K., and the gold coins are identical in appearance; *silver* 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d. pieces and *bronze* 1d. and ½d. of the same weights and composition as those of the U.K., but of special design. The coinage of the U.K. of all denominations is legal tender.

Banking.—On March 31, 1912, the liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £153,361,309, and the assets to £164,144,919. At the close of the financial year 1910-11 there were 1,600,112 depositors in the Savings Bank, the amount of the deposits being £59,393,682.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,

72 Victoria Street, S.W.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir George Hous-
toun Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.

**Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Common-
wealth of Australia,** Capt. R. Muirhead

Collins, R.N., C.M.G.

Accountant, Frank Savage.

Publicity Department, H. C. Smart.

Military Adviser, Maj. P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.

Naval Representative, Capt. Haworth-Roth,
R.N.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 36th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,367 square miles—i.e., more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males	Females.	Total
1881	410,811	339,614	749,805
1891	608,003	515,951	1,123,954
1901	710,005	644,841	1,354,846
1911	857,698	789,036	1,646,734

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1906	40,948	14,975	11,551
1907	48,195	16,410	12,189
1908	48,585	16,090	12,648
1909	43,769	15,840	13,048
1910	45,533	16,191	14,294
1911	47,677	17,179	15,267

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no establishment since the year 1862, and all payments are voluntary. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the census of 1911, numbering 734,000, Roman Catholics numbering 412,013, Presbyterians 182,911, and Methodists 151,274.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the *Australian Alps* (or *Munlong Range*) in the south, the highest point being Mount Townsend or Koeluscus (7,350 feet), in the centre the *Blue Mountains*, and in the North the *Liverpool Range* and *New England Range*, the last-named continuing across the Queensland border.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the State from Victoria, are only navigable for part of the year.

Climate.—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital the mean shade temperature for 50 years averaged 63°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 65.9°, Hunter and Manning district 63.9°, south coast 59.4°, northern tableland 57.8°, central tableland 57.6°, southern tableland 55.7°, north-western slope 64.8°, central western slope 61.6°, south-western

slope 58.2°, north-western plain 67.5°, central western plain 65.3°. Riverina district 61.4°, and western division 65.5°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G.
(1913) £5,000
A D.C.'s;

Official Secretary,
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen,
K.C.M.G., LL.D.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £11,040.

President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. J. S. T. McGowan.

Attorney-General, Hon. W. A. Holman.
Secretary for Lands and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. G. S. Beeby.

Minister for Public Works, Hon. A. Griffith.

Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. H. Cann.

Minister of Education, Hon. A. C. Carmichael.

Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. Edden.

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. J. L. Trellé.

Minister of Justice and Solicitor General, Hon. D. R. Hall, M.L.C.

Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. Fred Flowers, M.L.C.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Public Service Board, E. H. Wiltshire, J.P. (Chairman); C. J. Saunders, J.P.; J. M. Taylor, M.A., LL.B. (Deputy) each £1,000

Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept.,

Clerk of the Executive Council and

Chief Electoral Officer, F. A. Coghlan,

J.P. 1,000

Treasury, J. W. Holliman, I.S.O. 1,000

Lands, A. J. Hare 840

Public Works, W. J. Hanna, J.P. 1,000

Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice,

J. L. Williams, B.A., J.P. 1,000

Mines, E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., J.P. 1,000

Agriculture, H. C. L. Anderson, M.A. 1,000

Public Instruction, Peter Board, M.A., J.P. 1,000

Chief Commissioner for Railways and

Tramways, T. B. Johnson, M.I.N.T.C.E. 3,000

Assistant do., John Harper, Harry

Richardson each 1,500

Secretary, James S. Spurway 600

Chief Accountant, George Macoun 1,000

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Ernest E.

Lucy 1,200

Government Statistician, J. B. Trivett,

F.R.A.S., F.S.S. 800

Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines,

James Fraser 1,060

Superintendent of the Lines, Charles A.

Hodgson 900

<i>Goods Manager, John Day</i>	£900	<i>President of the Legislative Council, Hon.</i>	
<i>Comptroller of Stores, John Parry</i>	800	<i>Sir Francis Bathurst Suttor, Knt.</i>	£750
<i>Solicitor, John S. Cargill</i>	1,200	<i>Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B.</i>	
<i>Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor</i> ..	900	<i>O'Connor</i>	470
<i>Signal Engineer, Cyril C. Byles</i>	600	<i>Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Cal-</i>	
<i>Interlocking Engineer, Charles W. Wil-</i>		<i>vert, I.S.O., J.P.</i>	740
<i>kin</i>	700	<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. H.</i>	
<i>Traffic Auditor, John W. Williams</i> ..	700	<i>Willis</i>	1,000
<i>Traffic Supt. (Tramways), Jn. Kneeshaw</i>	800	<i>Chairman of Committees, R. D. Meagher</i>	
<i>Electrical Engineer (Railways and</i>		<i>Clerk of Assembly, R. A. Arnold, J.P.</i> ..	960
<i>Tramways), Orlando W. Brain</i>	900		
<i>Maintenance Engineer (Tramways),</i>			
<i>George R. Cowdery</i>	600		
<i>Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams,</i>			
<i>J.P.</i>	1,000		
<i>Auditor-General, J. Vernon, J.P.</i>	1,000		
<i>Commissioner of Taxation, L. S. Spiller</i> ..	900		
<i>Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation,</i>			
<i>R. N. Johnson</i>	900		
<i>Government Printer, W. A. Gullick</i>	1,000		
<i>Chief Medical Officer, J. A. Thompson, M.D.,</i>			
<i>D.P.H.</i>	1,000		
<i>Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. A.</i>			
<i>Hacking</i>	840		
<i>Inspector-Gen. of Police, E. C. Day</i>	1,000		
<i>Inspector-Gen. of Inmate, Eric Sinclair,</i>			
<i>M.D.</i>	1,000		
<i>Compt. Gen. of Prisons, W. M. Macfar-</i>			
<i>lane, J.P.</i>	900		
<i>Director of Government Building Works,</i>			
<i>W. Bruce</i>	1,000		
<i>Government Architect, G. McRae</i>	840		
<i>Government Land Valuer, E. J. Sievers</i> ..	1,000		
<i>Engineer in Charge Sydney Harbour</i>			
<i>Bridge and City Transit, J. J. C.</i>			
<i>Bradfield</i>	1,000		
<i>Chief Engineer for Irrigation, L. A. B.</i>			
<i>Wade</i>	1,000		
<i>Engineer in Charge Water Conservation</i>			
<i>and Drainage, H. H. Dare</i>	800		
<i>Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway</i>			
<i>Construction, W. Hutchinson</i>	1,000		
<i>Do., Harbours and Water Supply, E. M.</i>			
<i>de Burgh</i>	1,000		
<i>Engineer Superintendent, Govt. Dockyard,</i>			
<i>A. E. Cutler</i>	1,000		

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

<i>Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan,</i>	
<i>I.S.O., J.P., 123-125 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>	1,850
<i>Secretary, Thomas George White</i>	550
<i>Consulting and Inspecting Engineer,</i>	
<i>Joseph Davis, M.I.C.E.</i>	1,100

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The *Legislative Council* consists of not less than 21 members (29 in August, 1912), appointed by the Crown for life. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £500 per annum, and members of both Houses travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 12 months in the State and three months in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904 (205,000 voting out of 337,000 enrolled).

<i>President of the Legislative Council, Hon.</i>	
<i>Sir Francis Bathurst Suttor, Knt.</i>	£750
<i>Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B.</i>	
<i>O'Connor</i>	470
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Cal-</i>	
<i>vert, I.S.O., J.P.</i>	740
<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. H.</i>	
<i>Willis</i>	1,000
<i>Chairman of Committees, R. D. Meagher</i>	
<i>Clerk of Assembly, R. A. Arnold, J.P.</i> ..	960

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes Magistrates' Courts and Quarter Sessions and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 7 Puisne Judges. Trial by jury has always been in force.

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen,</i>	
<i>K.C.M.G., LL.D.</i>	£3,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Cohen, Hon. A. H. Simp-</i>	
<i>son (Ch. Judge in Equity), Hon. P. W.</i>	
<i>Street (in Bankruptcy and Probate),</i>	
<i>Hon Robert D. Pring, Hon. R. M. Sly,</i>	
<i>Alexander Gordon (Divorce); Hon. D. G.</i>	
<i>Ferguson; Hon. G. E. Rich</i>	1,600
<i>Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett</i>	1,640

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools being abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1910 in 3,257 State schools was 243,830, and the average daily attendance 157,498. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £1,308,410. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there are 774 private colleges and schools, with 59,247 scholars, and 17 other schools with 1,393 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and short-hand schools.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1912, are stated as under:—

Year	Net Revenue.	Total Expenditure	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1908	13,960,763	12,099,643	87,635,826
1909	13,625,071	12,882,607	90,307,419
1910	14,540,073	13,038,150	92,525,095
1911	13,839,139	13,807,538	95,523,926
1912	15,776,816	15,277,001	100,052,635

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1912) 16 banks within N.S.W., with total assets £64,467,346, and liabilities £59,051,353. The savings bank deposits on Dec. 31, 1911, amounted to £25,361,538.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 3,609,170 acres are under cultivation, producing during the year ended March 31, 1912, 25,328,022 bushels of wheat, 4,473,178 bushels of maize, 1,155,164 bushels of oats besides other kinds of grain, with 75,166 tons of potatoes and 15,045 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 147,799 tons was produced; and 890,220 gallons of wine, and 1,622,310 bushels of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruit); almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The total

extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1911, was 54,115,203 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 125,771,584 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. On December 31, 1911, there were 688,514 horses, 893,655 dairy cows, 2,290,284 all other cattle, 44,984,677 sheep, and 371,093 pigs. In 1911, 371,546,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool, valued at £13,264,000, were produced, in addition to 736,780 cwt. of tallow, valued at £1,032,000; also 83,247,121 lb. butter, 5,495,316 lb. cheese, and 16,076,471 lb. bacon and hams.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, blismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, and kerosene shale are also found; and diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total value of minerals raised during 1911 was £9,409,510, coal accounting for £3,167,165, silver, silver lead and ore £2,442,764, and gold £769,353.

Manufactures and Works.—In 1911 there were 5,043 manufacturing and works; 108,777 hands were employed, 82,258 being males and 26,519 females.

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of over 200 miles, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains 132½ miles of streets, and a population of 112,921 (Census 1911); or, including suburbs, 1,872½ miles of streets, and a population (1911) of 626,353. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,836 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,719 acres and Kurlinggai Chase 35,300 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 54,603; Broken Hill, 30,972; Bathurst, 8,575; Goulburn, 10,023; Granville, 7,231; Parramatta, 12,465; Lismore, 7,381; Maitland, E. and W., 11,313; Grafton and South Grafton, 5,888; Albury, 6,309; Tamworth, 7,145; Lithgow, 8,196; Wagga Wagga, 6,419; and Orange and E. Orange, 6,721.

DEPENDENCIES.

NORFOLK ISLAND, the residence of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island, is attached to New South Wales, the office of the administration being at the Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.—*Dep. Administrator*, W. Houston, C.M.G., *Officer in charge*, M. V. Murphy. It was given a constitution with a resident magistrate and elective council in 1856. This was dissolved in 1903, when an executive council of a President, two elected and four appointed members, was constituted. Pop. (1909), males 503, females 416, total 919, including Melanesians. *Resident Magistrate*, Captain C. S. Elliot, R.N.

Lord Howe Island (450 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (Census 1911), males 26, females 49, total 105. *Visiting Magistrate*, Frank Farnell, J.P.

II. VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 400 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census	Males	Females.	Total.
1881	451,623	409,943	861,566
1891	598,089	541,751	1,139,840
1901	603,720	597,350	1,201,070
1911	655,591	639,960	1,315,551

Increase of the People.

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1907	31,369	14,542	9,575
1908	31,101	15,767	9,334
1909	31,549	14,436	9,431
1910	31,437	14,736	10,240
1911	33,044	15,217	11,088

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1911 numbered 451,087, "Protestants" 24,116, Presbyterians 234,553, Methodists 176,666, Baptists 31,244, Church of Christ 16,511, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 286,433.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 55 years was 57.4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 134, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.63 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of the State of Victoria, H. E. Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Bart., K.C.M.G. (May 24, 1911) £5,000
Private Sec., A. R. G. Wilberforce.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. L. L. Wheatley, I.S.O., Capt. R. W. Awdry, Capt. W. J. H. Curwen, and Maj. T. W. Carre-Riddell.
Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1912).

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Watt, M.L.A. £1,200
Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, Hon. J. Murray, M.L.A. 1,200
Education and Railways, Hon. A. A. Billson, M.L.A. 1,000
Attorney General & Solicitor-General, Hon. J. D. Brown, M.L.C. 1,000
Railways, Mines and Forests, Hon. P. McBride, M.L.A. 1,000
Lands, Hon. H. McKenzie, M.L.A. 1,000
Water Supply and Agriculture, Hon. George Graham, M.L.A. 1,000
Public Works and Health, Hon. W. H. Edgar, M.L.C. 1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. J. Thomson, M.L.A., and J. Cameron, M.L.A., and Hon. F. Hagelthorn, M.L.C., and W. Le Baillieu.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Public Serv. Commissioner, G. C. Morrison £1,000
Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford 1,000
Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short 560
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott 350
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. A. Callaway 900
Under Treasurer, M. A. Minogue 900
Director Public Instruction, F. Tate, I.S.O. 1,000
Law Department, W. R. Anderson 800
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, H. A. Templeton 625
Secretary Lands, J. Macgibbon 600
Secretary Mines, W. Dickson 800
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Elwood Mead, C.E. 2,000
Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron 700
Secretary Public Works, E. T. Drake 800
Pub. Health, Chairman, B. B. Ham, M.D. 800
Victorian Railway Commissioners, W. F. Fitzpatrick (Chairman), £2,750. C. E. Norman and L. J. McClelland 1,500
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kerot 1,000
Secretary, M. B. Jones (acting) 800
Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton 579
Penal and Gaols Deputy Inspector-General, W. A. Callaway 700
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, T. Smith 560
Chief Commissioner of Police, Thos. O'Callaghan 900
Public Librarian, R. La Touche Armstrong 625
Astronomer, P. Baracchi 700
Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. 700
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, J. W. Stranger 750
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins 1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Sir J. W. Taverner, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale, J.P. £300
 Melbourne, distant 21,267 miles; transit, 37 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 24 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 66 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 258,472, and those for the Assembly, 667,982.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

J. M. Davies £750

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.

Sir Frank Madden 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500

Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Thomas

A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H.

Hood each 3,000

L. F. B. Cussen 2,500

County Court Judges, W. E. Johnston,

J. G. Eagleston, J. B. Box, W. H. Moule,

and J. S. Wasley each 1,250

Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income

Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb, K.C. 1,800

Crown Prosecutors, C. J. Z. Wolnarski,

£1,000; J. A. Gurner, £700; S. Leon ... 600

Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness 1,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 234,766 children on the registers in 1911, the average attendance being about 62 per cent. *Secondary Education* is under private (mainly religious) control, 51,495 pupils being in attendance at the 587 schools in 1911. There is a State-aided University at Melbourne, with three affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond and Queen's) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1907-1911, are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt.
	£	£	£
1907	8,345,534	7,679,143	52,954,989
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246	53,180,487
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177	54,567,197
1910	8,579,980	8,579,980	55,501,725
1911	9,204,503	9,194,157	57,933,764

Banking, etc.—There were (Dec. 31, 1911) 12 banks of issue, with total assets £49,343,205 within the State and liabilities £48,158,503. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1911, amounted to £17,274,423.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 5,209,849 acres under cultivation in 1911-12, 2,164,066 were wheat crops and 302,238 oats, and 860,205 acres were cut for hay. In 1911-12, 983,423 gallons of wine were produced.

Livestock.—There were in 1911, 699,555 milch cows, producing 86,500,474 lb. of butter and 4,549,843 lb. of cheese; and 947,572 other cattle, 13,857,804 sheep, 348,069 pigs and 507,813 horses.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1911, the quantity raised—72,531,965 oz.—amounted in value to £28,663,989, the amount produced in 1911 being 548,074 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1911, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £7,695,045 (including building stone, &c., £3,998,636).

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (5,126 factories, &c., employing 111,948 hands in 1911) are mainly for home consumption. In 1911 the chief exports overseas were: Wool, £6,255,599; gold (including specie), £1,084,479; butter, £2,361,587; wheat, flour and biscuit, £4,253,177; leather, £155,666; skins and hides, £1,089,451; tallow, £480,256; and live stock, £110,516. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £986,800 in 1911. The principal overseas imports of the State in 1911 were:—Iron and steel, £1,177,275; machines, machine tools and implements, £1,218,516; metals and metal manufactures, £1,155,563; silks, velvets, &c., £860,218; apparel and attire, £964,602; bags and sacks, £421,417; tea, £517,172; gold (including specie), £341,268; cottons, £1,633,985; woollens, £868,655; and timber, £1,107,317.

TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, museum, Mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on December 31, 1911, a population of 600,160 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 42,403; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 39,417; Geelong, 28,518; Castlemaine, 7,020; Warrnambool, 7,010; Maryborough, 5,675; Hamilton, 4,900; and Stawell, 4,410.

III. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	146,183	130,231	276,414
1891	168,241	153,298	321,539
1901	180,485	177,861	358,346
1911	207,358	201,200	408,558

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1907	9,209	3,736	3,073
1908	9,736	3,834	3,112
1909	10,064	3,782	3,275
1910	10,540	4,014	3,661
1911	11,037	4,036	4,036

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. In 1909 accommodation was provided for 34,772 members of the Church of England, 24,900 Methodists, 15,090 Congregationalists, 15,645 Baptists, 24,129 German Lutherans in 1,295 places of worship. No information is furnished about the accommodation for Roman Catholics. At the census of 1901 they numbered 52,129.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert, which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean temperature of the original colony is 74°, with a mean rainfall of 16 inches on the plains and 24 inches in the hills, the 50 years' average at Adelaide being 21 inches. The winter temperature averages 53°, with 100° for summer, but the climate is so dry that the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1866, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Admiral Sir Day Hord Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. £4,000
 Private Sec., P. H. Row, R.N.
 A.D.C., Capt. B. L. Fletcher, Scots Guards
 Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. A. H. Peake, M.P. £1,000
 Chief Secretary, Hon. J. G. Bice 1,000
 Commr. of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. F. W. Young 1,000
 Attorney-General and Minister of Industry, Hon. H. Homburg 1,000
 Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Hon. T. Pascoe 1,000
 Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines and Marine, Hon. E. Butler

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, Govt. Statist, and Clerk to the Executive Council, L. H. Sholl, C.M.G., I.S.O. £650
 Secretary and Attorney-General, G. G. Martin 575
 Under Treasurer, T. Gill, I.S.O. 800

<i>Secy. Public Works and Chairman Supply and Tender Board, J. W. Jones, I.S.O.</i>	£600
<i>Surveyor-General, E. M. Smith</i>	1,000
<i>Engineer-in-Chief, G. Stewart</i>	800
<i>Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk</i>	650
<i>Secy. Commissioner of Lands, T. Duffield</i>	600
<i>Commr. of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, I.S.O.</i>	1,300
<i>Do. of Audit, E. W. Giles</i>	800
<i>Commr. of Railways, A. B. Moncrieff, C.M.G.</i>	1,250
<i>Do. of Police, W. H. Raymond</i>	700
<i>Master of Supreme Court, &c. A. Buchanan</i>	900
<i>Clerk Legis. Council, F. Halcomb, M.A.</i>	600
<i>Do. House of Assembly, J. C. Morphet</i>	600
<i>Police Magistrate, T. Gepp</i>	600
<i>Director of Education, A. Williams</i>	800
<i>Secy. Minister of Education, L. W. Stanton</i>	600
<i>Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys., B. F. Ruahton</i>	900
<i>Colonial Surgeon and Res. Med. Officer, Lunatic Asylum, W. L. Cleland, M.B.</i>	600
<i>Supt. Public Bldgs., C. E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O.</i>	800
<i>Crown Solicitor, &c., C. J. Dashwood</i>	1,150
<i>Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer</i>	800
<i>Princ. Agricultural College, A. J. Perkins</i>	700
<i>Director of Agriculture, W. Lowrie</i>	1,250

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

<i>Agent-General in London, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, 85, Gracechurch St., E.C.</i> ..	1,200
<i>Sec. and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting</i>	500
Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 35 days.	

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 18 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 40 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who number 64,494 (26,194 women) in 1920, those for the Assembly numbering 183,804 (88,915 women).

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

<i>Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G.</i>	£600
<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly (vacant)</i>	600

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 90 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 4,300 of the population. The Real Property Act (1898) simplifies the transfer of land, and since the passing of the Act land to the value of £18,706,421 has been dealt with.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty,

<i>Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L.</i>	£2,000
<i>Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon</i>	1,700
<i>Third Judge, Hon. Robert Homburg</i>	1,700

EDUCATION.

Primary education is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 733 State schools, with 1,429 teachers and 52,929 scholars; the expenditure in 1920-21 was £293,122. Private schools number 289 (1920), with 708 teachers and 10,922 scholars. *Secondary education* is under private control. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded

in 1874, with 403 undergraduates; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State; the sum expended for 1910-11 was £14,350.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the 5 years ended June 30, 1907-1911, are stated below—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Debt.
	£	£	£
1907	3,195,285	2,897,612	27,691,112
1908	3,654,666	3,171,144	29,985,858
1909	3,551,189	3,259,417	30,436,183
1910	3,985,806	3,513,051	31,387,870
1911	...	...	32,224,653

Banking.—There are 8 banking institutions in Adelaide, with 241 branches and agencies, having a total liability of £11,600,937 (including £304,700 Perpetual Inscribed Stock) and assets £10,830,400 in 1910; their note issue amounted to £564,045. The Government Savings Bank on June 30, 1911, had 266 agencies, with 179,478 depositors (£7,411,720, bearing interest at 3½ per cent).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 4,238,919 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,104,717 acres, hay 440,177, oats 77,674, barley 34,473, and potatoes 7,812 acres, with 1,369,242 acres lying fallow. The quantity of wheat produced in 1910-11 was 24,344,740 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 22,952 acres of vines, the export of wine to overseas countries being 440,673 gallons in 1920, of which 425,144 gallons (value £44,734) were sent to the United Kingdom in 1920. Brandy and other spirits are also produced.

Live Stock.—There were 6,267,477 sheep in 1910, and 53,654,831 lb. of wool (valued at £1,943,455) were exported; cattle number 364,862, horses 249,386, pigs 96,386, and goats 14,493.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, and coal are found, the total mineral output being valued at £444,649 in 1911.

Manufactures.—In 1920 there were 1,278 factories, employing 27,020 hands, the gross value of the output in 1920 being £11,184,695, and the wages paid £2,323,398.

TOWNS.

ADLAIDE, the chief city and capital, stands on the east coast of the St. Vincent Gulf; population (1911) 191,294, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns are Moolta, Kadina, Wallaroo and Port Pirie on the east and Port Augusta on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapandja, Redruth, and Petersburg on the line from Adelaide to the north.

IV. QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'—20° S. and long. 135°—153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 690,900 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	+ Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1911	329,506	276,307	605,813

Increase of the People.

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages
1907	14,542	5,599	4,105
1908	14,830	5,680	4,009
1909	15,552	5,530	4,543
1910	16,169	5,744	4,768
1911	16,984	6,544	5,167

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the census of 1911 there were 212,702 Church of England, 137,086 Roman Catholics, 75,560 Presbyterians, 59,920 Methodists, 24,235 Lutherans, 13,715 Baptists, and 47,394 other Christians, with 5,518 Mahomedans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1911 was 69° 3', the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 104° 6' and 36° 4'. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with responsible government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 9 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, H. E. Sir Wm. MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.	£3,000
Private Sec., G. L. Byth, B.A.	300
A.D.C., Capt. C. G. Foxton	300
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan, Kt.	
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Sir A. Morgan	1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H. E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Sec., and Vice-President, Hon. D. F. Denham	1,200
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. A. H. Barlow, M.L.C.	

Attorney-General, Hon. T. O'Sullivan,

M.L.C.	£1,000
Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. W. H. Barnes	1,000
Home Secretary and Secretary for Mines, Hon. J. G. Appel	1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. W. T. Paget	1,000
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. J. W. Blair	1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. E. H. Macartney	1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. J. Tolmie	1,000
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept., E. H. Abell	470

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Chief Sec.'s Dept., P. J. McDermott, I.S.O.	£800
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. H. Ryder, I.S.O.	800
Public Works, A. B. Brady, M.INST.C.E.	900
Dept. of Justice, J. B. Hall	750
Treasury, W. L. Fowles	800
Public Lands, P. W. Shannon	800
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven	700
Public Instruction, J. D. Story	700
Mines, A. R. Macdonald	800
Auditor-General, T. W. Connah, I.S.O.	1,000
Commissioner of Police, W. G. Cahill, C.M.G.	1,000
Commissioner of Income Tax, J. Hughes	750
Commissioner for Railways, C. Evans	1,000
Dep. Comm. for Railways, W. Pagan	1,250
Police Magistrate at Brisbane, R. A. Moore	650
Sheriff and Registrar Supreme Court, W. A. Douglas	600
Crown Solicitor, T. W. McCawley	600
Government Statistician and Registrar-General, Thornhill Weedon, F.S.S.	500
Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. Elkington, M.D., D.P.H.	800
Portmaster, Capt. John Mackay, I.S.O.	600
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, A. J. Gibson, Ph.D.	1,000
Director of Education, R. H. Roe, M.A.	800
Secretary, Public Service Board, V. H. B. Madson (acting)	280
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming	800
Chief Commissioner of Stamps and Registrar of Titles, J. Mitchell	600
Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brennan	450
Director, Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, T. C. Troedson	240
Director of Labour, J. J. McGee	430
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. Cullen, M.INST.C.E.	850
Hydraulic Engineer, J. B. Henderson, M.INST.C.E.	600
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers	700
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan	500
Under Sec., J. B. Hall	750
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle	500
Chief Protector of Aborigines, R. B. Howard	350
Controller General of Prisons, C. E. de F. Pennefather	600
Government Analyst, J. B. Henderson, F.I.C.	600
Government Storekeeper, G. G. McLennan	480

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Major Sir T. B. Robinson, Kt., Marble Hall, 4c9-470 Strand, London, W.C.	1,250
Secretary, F. J. Dillon	480

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses: a *Legislative Council* of 43 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. *President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan.....£1,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. D. Armstrong.....1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges; District Courts, presided over by District Court Judges; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, K.C.M.G.£2,500
Senior Puisne Judges, Hons. Patrick Rea and C. E. Chubb, K.C.each 2,000
Puisne Judges, L. O. Lukin (Central), W. A. B. Shand, M.A. (Northern)....each 2,000
District Court Judges, Sir Arthur Rutledge, Kt., K.C.; Allan W. Macnaughton; C. Jamesoneach 1,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1911 there were 1,254 State schools in operation, with 2,750 teachers and an average daily attendance of 70,194 children; and 121 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 13,560. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1908-1912, are stated as follows:—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure	Debt.
	£	£	£
1908	5,451,633	5,336,331	41,764,467
1909	5,730,560	5,780,619	42,264,467
1910	6,248,800	6,243,125	44,276,067
1911	*5,320,008	5,314,737	44,276,067
1912	5,989,347	5,965,692	44,613,197

Banking.—The banking deposits on Dec. 31, 1911, were £20,632,860, apart from the £6,642,788 in the hands of the Government Savings Bank.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 13,709,186 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 9,023,049 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 222,158,880 acres has been leased out for sheep and cattle runs, grazing farms and homesteads, 42,130,631 acres, 43,476,880 acres are held under occupation licence, 140,021 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 45,000 for special purposes, and 18,089 acres perpetual lease, and 279,435 acres held otherwise, leaving 96,179,829 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields

an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1911, 192,296 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1910-11 included 5,073,201 cattle, 20,742,281 sheep, 628,954 horses, and 173,902 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are many varieties of fancy timber which are much utilised by cabinet makers, &c., among them may be mentioned "silky oak," largely used in furniture and office fittings; maple, a timber with a handsome grain and capable of taking a very high polish. "Bean" is also much in demand for furniture, black walnut, penda, beech, crows' ash, quandong, bally gum, as well as many varieties of the eucalypt, pine, cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1910 was valued at £1,874,955, and in 1911 at £1,640,323.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1911 were: Wool, £4,519,133; gold, £79,002; silver, £15,996; tin, £89,067; copper, £393,041; pearl and tortoise-shell, £63,261; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £1,455,611; green and preserved fruit, £904; sugar, £10,014; hides and skins, £289,238; marsupial skins, £70,781; tallow, £431,970; live stock, £66,603; and borderwise, £1,145,267; butter, £643,023; timber, £9,885.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population (1911), 143,514. The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (20,915), Maryborough (11,626), Townsville (13,835), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg (10,132). Other places of importance are Ipswich (18,574), Toowoomba (24,200), Charters Towers (27,298), Gympie (12,419), and Cairns, Mt. Morgan (12,023).

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'—43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'—148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	62,262	54,543	116,805
1891	77,960	69,107	147,067
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211

* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages
1907	5,291	1,998	1,398
1908	5,615	2,129	1,411
1909	5,500	1,842	1,431
1910	5,886	2,116	1,494
1911	5,444	1,924	1,477

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1911 the mean annual temperature was 54° 6', the mean summer temperature being 62° 0', and that of winter 46° 3'. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall for Hobart, 1911, was 26·78 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 responsible government was added. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania (vacant) £2,750
Private Sec., hon

A D.C.,
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir J. S. Dodds,
K.C.M.G. (C.J.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier & Attorney-General, Hon. A. E. Solomon, M.A. £950
Chief Secretary, Hon. G. H. Butler, M.B.C.S. 750
Treasurer, Hon. H. J. M. Payne 750
Lands, Works, & Mines, Hon. E. Mulcahy 750

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, H. E. Packer £400
Under-Treasurer, A. Reid, L.S.O. 550
Auditor-General, J. E. Bennison 500
Registrar-General, E. M. Johnston, L.S.O. 600
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie ... 500
Do., Railways, G. W. Smith 1,200
Director of Education, W. T. McCoy 600
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel 550
Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord ... 450
Chief Health Officer, J. S. Purdy, M.D. 600
Government Printer, J. Vail 500
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Benson 500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir John McCall,
M.D., 5 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secy., Herbert W. Ely.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 12 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

Tetley Gant £350
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Sir
John George Davies, K.C.M.G. 350

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir J. Stokell Dodds, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. John McIntyre and
Hon. H. Nicholls each 1,200
Solicitor-General, E. D. Dobbie 600
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager ... 550
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte 600

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free, there being 399 State schools in 1911, with 32,244 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State and by private efforts. There is a University at Hobart, and special schools at Hobart and Launceston.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of Tasmania for the five years ended June 30, 1908-1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt.
1908	£1,004,309	£928,972	£9,850,233
1909	934,405	960,237	10,134,914
1910	1,008,932	997,321	10,511,752
1911	970,092	1,016,963	11,077,790
1912	1,084,663	1,064,763	11,302,411

Banking.—In 1912 the banks of issue had total assets £4,213,900, and total liabilities £3,904,677. The savings bank deposits on Dec. 31, 1911, were £1,934,089.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres, on March 1, 1911, 270,000 acres were under crops and 505,940 under artificially-sown grass; wheat, 37,208; while 1,338,953 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, the terms of purchase being £1 an acre for cash, or £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instalments. The live stock on March 31, 1911, included 217,406 cattle, 1,823,017 sheep, 67,392 pigs, and 41,823 horses. The wool clip in 1911 was estimated at 9,526,593 lbs. Fruit of all kinds and of the finest quality is grown in abundance.

Forestry.—The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. In 1911 about 66,000,000 super ft., estimated at about £306,800, were cut by the saw mills.

Minerals.—There are gold, silver, tin, lead, and copper fields on the west coast; over 45,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin produced in 1911 was £512,500; of silver £552,361; and of copper £408,649; iron-ore exists, and the value of gold produced in 1911 was £132,108. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1911), 38,391. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 23,726), Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long. and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north to south, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,505	120,549	282,114

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1907	7,711	2,924	2,114
1908	7,754	2,882	2,012
1909	7,601	2,706	1,998
1910	7,585	2,744	2,107
1911	8,095	2,924	2,421

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the central desert of Australia. The Darling and Hammersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoigne, Ashburton, Fortescue and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 15 years was 64°, while the mean for the barometer for 27 years was 30.12 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 37.02, and during 1911 23.38, the average for the past 36 years being 33.26.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1820, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, under which the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1913) £4,000

Private Sec.,

A.D.C.,

Lieut.-Governor, Sir Edward A. Stone, Kt.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1910).

Premier & Col. Treas., Hon. John Scaddan £1,500
 Lands, Agriculture and Industries, Hon. Thomas Henry Bath 1,300
 Mines & Railways, Hon. Philip Collier .. 1,300
 Justice & Education, Hon. Thomas Walker Works, Hon. William Dartnell Johnson .. 1,300
 Colonial Sec., Hon. John Michael Drew ... 1,300
 Without Portfolio, Hon. Jabez Edward Dodd and Hon. William Charles Angwin.

PERMANENT STAFF.

Public Service Commissioner, M. E. Jull... £850
 do. (acting), W. W. Alcock 1,500
 Commr. of Railways, John T. Short 1,300
 Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson 600
 Under-Secretary, F. D. North, C.M.G. 850
 Under-Treasurer, L. S. Elliot, L.S.O. 700
 Under-Sec. for Lands, R. C. Clifton, L.S.O. 550
 „ Works, C. A. Munt 650
 „ Mines, H. S. King 600
 „ Law Dept., H. G. Hampton 600
 „ Agriculture & Industries, T. S. McNulty 600
 „ Water Supply, H. C. Trethowan 600
 Crown Solicitor, W. F. Sayer 950
 Registrar, Supreme Court, F. A. Moseley 800
 Sheriff & Inspector of Prisons, (vacant) ... 800
 Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. C. J. Irvine 635
 Commr. of Police, R. Connell (acting) 445
 Chief Protector of Aborigines, C. F. Gale ... 528
 Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin 800
 Prin. Medical Officer, J. W. Hope, F.R.C.P. 1,020
 Govt. Printer, W. F. Simpson 600
 Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician, Malcolm A. C. Fraser 528
 Insp.-Gen. of Schools, C. R. P. Andrews ... 750
 Govt. Astronomer, (vacant) 600
 Commissioner of Taxation, E. T. Owen ... 650
 Surveyor-General, H. F. Johnson 755
 State Mining Engineer, A. Montgomery ... 804
 Agricultural Commissioner (S.W.), J. M. B. Connor 755
 do (Wheat Belts), G. L. Sutton 755
 do (Fruit Industries), J. T. Moody ... 755
 Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland 804

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir N. J. Moore, K.C.M.G. Offices, 15 Victoria Street, S.W. £1,500
 Secretary, Reginald C. Hare 650

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a Legislative Assembly of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification,

that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

H. Briggs £650

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.

M. T. Troy 650

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir S. H. Parker £2,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. R. F. Macmillan,

R. B. Burnside, and J. Rooth each 1,700

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There is a training college and technical schools, a school of mines at Kalgoorlie, and schools in Perth for the higher education of boys. Steps have been taken for the establishment of a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1912, was £239,565.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1908-1912, are stated as under:—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure	Debt.
	£	£	£
1908	3,376,641	3,379,006	20,493,618
1909	3,267,014	3,368,551	21,951,753
1910	3,657,670	3,447,732	23,287,453
1911	3,850,440	3,734,448	23,703,953
1912	3,966,674	4,101,082	26,283,523

Banking.—There were 6 banks of issue in the State (1912), with total assets £11,580,837 and liabilities £7,187,490. The amount due to depositors in the savings bank at June 30, 1912, was £4,281,323.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 1,072,653 acres were under crops in 1911-1912, wheat accounting for 612,104 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern districts. The live-stock included 243,638 cattle, 5,412,542 sheep, 55,635 pigs, 29,275 goats, and 140,277 horses. In 1911 there were 2,221 acres of vineyards.

Forestry.—The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the State; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the *Teredo navalis* it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. The sandalwood (*Santalum cynnorum*) has long been an article of export; the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees; the bark of the mallet tree is exported for tanning purposes.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 1,370,867 oz. in 1911, and 667,850 oz. in the first six months of 1912. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow,

North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1912, is 25,076,317 fine oz.; of this amount 14,385,564 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, wheat, flour, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1911 was:—Wool, £925,450; timber, £286,342; sandalwood, £65,506; pearls, £100,000 (estimated); shell, £240,764; gold, £1,353,177; gold specie, £5,666,790; hides and skins, £173,322.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1911) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 106,792.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 20,847), Albany (3,586), Coolgardie (2,000), Kalgoorlie (8,781), Boulder (10,824), Broome, Bunbury (3,763), Claremont (4,222), Geraldton (3,478), Midland Junction (3,484), and Northam (3,361).

Territories.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°-138° east longitude as far as 26° south latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911. From 1863 to Dec. 31, 1910, it was part of the territory of "South" Australia.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	3,347	104	3,541
1891	4,560	338	4,898
1901	4,216	595	4,811
1911	2,734	576	3,310

The number of Aborigines in the Northern Territory is about 15,000. Professor Baldwin Spencer, C.M.G., F.R.S., of the Melbourne University, has formulated a scheme for improving conditions under which the natives live, and for utilising them in the work of developing the Territory.

The transcontinental railway has its terminus at Pine Creek, 146 miles inland, and a Bill is now before Parliament for the completion of the construction of this railway through the continent, connecting the southern centres. The Government have recently initiated a policy whereby every consideration and encouragement will be given to those desiring to settle on the land, suitable areas for tropical agriculture being granted rent free during the original settler's lifetime or for a period of 21 years, whichever is longer. The Darwin Botanical Gardens, where experiments in tropical agriculture are carried out, are situate 1½ miles west of the town. Portions of the country are well adapted for tropical

and semi-tropical agriculture, and successful results have been obtained from experiments with Indian wheat. Pearl fishing is carried on chiefly near Melville Island, and the shell is of good quality. There is also a considerable amount of mining carried on in the Territory. Horse-breeding stations under Government supervision are to be established at an early date for remount purposes, and the Government have recently started experimental farms with favourable prospects. The Government have under consideration the advisability of establishing meat preserving works.

The average rainfall for Darwin and neighbourhood is 63 inches per annum, but further inland it is less than this. Speaking broadly, the country is generally suitable for cattle raising, and recent investigation has shown that much country previously considered desert wastes is capable of use. The Barclay Tableland is capable of carrying many thousands of sheep, and the MacDonnell Ranges are noted as being excellent breeding-grounds for horses. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders. No part of Australia is better watered than the Territory. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Wildfowl are plentiful, crocodile are numerous in the rivers. Buffalo and wild cattle may be seen within 25 miles of the town, and there are plenty of kangaroo and other marsupials. The best months to arrive for sport would be May to August. The Territory has hitherto been little known in connexion with sport, but offers greater inducements in this direction than any other part of the continent. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid, from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator (Col. J. A. Gilruth) and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria.

PAPUA.

The total area of Papua is about 90,600 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 350,000. The territory, formerly known as British New Guinea, comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island of New Guinea from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude

in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and the 14th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 151st degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and, furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the cultivated area is small. The imports were valued at £235,369 in 1911-12, and the exports at £99,990. The ports of entry are Port Moresby, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagai.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There is an Executive Council of 7 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, His

Excellency J. H. P. Murray £1,250

Govt. Sec. Hon. A. M. Campbell 700

Commissioner for Lands, Hon. M. S. C.

Smith 800

Treasurer, Hon. H. W. Champion 600

Chief Medical Officer, Hon. F. Goldsmith .. 500

Commissioner for Native Affairs, Hon.

B. W. Bramell 500

Clerk, C. G. Garrioch 300

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Judicial Officer, H.E. the Lieut.-Governor.

Deputy do., Hon. C. E. Herbert 1,000

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Papua for the 5 years ended June 30, 1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Grant.	Expenditure
	£	£	£
1908	26,019	20,000	46,525
1909	27,705	23,000	51,824
1910	35,918	26,000	64,873
1911	48,454	25,000	70,383
1912	51,935	25,000	81,172

CAPITAL.—Port Moresby.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

(Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
<i>States:</i>		
Austrian Empire	115,874	28,567,898
Kingdom of Hungary	125,395	20,840,678
<i>Territories:</i>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19,760	1,931,802
Total.....	261,029	51,340,378

The largest empire next to Russia, on the Continent of Europe, situated between 42°-51° N. latitude and 9° 30'-26° 20' E. longitude, with a total area of 676,077 sq. kilometres (260,695 sq. miles), and a total population (1910) of 51,340,378.

GOVERNMENT.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consists of two States, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, and of the Provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches of State affairs its own Ministry and Administration; but they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and has since been regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, and the administration of the Territories, are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by two Delegations, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and of Hungary (Főrendiház), and 40 from the Lower House of Austria (Abgeordnetenhaus) and of Hungary (Képviselőház). The Delegations are elected for one year, meet alternately at Vienna and Buda Pesth, and appoint their own President and Vice-President. In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years, and the last so made, which expired in 1897, was renewed in 1907. According to this agreement Austria contributes to the common expenses with 63·6 per cent., and Hungary with 36·4 per cent. From 1897 to 1907, no new proportion having been agreed, the quota was fixed by the Emperor-King's decision.

Common expenses were estimated (for the year 1912) at Kr.470,923,322.

In connexion with the Ausgleich-Kiegyezés the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States form one commercial and customs territory, and possess the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union is renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877, 1887, and 1907. In 1897, no agreement having been attained, the Union was provisionally maintained.

REIGNING SOVEREIGN.

Francis Joseph I. (Franz Joseph), *Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary* (King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria and Illyria, King of Jerusalem, etc.), born August 18, 1830; succeeded as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary at Buda June 8, 1867; married, April 24, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria (the Empress Elizabeth was born Dec. 24, 1837, and was assassinated in Geneva Sept. 10, 1898). Their Majesties had issue:—

i. The Archduchess Gisella, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold of Bavaria (born Feb. 9, 1846).

ii. The late Archduke Rodolph, born Aug. 21, 1858; married May 10, 1881, Princess Stephanie of Belgium (born May 21, 1864); died Jan. 30, 1889; leaving issue a daughter (the Archduchess Elizabeth Mary, born Sept. 2, 1883; married Jan. 23, 1902, H.S.H. Prince Otho of Windisch-Grätz).

iii. The Archduchess Mary Valerie, born April 22, 1868; married July 31, 1890, to the Archduke Francis Salvator of Austria (born Aug. 21, 1866), and has issue four sons and five daughters.

Heir-Presumptive.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis (brother of the Emperor-King) and the Princess Annunciata (daughter of the late King Ferdinand II., of Naples), born Dec. 18, 1863; married July 1, 1900, Sophia Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg (having renounced the right of his issue to succeed to the throne).

THE COMMON EXECUTIVE.

The Common Ministry.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House, Leopold, Count Berchtold von und zu Ungarschitz, Privy Councillor (appointed February 17, 1912).

Minister of Finance, Dr. Leon, Ritter von Bilinski, Privy Councillor (appointed February 20, 1912).

Minister of War, General Moritz, Ritter von Auffenberg, Privy Councillor (appointed September 20, 1911).

Navy Department (Commander), Admiral Rudolf, Graf Montecuccoli, Privy Councillor.

Common Court of Public Accounts.

President, Dr. Ernest, Freiherr von Plener, Privy Councillor (appointed July 10, 1895).

Bank of Austria-Hungary.

Governor, Dr. Alexander Popovics, Privy Councillor.

Austrian Vice-Governor, Dr. Ignaz Gruber von Menninger, Privy Councillor.

Hungarian Vice-Governor, Dr. Josef von Tarkovich, Privy Councillor.

Secretary-General, Dr. J. Pranger von Rohoncz.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The Common Army of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is recruited by universal compulsory service for all male subjects between the ages of 19 and 42 in Austria, Hungary and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The available military force also includes the *Austrian Landwehr* and *Landsturm* and the *Hungarian Honvédség* (Landwehr) and *Nepfökeles* (Landsturm), these bodies having separate Ersatz reserves. Recruits join (1) Active Army for 3 years, then Active Reserve 7 years (with 3 trainings of 1 month each), then Reserve of Landwehr 2 years, and 1st Ban of Landsturm, to age 38, and and Ban to age 42; or, (2) Landwehr 2 years, with 20-25 weeks' training, with 10 years in Reserve of Landwehr, and Landsturm as with Active Army, or, (3) Ersatz Reserve, with 2 months' training, and then to Landsturm as with Active Army. In Bosnia-Herzegovina recruits serve in the Active Army for 3 years, with 9 years in the Active Reserve, while there is no Landwehr service.

The *Peace Establishment of the Active Army* is 17,840 Officers, 4,700 officials, and 290,000 others. The military expenditure of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in 1911 exceeded £14,000,000.

The *Austrian Landwehr* consists of 3,680 officers and 37,000 others, with an expenditure in 1911 of £4,115,000.

The *Hungarian Landwehr* consists of 3,000 officers and 26,000 others, with an expenditure in 1911 of £2,200,000.

The *War Establishment of the Mobilized Field Army* is 925,000 all ranks, with about 1,000,000 from the other formations.

Navy.

The Navy is administered by a department of the War Ministry, and appeared in the estimates for 1911 for £2,900,000. It was manned by 1,500 officers and 13,500 men in

1911, and on March 31, 1912, consisted of the following ships:—

	Tons.	I.H.P.	Guns.
Battleships:—			
4 Radetzky type ...	20,000	25,000	12×12-in.
Zrínyi (1912) ...			
Radetzky (1911) ...	14,230	20,000	4×12-in. 8×9 4-in.
Erz. Fr. Ferdinand (1910) ...			
Erzherzog Ferd. Max. (1907) ...	10,430	18,000	4×9 4-in. 12×7 5-in.
„ Friedrich (1906) ...			
„ Karl (1905) ...			
Babenberg (1904) ...	8,167	16,000	3×9 4-in. 12×5 9-in.
Arpád (1903) ...			
Halsburg (1902) ...			
Budapest (1896) ...			
Monarch (1895) ...	5,510	9,000	4×9 4-in. 6×5 9-in.
Wien (1895) ...			
Armoured Cruisers —			
Sankt Georg (1905) ..	7,123	15,000	2×9 4-in. 5×7 5-in. 4×5 9-in.
Kaiser Karl VI. (1900)	6,200	12,000	2×9 4-in. 8×5 9-in.
K.K. Maria Theresia (1894) ..	5,120	9,700	2×7 5-in. 8×5 9-in.
Protected Cruisers:—			
3 Building	3,500	—	—
Adm. Spaun (1910)	3,500	21,000	7×3 9-in.
K. Elisabeth (1892)	4,000	8,300	
K. Franz Joseph I. (1890)	4,000	8,800	8×5 9-in.
—			
Elgetvar (1901)			
Aspern (1900)	2,263	7,000	8×4 7-in.
Zenta (1899)			

Unprotected Cruisers :—3 built—none building.
Torpedo Vessels :—11 built—none building.
T. B. D. :—12 built—6 building.
Torpedo Boats :—24 High Sea, 12 First Class, and
 37 Second Class built—none building.
Submarines :—4 built—1 building.
 Pola is the great naval arsenal.

COMMON FINANCE.

The Expenditure on Common Affairs (Defence, Foreign Affairs, Finance Ministry, and Board of Control) is met from the Common Revenue, derived from the net proceeds of the Customs, and from the matricular contributions of Austria (63·6 per cent.) and Hungary (36·4 per cent.). The figures for the 5 years 1908-1912 are as follows, in crowns (24 crowns = £1 sterling).

Year	Customs	Contributions.	
		Austrian.	Hungarian.
1908	136,993,000	173,449,000	93,002,000
1909	151,339,000	162,499,000	98,340,000
1910	162,340,000	171,820,000	100,791,000
1911	171,691,000	176,108,000	104,634,000
1912	183,467,000	182,822,000	104,634,000

There is no *Common Debt*, but the Kingdom of Hungary sets aside a certain sum annually for the service of the Debt of Austria contracted before the year 1867. (See "Hungary," Finance.)

EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

Commerce of the Common Customs Territory.

The Imports and Exports (*Special Trade*) for the 5 years 1907-1911 were valued as follows, in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = £1 sterling).

Year	Merchandise.	
	Imported	Exported
1907	2,501,974	2,457,286
1908	2,398,094	2,255,268
1909	2,746,331	2,318,868
1910	2,852,852	2,418,606
1911	3,191,711	2,404,304

Year	Coin and Bullion	
	Imported.	Exported
1907	43,786	78,866
1908	89,514	66,535
1909	237,101	128,331
1910	43,101	80,931
1911	41,414	132,915

The *Principal Nations* with whom the merchandise was exchanged in 1910 and 1911 were as follows (values in 1,000 crowns):—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Argentina ...	19,905	30,709	14,209	17,877
Australia ...	16,740	13,378	1,874	2,522
Belgium ...	48,648	50,217	24,106	22,128
Brazil ...	39,203	75,376	10,762	11,693
Bulgaria ...	9,942	12,420	31,211	33,161
Egypt ...	33,735	35,419	35,112	39,917
France ...	112,376	118,417	76,166	74,955
Germany ...	1,153,882	1,263,204	1,062,483	1,038,218
Greece ...	20,044	19,753	18,370	15,479
India ...	214,038	219,739	68,624	2,116
Italy ...	131,022	141,629	229,390	222,132
Netherlands	22,193	24,727	26,004	23,966
Rumania ...	52,163	78,149	102,229	123,974
Russia ...	167,212	209,215	90,999	96,199
Servia ...	11,817	42,612	17,304	37,356
Switzerland	84,722	85,366	104,852	112,096
Turkey ...	52,008	60,350	122,757	126,461
U.K. ...	228,534	229,448	224,433	216,239
U.S.A. ...	236,920	229,760	81,352	58,452

Principal Articles exchanged, 1910-1911 :—

ARTICLES IMPORTED Value (1,000 crowns)	1910	1911
Cotton and Waste ...	295,891	313,690
Iron, Metals and Manufs	178,107	204,154
Coal and Coke ...	173,367	188,886
Seeds ...	101,990	151,644
Machinery ...	122,321	150,250
Wool ...	159,880	146,403
Hides and Skins ...	81,466	108,691
Coffee ...	72,186	92,634
Leather and Manufs. . .	79,438	91,390
Cereals ...	75,318	88,147
Minerals ...	56,454	62,935
Silk and Waste ...	63,136	62,256
Books and Journals ...	50,560	61,434
Musical Instruments, &c	57,311	60,701
Silk Manufs ...	58,530	58,838
Tobacco and Manufs. . .	54,916	58,720
Eggs ...	47,220	57,481
Fat (Grease) ...	41,621	56,606

ARTICLES EXPORTED Value (1,000 crowns)	1910	1911
Timber and Wood ...	246,585	270,600
Sugar ...	241,019	216,568
Iron, Metals and Manufs.	130,359	142,311
Eggs ...	105,780	112,594
Coal and Coke ...	97,206	94,858
Confections and Linens	86,491	89,880
Wood Manufs ...	78,111	80,719
Hides and Skins ...	74,307	72,495
Glass and Manufs ...	74,156	71,170
Woolen Manufs.	67,521	70,673
Cotton Manufs.	57,565	67,968
Leather Manufs.	68,811	67,022
Paper and Manufs.	60,147	59,156
Malt ...	48,944	57,325
Silk and Manufs.	41,051	44,591
Chemicals ...	42,812	42,224
Minerals ...	45,230	42,772
Machinery ...	39,669	42,767

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The standard coin of Austria-Hungary is the *krone* (*korona*) or *crown* of 100 *heller* = 10d. English, or 24 = £1 sterling. The *Metric system* of weights and measures is obligatory.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.**AREA AND POPULATION.**

Districts (<i>kreise</i>) and Capitals.	Area (in English Sq. Miles)	Population.	
		(Census of 1895.)	(Census of 1900.)
(B) Banjaluka (Banjaluka)	3,481	329,499	403,817
(B) Bihać (Bihać)	2,163	191,897	229,071
(H) Mostar (Mostar)	3,577	219,511	267,038
(B) Sarajevo (Sarajevo)	3,244	228,107	288,061
(B) Travnik (Travnik)	3,904	240,088	284,561
(B) Tuzla (Tuzla)	3,441	358,990	425,496
Total	19,760	1,568,992	1,898,044
Military Garrison . . . . .	..	22,944	33,758

The Croato-Servian population includes 825,338 Orthodox Greek Church, 434,190 Catholics, 612,090 Muhammadans, and 11,857 Jews.

Government.—The administration of Bosnia-Herzegovina was handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy by the Treaty of Berlin (1878), and in 1908 the Emperor-King extended his sovereignty over the provinces by autograph letter. The Bosnian Bureau is a department of the Common Finance Ministry at Vienna.

Administrator, Dr. Leon Ritter von Bilinski (Vienna).

President of the Diet, Vojislav Sola.

Vice-Presidents, Dr. S. Basagić; Dr. H. Mandić.

The Diet of 92 members (72 elected and 20 nominated) deals with home affairs, justice, finance and public works. The local revenue was estimated at 79,129,475 crowns in 1911, the expenditure at 79,535,715 crowns.

CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Serai), on the Bosna River. Population (1910) 51,872. Other towns are Mostar 16,385, Banjaluka 14,793, and Tuzla 11,333.

The Austrian Empire.**AREA AND POPULATION.**

Provinces and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population.	
		(Census of 1900)	(Census of 1910.)
Lower Austria (Vienna)	7,658	3,100,493	3,531,814
Upper Austria (Linz)	4,628	810,246	853,006
Bohemia (Prague)	20,065	6,318,697	6,769,548
Bukovina (Czernowitz)	4,033	730,195	800,098
Carinthia (Klagenfurt)	3,989	367,324	396,200
Carniola (Laibach)	3,845	508,110	525,995
Dalmatia (Zara)	4,956	593,784	645,666
Gallcia (Lemberg)	30,321	7,315,937	8,025,675
Görz and Gradiska (a) (Gorizia)	1,127	232,897	260,721
Istria (a)	1,915	345,050	403,566
Moravia (Brünn)	8,583	2,437,706	2,622,271
Salzburg (Salzburg)	2,763	192,763	214,737
Silesia (Troppau)	1,988	680,422	756,949
Styria (Graz)	8,662	1,356,494	1,444,157
Trieste and District (a) (Trieste)	37	178,599	209,510
Tyrol (Innsbruck)	10,307	852,712	946,613
Vorarlberg	1,005	129,237	145,402
	115,882	26,150,706	28,571,934

NOTE.—(a) Görz and Gradiska, Istria and Trieste form the *Küstenland*, or Coastland, district.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1907	966,911	629,913	177,354	807,867	209,514
1908	965,393	627,771	57,734	685,505	213,670
1909	965,096	646,122	129,808	775,930	213,083
1910	966,820	602,046	138,867	740,923	214,970
1911					

Races and Religions.

Races and Languages.	Census		Religions.	Census.	
	1900.	1910		1900.	1910.
Germans	9,172,000	9,950,000	Roman Catholics ...	20,660,000	22,530,000
Czechs	5,955,000	6,436,000	Greek Catholics ...	3,137,000	3,417,000
Poles	4,253,000	4,968,000	Orthodox Greeks ...	607,000	666,000
Ruthenians	3,382,000	3,519,000	Evangelical—		
Slovenes	1,193,000	1,253,000	Lutheran	365,000	444,000
Serbians	711,000	763,000	Reformed	129,000	144,000
Italians	727,000	768,000	Jews	1,225,000	1,314,000
Rumanians	231,000	275,000			
Magyar	10,000	11,000			

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Mountains.—Nearly three-fourths of Austria is high ground above the 600 foot level, with three main mountain systems—the Alps, Carpathians and Bohemia-Moravian mountains. The Central Alps traverse the country, while the Eastern Alps lie entirely within its boundaries; the Carpathians form a frontier with Hungary; the Bohemia-Moravian mountains enclose these countries and link up the Austrian mountain system with the Mittelgebirge of Central Europe. The remaining fourth part is occupied by fertile plains, of which the largest is in Galicia. The capital is on the Danube-drained Wiener Becken.

Rivers.—The Danube, joined by the Inn, enters Austria from Bavaria at the gorge of Passau, about 900 feet above the sea level, and flows for 234 miles through Austria, until reinforced by the March it enters Hungary at Pressburg; its other affluents are the Traun and Enns. The Danube rises in Eastern Galicia, and after a course of 370 miles enters Russia at Chotin. The Vistula rises in Silesia, and forms the boundary of Russian Poland as far as Sandomir (240 miles). The Oder has its source in Moravia, and after 55 miles enters Prussia. The Elbe, after a winding course of 126 miles in Bohemia, enters Saxony. The Adige (or Etsch) rises in the mountains of Tirol, and has a course of 138 miles in that province before separating Lombardy from Venetia, on its way to the Adriatic. The Isonzo (75 miles), which also flows into the Adriatic, flows entirely through Görz and Gradiska in the Coastland District of Austria.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the Sovereign bearing the title of Emperor, and the succession being hereditary (in the order of primogeniture) in the male line of the House of Habsburg-Lothringen, and after the failure of the male, in the female line of that house. (See Austria-Hungary.)

THE EXECUTIVE.

Council of Ministers (Nov. 3, 1911).

President of the Council, Graf Karl Stürgkh, P.C.
Minister of Justice, Dr. Viktor E. von Hochenburger, P.C.
Minister of Finance, Wenzel Ritter von Zaleski, P.C.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Karl Freiherr Heinold von Udyński, P.C.
Minister of Agriculture, Franz Zenker.
Minister of Commerce, Dr. Rudolf Schuster Edler v. Bonnot, P.C.
Minister of Cults & Public Instruction, Dr. Max Ritter Hussarek von Heinlein.
Minister of Railways, Dr. Zdenko Freiherr von Forster.
Minister of Public Works, Ottokar Trnka.
Minister of Defence, General der Infanterie Friedrich Freiherr Georgi, P.C.
Minister without Portfolio, Ladislav von Diugosz.
 Ministers are entitled to the prefix "Excellency" during tenure of office, and are responsible for acts committed in the discharge of their functions.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Reichsrath* (Council of the Empire) consists of two houses, the *Herrenhaus* (House of Lords) and the *Abgeordnetenhaus* (House of Deputies). The *Herrenhaus* consists of the 15 Archdukes of the Imperial family; of 82 of the landed nobility, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; of 5 prince-archbishops, 7 prince bishops, and 5 archbishops; and of 126 members nominated by the Emperor for life, for public service—a total of 228 members in 1912.

The *Abgeordnetenhaus* is composed of 526 deputies, elected by universal manhood suffrage (24 years) and by secret ballot. The maximum duration of the House of Deputies is six years, and Deputies receive 20 krone for each day's attendance, and an allowance for travelling expenses.

The *Reichsrath* meets annually; bills must receive the assent of both houses and the sanction of the Emperor.

President of the Herrenhaus, H.S.H. Prince A. Windisch-Grätz.

Vice-Presidents, H.S.H. Prince M. von Fürstenberg; H.S.H. Prince A. von Schönburg-Hartenstein.

President of the Abgeordnetenhaus, Dr. J. Sylvester.

Vice-Presidents, E. Conci, Dr. L. German, Dr. K. Jukel, E. Pernerstorfer, J. Pogacnik, J. Romanczuk, Dr. T. Zdzarsky.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Courts of first instance are the 669 *Bezirksgerichte* (District Courts) and the 75 *Landes- und Kreisgerichte* (Superior District Courts) with *Geschoorengerichte* (Jury Courts) attached. Supervision of, and appeals from, these courts are conducted in 9 *Oberlandesgerichte* (Provincial Appeal Courts) at Vienna, Graz, Trieste, Innsbruck, Zara, Prague, Brunn, Cracow, and Lemberg. The *Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof* (Supreme Court and Court of Cassation) at Vienna is the Supreme Court of the Empire. Cases of conflict between different authorities are decided by the *Reichsgericht* (Tribunal of the Empire) at Vienna.

President of the Reichsgericht, Dr. J. Unger

President of the Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof, Dr. J. Freiherr von Ruber.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

All the kingdoms and countries represented in the Austrian Reichsrath possess self-government for matters not expressly reserved by the central government of the Empire. In addition, there are communal councils with executive committees, the council of the town of Trieste having the functions of a provincial diet. The diets meet annually; are elected for six years, and consist of a single chamber, with an executive council. The communal councils are elected for three years (except those of Galicia for six years).

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Austria for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows, in thousands of crowns:—

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure
1908	2,388,383	2,373,804
1909	2,683,556	2,788,435
1910	2,649,456	2,601,499
1911	2,818,499	2,818,316
1912	2,916,990	2,916,685

DEBT.

To the General Debt of Austria, contracted before the year 1867, the kingdom of Hungary contributes over £2,500,000 annually (60,619,340 crowns in 1912), for amortisation and interest. This General Debt stood on Dec. 31, 1912, as follows (in crowns):—

General Debt.

Consolidated Debt:—	
Bearing Interest	5,130,229,196
Bearing no Interest ...	20,600,186
Floating Debt:—	
Bearing Interest	730,405
Bearing no Interest ...	233,739
Rentes:—	
Bearing Interest	27,250,365
Total	5,179,043,911

The Special Debt of Austria stood as follows on Dec. 31, 1912 (in crowns):—

General Debt.

Consolidated Debt:—	
Bearing Interest	6,645,914,548
Bearing no Interest ...	64,360,197
Floating Debt:—	
Bearing Interest	350,333,568

Total..... 7,061,608,313

The Cost of the General and Special Debt appeared in the 1912 Budget for 479,814,109 crowns (exclusive of the Hungarian contribution to the cost, etc., of the General Debt).

EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 (in 6 countries 12 or 13) and about 96 per cent. of the attendances is secured. The schools are maintained by local taxation almost exclusively. Secondary education is controlled by the central government, including the private schools. Gymnasias with an 8 year course and Realschulen (7 year course) prepare for the Universities and technical high schools, the attendance being, 1911-12, 154,067 (Gymnasias, 105,002, Realschulen, 49,065). Pupils attaining a prescribed standard qualify for military service as one year volunteers. Special high schools are 6 (1 agricultural, a mining, a veterinary, 1 "Exportakademie"), 42 higher industrial schools for the most part maintained by the State, and numerous technical institutes, commercial, art, music and industrial schools. The eight Universities (and the seven technical high schools) are maintained by the State, as follows (the number of students, winter 1911-12, being shown in brackets)—Cracow (3,404), Czernowitz (1,229), Graz (2,129), Innsbruck (1,327), Lemberg (5,177), Prague, German, (1,965), Prague, Bohemian (4,114) and Vienna (10,097).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Agriculture is the most important industry of the inhabitants, and more than one-half of the people are occupied therein. Of the total area about 94 per cent. is productive, 36 per cent. being arable land and 24 per cent. pastures and meadows, and 32 per cent. woodlands (see below). The arable land produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnip and miscellaneous crops, but wheat and maize have also to be imported from Hungary. The gardens produce a variety of fruit and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The meadows and pastures support horses, cattle, sheep, etc., in increasing quantity, as revealed by the census returns of 1890-1910.

	1890	1900	1910
Horses	1,548,197	1,716,488	1,802,848
Mules and Asses	57,952	66,647	73,407
Cattle	8,643,936	9,511,170	9,160,009
Goats	1,035,822	1,019,664	1,256,778
Sheep	3,186,767	3,621,026	3,428,101
Pigs	3,549,700	4,682,654	6,432,080
Beehives	920,640	996,139	1,229,189

Forestry is conducted on scientific principles and the periodic denudations are met by systematic afforestation. Oak, pine, beech, ash, elm, etc., form a valuable source of wealth.

Mines and Minerals.—In addition to gold and silver, and iron, copper, lead and tin ores in profusion, there are rich deposits of coal and petroleum. While the salt mines of the Carpathians are the richest in the world, the mines

of Wieliczka, in Galicia, and of Salzkammergut, in Upper Austria, are the most famous. The principal values of minerals won in 1909 and 1910 were as follows (in crowns) —

Minerals	Value in Crowns	
	1909	1910
Gold	485,000	580,393
Silver	3,256,000	4,320,021
Pit Coal	141,350,000	139,437,087
Brown Coal	138,700,000	136,116,897
Iron	117,100,000	120,233,559
Salt	46,750,000	45,065,081
Zinc	5,960,000	6,640,618
Lead	4,680,000	5,610,206
Quicksilver	3,170,000	3,423,455
Graphite	1,600,000	1,388,052
Copper	1,450,000	2,018,073

Mineral Springs—Austria is famous for its medicinal waters, notably the alkaline springs of Carlsbad, Marienbad, Franzensbad, Giesshubel, Bilin, and Gastein, where are the most frequented watering-places in the world. Much of the water is exported for sale all over the universe.

Manufactures—About 8,000,000 are dependent on the various industrial establishments, and Austria is abundantly equipped for industrial activity on account of its richness in raw materials, while its rivers offer both power and transport. In addition to the iron and steel industries, textiles and glass (particularly in Bohemia), leather, furniture and woodwork, brewing and distilling, chemicals, printing and stationery, and tobacco trades are of great importance.

Fisheries—The sea fisheries of the Adriatic coast (about 1,000 miles) employ about 20,000 persons, the value of fish landed being about 9,000,000 crowns. The river and lake fisheries are also important industries, especially in Bohemia.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1910 23,000 kilometres (14,300 miles) of railway were open and working, of which 11,000 were owned or worked by the State, and 3,300 owned and worked by companies. 240,000,000 passengers and 170,000,000 tons of merchandise were carried in 1910, the receipts being 960,000,000 crowns and the working expenses 720,000,000 crowns.

Rivers and Canals.—In 1910 the length of navigable rivers and canals exceeded 4,000 miles for vessels and rafts, 900 miles being navigable for steamers, which ply to the number of about 340 on the Danube and Elbe.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 9,655 post offices in Austria (1911), the letters numbering 999,000,000, post cards 595,000,000 and newspapers, &c., 300,000,000. There were 7,039 telegraph offices with 47,076 kilometres of line and 237,847 kilometres of wire; 20,500,000 despatches were received and sent in 1909. Telephones are in full operation and are extensively used.

Shipping.—In 1910 the mercantile marine of Austria consisted of 360 steamers of 368,000 tons, and 15,114 sailing vessels of 47,000 tons. In 1909 162,112 vessels (23,104,650 tons) entered and 162,907 vessels (23,112,182 tons) cleared at Austrian ports, over 90 per cent being under the Austrian flag.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL.—Vienna, on the Danube. Population, 1910, 2,031,498.

Trieste	161,653	Pola	58,081
Prague	223,741	Linz	67,817
Lemberg	206,113	Reichenberg	36,350
Graz	151,781	Przemysl	54,078
Krakau	151,886	Lalbach	41,727
Brunn	125,737	Budweis	44,538
Czernowitz	87,128	Kolomea	42,676
Pilsen	80,343		

The Kingdom of Hungary.

(Magyarország).

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population	
		Census of 1900	Census of 1910
Kingdom of Hungary (Buda-Pest)	108,977	16,838,255	18,264,533
Croatia and Slavonia (Agram)	16,418	2,416,304	2,621,954
Total	125,395	19,254,559	20,886,487

INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE

Year.	Increase		Decrease		Marriages.
	Births	Deaths	Emigrants	Total	
1907	755,653	533,400	209,174	742,574	201,431
1908	771,126	531,366	45,061	5,6427	188,648
1909	792,354	542,757	128,734	671,491	178,885
1910	758,467	506,286	129,602	635,888	179,510
1911	732,767	524,496	64,057	588,553	193,482

RACES AND RELIGIONS.

Hungarian is the official language of the kingdom, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. The races and religions, as enumerated in the census returns of 1900 and 1910, are as follows:—

Races	Census.		Religions	Census.	
	1900	1910		1900	1910
Hungarians	8,742,000	10,050,575	Roman Catholics	9,919,913	10,888,336
Roumanians	2,799,000	2,949,032	Greek Catholics	1,854,143	2,025,425
Germans	2,135,000	2,037,425	Orthodox Greeks	2,815,713	2,980,874
Slovaks	2,020,000	1,967,970	Evangelical —		
Croatians	1,682,000	1,833,162	Lutheran	1,288,942	1,340,195
Servians	1,049,000	1,106,471	Reformed	2,441,142	2,621,501
Ruthenians	429,000	472,587	Jews	851,378	932,406

PROVINCES (COMITATS) AND CAPITALS

COMITAT	CAPITAL	COMITAT	CAPITAL	COMITAT	CAPITAL
Abauj-Torna	Kassa	Hont	Ipolyvás.	Szatmár	Szatmár.
Alsó-Fehér	Nagyvenyed.	Hunyad	Déva	Némethi	Némethi.
Arad	Arad	Jász-Nagykun- Szolnok	Szolnok	Szeben	Nagyszeben.
Árva	Alsókubin	Kis Küküllő	Dicsőszent- márton	Szilágy	Lőcsé.
Bács-Bodrog	Zombor	Kolozs	Kolozsvár.	Szolnok	Doboka
Baranya	Pécs	Komárom	Komárom.	Temes	Temesvár.
Bár	Aranyosmarót	Kisrőd-Szolnok	Kisrőd-Szolnok	Tolna	Szekszárd.
Békés	Gyula	Liptó	Liptószent- miklós	Torda-Oránys	Torda.
Bereg	Beregszász.	Máramaros	Máramaros- sziget.	Torontal	Nagybecs- kere
Beszterce- Naszód	Beszterce	Maros-Torda	Maros- vásárhely	Trencsén	Trencsén.
Bihar	Nagy-Várad.	Moson	Magyaróvár	Turóc	Turócszent- márton
Borsod	Miskolc.	Nagy Küküllő	Szeged	Udvarhely	Székely- udvarhely
Brassó	Brassó	Nógrád	Balassagyai- mat	Ugocsa	Nagyszőlős.
Csanád	Makó	Nyitra	Nyitra	Ung	Ungvár.
Csik	Csikszentad.	Pest Pilis-Solt- Kiskun	Budapest.	Vas	Szolnoki.
Csongrád	Szeged	Pozsony	Pozsony	Veszprém	Veszprém.
Esztergom	Esztergom	Sáros	Eperjes	Zala	Zalaegerszeg.
Féjér	Székesfehérvár	Somogy	Kaposvár	Zemplén	Sátorfalvi- hely
Fogarás	Fogarás	Sopron	Sopron	Zólyom	Beszterce- bánya
Gömör and Kis-Hont	Rimaszombat	Szabolcs	Nyíregyháza.		
Győr	Győr				
Hajdu	Debrecen.				
Háromszék	Sepsiszent- györgy				
Heves	Eger.				

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Hungary is a great lowland, encircled by the Carpathians and the Alps, and occupying the basin of the Danube from the gorge of Pozsony to the "Iron Gates" of Orsova. The eastern portion is known as *Transylvania* (Királyhagomány), or Land beyond the Forests; the German name being *Siebenbürgen*, from the seven castles of the Saxon invaders of the eight century, and lies in the angle formed by the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps. *Croatia* and *Slavonia*, which form an annex of the Hungarian crown, extend eastwards from the Adriatic to the confluence of the Save (their Southern boundary for many miles) with the Danube.

Rivers and Lakes—The Danube (Duna) enters Hungary from a gorge in the Little Carpathians west of Pozsony and flows eastward to a point about 18 miles north of the capital, and from that point southwards (through Buda-Pest) to its confluence with the Drave (Dráva); thence eastwards, until reinforced by the Tisza it is met at Zimony by the Save (Sáva) and flows in a mile-wide stream between Hungary and

Servia to the Iron Gate on the Wallachia (Rumanian) boundary. The Danube is navigable throughout its course in Hungary and is the great highway and the outlet into the Black Sea. Its tributaries, the Save and Drave, are also navigable to the base of the Alps in the west. The Tisza, which divides Hungary almost equally into a western and eastern portion, flows in a winding but navigable course southward. Of the northern tributaries the March (with the Leitha in the south) divides Hungary from Austria. In the triangle formed by the Danube and the Drave are Lake Balaton, over fifty miles long, and Ferto Tava, partially dry and cultivated.

GOVERNMENT.

The constitution is based on the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723 and on the fundamental law of 1867, and is that of a Constitutional Monarchy hereditary in the male line by primogeniture of the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and after the extinction of the male, in the female line of that house. The sovereign (Apostoli Király or Apostolic King) is also Emperor of Austria (see Austro-Hungarian Monarchy).

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive power of the Central Government reposes in a Council of Ministers, responsible to the Legislature:—

Council of Ministers (Nov. 1912).

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, Dr. Ladislav Lukács, Privy Councillor.

Minister of Finance, Dr. Johann Teleszky

Minister of National Defence, Feldmarschal-leutnant Samuel, Baron Hazai, Privy Councillor

Minister a latere, The President (*ad interim*).

Minister of Instruction and Religion, Count John Zichy, Privy Councillor

Minister of Justice, Dr. Francis Székely, Privy Councillor.

Minister of Commerce, Ladislav von Beothy

Minister of Agriculture, Count Adalbert Serényi, Privy Councillor.

Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, Géza Josipovich, Privy Councillor.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Hungarian Parliament (Országgyűlés) consists of a House of Magnates (Főrendiház) and a House of Representatives (Képviselőház). The House of Magnates consisted (in the Session of 1911-12) of 15 Archbishops, 50 Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, the 12 Bannereis, 5 official members, 3 Delegates from Croatia-Slavonia, the Governor of Fiume, 229 hereditary nobles and 60 life members appointed by the sovereign or elected by the House—a total of 375. The House of Representatives consists of 453 members, of whom 413 are elected by an electoral college in Hungary and 40 by the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia. Parliament meets annually, and has a maximum duration of five years. Members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of 4,800 crowns per annum, with a further 1,600 crowns for house rent.

President of the House of Magnates, Baron S. Jósika, Privy Councillor

Vice-Presidents, Dr. A. Vavrik, Privy Councillor; Count Bartholomew Széchenyi

President of the House of Representatives, Count Stephen Tisza, Privy Councillor

Vice-Presidents, A. Jankovich and P. Beothy.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Courts of first instance are the 76 County Courts (Törvényszékek), and 458 District Courts (Járásbíróságok), controlled and supervised by the 12 Királyi Táblák (Royal Tables). There is a Supreme Court (Királyi Kuria) of Hungary at Budapest and one (the Septemviral Table) of Croatia-Slavonia at Zágráb (Agram)

President of Royal Supreme Court, Dr. A. Gunther, Privy Councillor.

President of Supreme Court of Croatia-Slavonia (Septemviral Table), Dr. Alexander Rakodczay, Privy Councillor.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Hungary.—The Counties and Communes possess Councils (composed of elected representatives and largest taxpayers in equal strength) with a duration of six years, and an executive committee.

Croatia and Slavonia are autonomous for home affairs, education and justice. The Provincial Diet meets at the capital, Zágráb (Agram), and consists of 90 members (elected for five

years) who choose the 40 representatives for the Lower House of the Kingdom of Hungary. The Provincial Executive, consisting of the *Ban* (or Lord Lieutenant) and Ministers of the Interior, Education and Religion, and Justice, is responsible to the Provincial Diet, and to the President of the Council of the Kingdom of Hungary. *Ban* of Croatia-Slavonia, Edward Cuvaj, Privy Councillor.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory and free, and is maintained by local taxation. There are numerous *Infant Schools* with nursing staffs for 3 to 6 years, with *Lower Elementary Schools* 6 to 12 years (and Repetition courses 12 to 15); *Higher Elementary Schools*, with 3 year course for boys (2 for girls), and *City High Schools*, with a 6 year course for boys (4 for girls). The average attendance is over 78 per cent. *Secondary Schools* are either State maintained or aided, and prepare with an 8 year course for the universities and Budapest Polytechnic. There are *Universities* at Budapest and Kolozsvár in Hungary, and at Zágráb (Agram) in Croatia-Slavonia.

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure of Hungary for the five years 1907-1911, are stated as follows in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue	
	Ordinary	Extraordinary
1907	1,370,424	25,287
1908	1,409,381	122,047
1909	1,452,129	208,654
1910	1,543,102	531,446
1911*	1,537,170	135,337

Year	Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Investments	Extraordinary
1907	1,209,731	97,666	92,076
1908	1,319,539	200,390	90,316
1909	1,392,557	199,916	129,091
1910	1,418,777	149,445	333,445
1911*	1,492,204	138,728	41,525

DEBT.

The Special Debt† of Hungary is stated as follows for 1909 and 1910 (in crowns).

Description	1909.	1910.
Consolidated Debt	3,834,939,000	4,083,872,000
Terminable Annuities	1,048,312,000	1,038,776,000
Treasury Bonds	35,000,000	35,000,000
Miscellaneous	192,125,000	204,660,000
Arrears	957,517,000	927,098,000
Total	6,067,893,000	6,280,326,000

* Provisional figures

† The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has no Common Debt, but in the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of 60,000,000 crowns is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria, contracted before 1867.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The fertile soil of Hungary and its magnificent forests provide employment for nearly 70 per cent. of the entire population, only 15 per cent. being engaged in the various industries.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The agricultural holdings are stated to number about 3,000,000, of which 1,500,000 were less than 7 acres, and 1,400,000 under 150 acres each. All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality, the returns for 1911 (including Croatia and Slavonia) giving 65,405,971 hectolitres of wheat, 17,493,803 of rye, 55,050,632 of barley, 30,333,304 of oats, and 25,556,535 of maize. The live stock in 1911 included 2,351,481 horses, 7,319,121 cattle, 8,548,204 sheep, 7,580,446 pigs, and 426,981 goats. The beehives numbered 607,986 in Hungary proper alone.

Forestry.—The mountainous regions which envelop Hungary, the western basin of the Danube, and the basins of the Drave and Save, are covered with forests which contain oak, beech, pine, and other valuable trees, which enable Hungary to export timber and forest products (to the value of nearly £3,500,000 in 1911). The total area of the forests in 1911 was 8,885,042 hectares.

Minerals.—Lignite, iron and coal are won, in addition to gold and silver, some 80,000 persons being employed in the mining and smelting industries. Salt is also largely produced.

Manufactures.—Weaving, metal, stone, glass, wood, brewing and tobacco industries employ most of the industrial population, but manufactures are of small importance compared with agriculture.

Fisheries.—Inland Fisheries are of the greatest importance to a Catholic country, owing to the limited coastal area of Croatia. The river Tisza (Theiss) is stated to be "one part fish to two parts water."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of lines open and working in 1911 was 13,032 miles, of which 10,922 were owned and worked, or leased and worked, by the State.

Rivers and Canals.—Over 3,000 miles of rivers and canals are available for transport and 2,000 miles are navigable for steamers. The Ferencz and Ferencz József Canals link the Tisza with the Danube, the Sárviz and Kapos Canals lead from the western plains to the Danube, and the Béza and Berzava Canals from the south-eastern plains to the Tisza.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 6,331 post offices in Hungary in 1911, carrying 420,261,000 letters, 166,068,000 post cards, and 335,980,000 newspapers, &c. The 4,765 telegraph offices sent and received 12,673,000 messages over the 15,928 miles of lines (93,032 miles of wire). The telephone service is in active operation.

Shipping.—The sea-going mercantile marine amounts only to some 120,000 tons. The chief port is Fiume on the Adriatic coast of Croatia.

TOWNS

CAPITAL.—Budapest, on the Danube. Population (1910), 880,371. Twenty towns have over 40,000, 15 exceed 30,000, and 27 exceed 20,000 inhabitants. The 20 which exceed 40,000 are (1910) —

Budapest	880,371	Hódmező-	
Szeged	118,328	Vásárhely	62,445
Szabadka	94,610	Kolozsvár	60,808
Debreczen	92,729	Ujpest	55,197
Zágráb	79,038	Miskolc	51,459
Pozsony	78,223	Pécs	45,822
Temesvár	72,555	Fiume	40,806
Kecskemét	66,834	Győr	44,300
Nagy-Varad	64,169	Kassa	44,211
Arad	63,166	Békéscsaba	42,599
		Brassó	41,056

Belgium.

(Belgique.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1900	Census of 1910.
Antwerp (Antwerp)	1,093	819,159	968,677
Brabant (Brussels)	1,267	1,263,535	1,469,677
Flanders, East (Ghent)	1,158	805,230	1,120,335
Flanders, West (Bruges)	1,228	1,029,971	874,135
Hainaut (Mons)	1,437	1,142,954	1,232,867
Liège (Liège)	1,117	826,175	888,341
Limbourg (Hasselt)	931	240,796	275,691
Luxemburg (Arlon)	1,705	219,210	231,215
Namur (Namur)	1,414	346,512	362,846
Total	11,370	6,693,548	7,423,784

Sexes in 1910: Males, 3,680,790; Females, 3,742,994.

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase.			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1906	194,775	37,382	232,157	127,388	32,858	160,246	58,388
1907	185,138	38,921	224,059	115,347	32,350	147,697	58,660
1908	183,834	36,155	221,989	121,664	32,294	154,258	57,164
1909	176,431	39,488	215,919	117,571	35,190	152,761	57,126
1910	176,413	44,950	221,363	112,826	38,854	151,680	53,776

Languages and Religions.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Languages.	Census 1900	Census 1920	Religions	Census 1900	Census 1920
French only	2,574,805	Not yet published	Roman Catholics	6,712,415	Not yet published.
Flemish „	2,822,005		„ Catholic Clergy . . .	5,431	
German „	28,314		„ „ Monks	6,237	
French and Flemish	801,587		„ „ Nuns	31,668	
French and German	66,447		Evangelicals	27,900	
Flemish and German	7,238		Anglicans	13,200	
French, Flemish and German	42,889		Jews		

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Frontiers.—Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and north-east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south by France (381 miles), on the east by Rhenish Prussia (60 miles) and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (80 miles), with a low, unbroken seaboard (North Sea) of 42 miles. The “polders” near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles.

Relief.—The Meuse (Maas) and its tributary the Sambre divide the country into two distinct regions, that of the north and west being generally a low fertile plain, while the forest-covered table-land of the Ardennes in the south and east has for the most part a poor soil. The highest hill (Baraque Michel) rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the country does not exceed 536 feet.

Rivers.—The principal river is the Meuse (Maas), with its tributary the Sambre, which flow from France to the Netherlands, and are navigable streams throughout their course in Belgium. The Ourthe is also a tributary from the frontier of Luxemburg and is partly navigable. The river of the western plains is the Schelde (Escaut), with small tributaries in the Lys and Rupel. These waterways have an auxiliary network of canals for the purposes of transport.

Harbours.—The principal harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Schelde. Other harbours on the western coast are Ostend, Nieuport, Blankenberg and Zeebrugge.

GOVERNMENT.

Belgium, the country of the ancient Belgæ, and known as Flanders and Brabant in the “Low Countries,” was joined to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815, an arrangement which was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On Oct. 14, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen Hereditary King.

Reigning Sovereign.

His Majesty ALBERT Leopold Clement Marie Meinrad, KING OF THE BELGIANS, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born at Brussels, April 8, 1875, son of Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders (born March 24, 1837, died at Brussels Nov. 17, 1905); succeeded his uncle, King Leopold II., Dec. 23, 1909; married at Munich, Oct. 2, 1900, Elizabeth, Duchess in Bavaria (born July 25, 1876). Their Majesties have issue:—

(1) H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born at Brussels, Nov. 3, 1901.

(2) H.R.H. Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, born at Brussels, Oct. 10, 1903.

(3) H.R.H. Princess Mary José, born at Ostend, Aug. 4, 1906.

THE EXECUTIVE.

There is a Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature and consisting of the following:—

Council of Ministers (July 13, 1911).

President of the Council and Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Baron de Broqueville

Minister of Justice, H. Carton de Wiart

Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. Davignon.

Minister of the Interior, Paul Herrayer

Minister of Science and Arts, Paul Poulet.

Minister of Finance, M. Levie.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, A. van de Vyvere

Minister of Industry and Labour, Armand Hubert.

Minister of War, General Michel.

Minister of the Colonies, J. Renkin.

THE LEGISLATURE

The *Senate*, elected for 8 years, consists of 120 members, of whom 27 are elected by the Provincial Councils and 93 by the people. The *Chamber of Representatives* consists of 186 members (1 for each 40,000 of the inhabitants), elected by the people. The electoral law of 1894 introduced universal male suffrage at the age of 25, with plural voting up to 3 votes by property and educational qualification. Proportional representation was secured by an Act of 1900. The united constituencies numbered 1,721,755 voters in 1911-1912, with a total of 2,763,513 votes. Failure to vote is punishable by law. Financial measures must originate in the lower House. The Legislature meets annually in November. The *Senate* (1911-1919) contains 70 Catholics, 35 Liberals, and 15 Socialists; the *Chamber* (1911-1913), one-half of whom retire in 1913, consists of 101 Catholics, 44 Liberals, 39 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats.

President of the Senate, Comte Goblet d'Alviella

Vice-Presidents, Baron de Favereau, L. Kirst de Roodenbeke.

President of the Chamber, M. Cooreman.

Vice-Presidents, N. Nerinx, M. Harminigüe

THE JUDICATURE.

There are Magistrates' Courts of First Instance in each of the Cantons (222), 26 District Courts, and Criminal Assize Courts, with three Courts of Appeal at Brussels, Ghent, and Liège. There is a Court of Cassation at Brussels.

First President, Court of Cassation, M. Scheyven.

Presidents of Appeal Courts, H. O. F. Jouvencan (Brussels); G. E. Verbeke (Ghent); A. E. Ruys (Liège)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In each of the 9 Provinces, and in each of the 2,629 Communes, there is an elected Council. These Provincial and Communal Councils are elected for 8 years (one half retiring every 4 years), and meet annually. The Councils elect a delegation to form a small Executive Committee for administrative purposes.

DEFENCE.

The Army is recruited by enlistments and by yearly calls at the rate of one son per family in order to fill up the deficiency of the number of these enlistments. The men called up ought to perform their military service personally. Service in the active army is for 8 years with initial training of 15-24 months and subsequent trainings, in one or two periods, of 4, 6, or 8 weeks at most, in second, third, and fourth years, and 8 years in the reserve. The Peace

Establishment was, in 1912, 3,742 officers and 25,260 men, including a *Gendarmerie* of 72 officers and 3,443 men. The sum of £3,600,000 appeared in the Budget for 1912 on military account. There are *Military Governors* of the fortresses of Antwerp, Liège, and Namur. The neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the United Kingdom by the *Treaty of London* (Nov. 15, 1831).

There is no Navy.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and free, schools being maintained by communal taxation with provincial and state grants, in addition, many schools are under ecclesiastical control—Roman Catholic predominating. Secondary education is conducted in 134 State High Schools (34 for girls), and numerous private institutions. Special schools, communal and private, abound, music and fine art schools are a special feature, the Brussels *Conservatoire* (music) being justly famous, there are 35 Royal *Atheneums*. There are State Universities at Ghent and Liège, and free Universities at Brussels and Louvain.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Belgium for the five years 1907-1912 is stated as follows in francs (25.22 = £1 sterling)

Year.	Revenue.	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary
1907	617,808,000	1,466,000
1908	616,986,000	829,000
1909	645,107,000	1,058,000
1910	687,487,132	5,724,823
1911	658,725,000	—
1912	703,882,575	—

Year.	Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Extraordinary
1907	615,237,000	152,536,000
1908	613,081,000	157,430,000
1909	634,456,000	151,747,000
1910	678,954,146	156,502,102
1911	658,165,000	—
1912	703,454,550	—

DEBT

The Debt was raised almost entirely for public works and has been expended mainly on reproductive services. The totals in 1911 and 1912 (Jan. 1) were as follows, in francs:—

Debt	Jan 1, 1911	Jan 1, 1912
2½% Netherlands Debt	219,299,632	219,299,632
3% Belgian Debts	3,481,628,757	3,512,600,357
3% Military Debt	1,815,304	1,794,049
Total Debt	3,703,403,693	3,734,354,038

The cost of the Debt was 219,299,632 francs in 1910; 224,362,025 francs in 1911; and 225,224,225 in 1912.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—Of the 7,277,000 acres, 4,300,000 are under cultivation, 1,200,000 are under forest, 425,000 are fallow or uncultivated, and 1,192,000 are marshes, rivers and canals, roads, etc. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, beet, flax, tobacco and hops, and although great quantities of cereals are produced, wheat, maize and barley are largely imported. About 500,000 persons are employed in agriculture. The *Livestock* in 1909 included 255,229 horses, 1,865,833 cattle, and 1,116,500 pigs. The total value of the *Forest* products exceeds 20,000,000 francs annually.

Minerals.—There are two great coalfields (150 mines working) along the valleys of the Meuse and Sambre, the annual output being about 24,000,000 English tons. Iron is also obtained in large quantities in Luxembourg, and the steel industry (ingots and rails) is of great importance. The principal iron towns are Liege, Seraing, Namur, Charleroi and Mons. There are also 1,780 stone quarries. The mineral springs of Spa are still famous. About 450,000 persons are engaged in the mining and metallic industries.

Manufactures.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. Some 750,000 persons are employed in the various industries, the chief of which is linen weaving, particularly in Ghent, Aalst, Tournay, Courtrai, Rousselaire, and Bruges. The celebrated Brussels carpets are made at Tournay. Cotton manufactures centre at Ghent, lace at Brussels, Mechlin and Bruges, and textiles at Verviers.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

In addition to a large *transit* trade there is a rapidly increasing special exchange of merchandise between Belgium and the other nations of the world. The transit exports and imports were valued at 2,287,200,000 francs in 1910, and at 2,298,900,000 in 1911. The following table shows the growth of the *special* trade of Belgium since 1831.

SPECIAL TRADE OF BELGIUM, 1831-1911.

YEAR	Imports.	Exports.	Population
	francs.	francs.	
1831 ...	89,988,567	96,555,274	4,089,553
1841 ...	210,020,933	154,138,707	4,138,382
1851 ...	218,085,070	200,120,626	4,473,261
1861 ...	554,780,120	453,613,455	4,782,255
1871 ...	1,276,977,418	888,659,079	5,113,680
1881 ...	1,689,872,055	1,302,070,114	5,585,846
1891 ...	1,799,814,822	1,119,033,297	6,136,444
1901 ...	2,220,991,686	1,828,231,784	6,799,999
1906 ...	3,454,017,137	2,793,840,167	7,238,682

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL TRADE, 1910-1911.

	IMPORTED.		EXPORTED.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Livest Animals	55,991,436	54,190,320	45,223,797	42,022,805
Food and Drink	984,030,856	1,109,339,798	375,616,801	453,939,927
Raw Material and Part Manu- factures	2,375,935,909	2,431,378,552	1,650,619,616	1,739,645,597
Manufactures	706,225,345	718,075,767	1,259,833,003	1,300,174,278
Gold and Bullion	199,766,948	195,488,520	76,135,103	44,907,100
Total	4,264,960,692	4,508,472,987	3,407,428,320	3,580,349,677

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	Population
	francs.	francs.	
1907 ...	3,773,622,825	2,848,124,797	7,168,816
1908 ...	3,227,432,638	2,506,443,668	7,239,371
1909 ...	3,704,316,263	2,809,723,273	7,310,621
1910 ...	4,264,960,692	3,407,428,320	7,423,784
1911 ...	4,508,472,987	3,580,349,637	7,490,411

The exchange of trade was principally with the following countries in 1910 and 1911 in millions of francs—

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Argentina ..	278	272	128	84
Australia ..	210	192	22	28
Brazil ..	32	38	59	53
Chile ..	63	81	15	21
China ..	26	25	44	49
Congo ..	79	58	23	27
France ..	747	738	669	695
Germany ..	576	602	881	999
India ..	188	268	32	35
Italy ..	38	41	72	67
Japan ..	29	30	25	21
Netherlands ..	293	298	328	352
Norway ..	35	31	13	16
Rumania ..	205	245	17	24
Russia ..	364	318	67	67
Spain ..	48	54	39	48
Turkey ..	21	21	35	39
U.K.	517	436	419	476
U.S.A.	231	341	117	114

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways and Roads.—In 1911 there were 4,663 kilometres of railway (exclusive of 3,872 kilometres of branch and private lines open, and 742 not yet open or under construction), while there were 9,757 kilometres of public roads. The gross receipts from State railways in 1909 were 281,500,000 francs, the working expenses being 190,550,000 francs, the passengers carried numbered 162,000,000. The private lines amount to less than one-tenth of the total mileage.

Rivers and Canals.—The navigable rivers and canals have a total length of 1,978 kilometres and are very greatly used. The Meuse and Sambre traverse the coalfields, and the Scheldt in the waterway of the western agricultural district.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1910 there were 1,520 post offices carrying 230,000,000 letters, 113,000,000 post cards, and 390,000,000 newspapers, etc. The 1,600 telegraph offices dealt with 18,000,000 despatches over their 7,975 kilometres of line (44,067 kilometres of wire). There is also a Marconi installation. Telephones (255,662 kilometres of line in 1911) are highly efficient and greatly used.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1911 (values in francs), 000 omitted.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Articles.	1910.	1911.	Articles	1910.	1911.
Wool	419,360	382,518	Woolens	366,907	346,744
Wheat	415,572	446,264	Caoutchouc	127,024	95,334
Miscellaneous Minerals ..	123,279	196,524	Wheat	126,507	123,378
Raw Caoutchouc ..	161,815	116,319	Linens ..	121,137	109,437
Raw Hides	139,296	156,422	Railway Carriages	114,451	115,645
Flax	105,281	97,208	Linens Thread	94,491	102,194
Coal	102,654	115,760	Zinc	91,660	111,334
Cotton	97,405	170,521	Hides	91,441	104,608
Maize	92,122	101,444	Coal	79,146	81,678
Timber	88,956	81,921	Wrought Iron and Steel ..	72,985	80,820
Linseed	76,537	94,413	Other Iron and Steel ..	69,951	71,828
Coffee	63,491	72,540	Miscellaneous minerals ..	59,296	64,883
Nitrate of Soda	56,589	76,028	Colours and Dyes ..	59,222	38,430
Barley	55,927	75,459	Linseed	53,358	63,595
Oil Coke	52,608	55,251	Cotton Tissues ..	51,963	52,910
Pig Iron	46,579	44,714	Machinery ..	41,538	46,709
Chemicals	44,346	42,970	Hoists ..	40,442	38,025
Cola Seed	43,922	33,659	Woollen Yarn, etc ..	38,527	36,428
Petroleum	40,262	38,121	Chemicals ..	38,201	37,317
Machinery ..	39,851	39,647	Glass ..	36,396	36,839

Shipping.—Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting only (1911) of 101 vessels (166,420 tons), in addition to 466 fishing boats. In 1911, 9,147 foreign vessels (13,832,429 tons) entered at Belgian ports.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, BRUSSELS (Bruxelles) Population, 31 Dec., 1910, 195,630 (with suburbs 720,347).

TOWNS	TOWNS
Antwerp ..	320,650
Lège ..	175,000
Ghent ..	165,000
Malines ..	60,000
Bruges ..	54,000
Borgerhout ..	50,000
Verviers ..	47,000
Seraing ..	43,250
Ostend ..	43,000
Louvain ..	42,000
Tournai ..	38,000
Courtrai ..	36,000
Alost ..	34,500
St. Nicolas ..	34,000
Namur ..	32,000
Berchem ..	31,000

SUBURBS OF BRUSSELS

Schaerbeek ..	85,000
Ixelles ..	80,000
Molenbeck ..	73,000
St. Gilles ..	66,000
Auderlecht ..	65,000
Laeken ..	35,000
St. Josse ..	33,000
Etterbeek ..	32,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use, the "Système Usuel" being obsolete. The *Monetary Unit* is the franc of 100 centimes; 25.22 francs = £1 sterling.

THE COLONY OF THE CONGO.

(Congo Belge.)

Area and Population.—The territory of the Congo includes the right bank of the Congo river from Manyanga to the sea, and 16 miles of sea-coast north of the estuary; the left bank from Noki (80 miles from the sea); and thenceforth both banks. The total area amounts to 802,000 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at not more than 15,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1910) was 3,399, of whom 324 were British, 40 Americans, 183 Italians, 127 Portuguese, 207 Swedes, 64 Germans, and 1,928

Belgians. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been discovered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population, and threatens to depopulate large districts (especially in the Lower Congo) of a country in other respects capable of supporting with ease a large population. However, the disease seems to have attained its highest point of severity, and in several districts is decreasing.

Government.—By law of Oct. 18, 1908, the Independent State of the Congo (founded in 1882 by the late King Leopold II) was annexed by Belgium, and its administration is now carried out by a Colonial Council of 14 members, over which the Minister for the Colonies presides.

Trade and Finance.—There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but barren mountain-land shuts out the coast from the more productive interior. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. Revenue (1906), £1,178,200; expenditure, £1,371,050; imports (1910), £1,453,840; exports (1910), £1,660,000.

Communications.—The river is navigable (for 15,000 kilometres) for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. There is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, from Boma to the Mayumbe country. The Great Lakes Railway has a line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville, 125 kilometres, and another line from Kinder to Kongolo, 355 kilometres (total length of railways open in 1911, 2,229 kilometres). A line of telegraph is open to Coquilhatville. There is telegraphic communication with Europe (total length of telegraph lines in 1911, 2,200 kilometres).

Towns.—The capital is Boma (pop. 3,500), other towns being Matadi (4,000), Banana, Elisabethville and Leopoldville.

Local Administration.—There is a Governor-General at Boma with six Vice-Governors General, and a General Directorate of five departments. For local administrative purposes the colony is divided into the following twelve districts (capitals in brackets).—

Lower Congo (Boma).
Middle Congo (Leopoldville).
Lake Leopold II. (Inongo).
Equator (Cocquilhatville).
Bangala (Anvers).
Ubangi (Libengo).
Uele (Niagara).
Aruwimi (Basoko).
Stanleyville (Stanleyville).

Katanga (Kamboe).
Kasai (Lusambo).
Kwango (Popokabaka).

Governor General (Boma), Baron Wahis.
Vice do., MM. F. Fuchs, A. Lantonnais van Rode, L. P. Ghislain, E. M. Henri.
Vice-Governors General of Katanga, MM. E. Wangermée, J. P. Malfeyt.

DIRECTOIRE GÉNÉRALE.

Justice (Boma), M. V. Denyn; (*Elisabethville*) M. de Jan.
Finance (Boma), M. J. Roskam; (*Katanga*) M. A. Leboutte.
Commerce and Industry, MM. V. A. P. Ernst, A. C. A. de Bauw.
Agriculture, M. Drouesse
Public Works (Boma), M. van Acker; (*Katanga*) M. G. Itten.

Bhutan.

BHUTAN is a native state in the south-eastern Himalayas, between $26^{\circ} 42' - 28^{\circ}$ N. latitude and $89^{\circ} - 92^{\circ}$ E. longitude, and is bounded on the north and east by Tibet, and on the south and west by British India.

Area and Population.—The total area is estimated at 20,000 English square miles, with a population variously stated at 200,000 to 400,000 persons, mainly Buddhists, and consisting of an idle priestly class and struggling cultivators.

Government.—From the middle ages until 1907 the country was under the dual government of a Dhurmi Raja (a spiritual chief) and a Deb Raja (a temporal sovereign). In 1907 this dual government came to an end and the Tongsa Pelop (the chief councillor and virtual ruler) was chosen hereditary Raja. *Raj of Bhutan*, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E. The Raja of Bhutan has a salute of 15 guns in British India, and receives from the Indian government an allowance fixed in 1910 at £6,667 per annum.

Foreign Relations.—In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of Bhutan were annexed to British India, an allowance being paid annually by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed (as above stated), and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who undertook not to interfere in its internal affairs. There is no British Resident.

Trade and Products.—The chief productions are rice, millet, maize and silk; rough cloth is manufactured, and ponies are extensively bred. The external trade is mainly southwards with British India, and is stated to amount to some £20,000 per annum. The internal revenue (including British subsidy) is about £13,000 per annum.

Towns.—The chief towns are PUNAKHA and TASSIUDON (the winter and summer capitals) situated on a tributary of the Bramaputra river; other centres are Paro, Chirang and Tongsa, and Tashgong, where there is a large monastery of Buddhist priests.

Bolivia.

(Republica Boliviana.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Estimated Population 1911.
Chuquisaca (Sucre)	26,410	250,000
Cochabamba (Cochabamba)	23,321	420,000
El Beni (Trinidad)	102,080	40,000
La Paz (La Paz)	53,762	550,000
Oruro (Oruro)	18,973	120,000
Potosi (Potosi)	48,903	380,000
Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz)	141,660	260,000
Tarija (Tarija)	33,227	130,000
Territories (Kuberala)	119,362	50,000
Total	567,498	2,200,000

Of the total population about one-half are Indians and 500,000 of mixed Spanish-Indian, Spanish-Negro or Negro-Indian descent. The recognised religion is Roman Catholic, but other religions are tolerated. From April 11, 1912, the only legal marriage is by civil contract before a notary, or (in the provinces) before the *Corregidor*. The official language and the language of the towns is Spanish; Quichua is the language of the Indian agriculturists. Immigration is beginning to receive encouragement.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—Bolivia slopes eastwards from the Andes, which form the western boundary with Peru, and occupy the greater portion of the south and west of the republic. The Bolivian portion of the Andes plateau has an elevation of some 11,000 feet, rising to nearly 22,000 feet in the peaks of Illimani and Sorata. The plateau is covered with grass land known as *punas*; the lower slopes form the agricultural *valle*; the lowest are the forest region or *yungas*. In the north and east are plains, that of the south-east being a portion of the *Gran Chaco* of Argentina.

Rivers and Lakes.—The waters rising in the eastern slopes of the Andes are divided into a northern and southern system by a lofty plateau in Chuquisaca. Those of the north form the rivers Grande-Manoré and Beni, which join the Guapore (from the eastern frontier) to form the Madeira, a tributary of the Amazon in Brazil. Those of the south form the upper waters of the Pilcomayo, which is a main tributary of the Paraguayan river. The western boundary crosses Lake Titicaca (nearly 13,000 feet above sea level), which is joined by the river Desaguadero to a chain of salt lakes in the Pampa Aullagas further south.

BOUNDARIES

Bolivia extends between 82°–23° S. lat. and 57° 30'–73° W. longitude in the west centre of South America. It has no seaboard and is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the west by Peru and Chile, and on the south by Argentina and Paraguay. The boundaries have been settled by treaties with its territorial neighbours.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is that of a democratic Republic under a modification (dated Oct. 28, 1886) of the fundamental law of Aug. 6, 1825, at which date Bolivia declared its independence of Spain. The Republic was previously comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar.

The *Executive* is entrusted to a President (elected for 4 years by direct popular vote and ineligible for re-election), aided by two Vice-Presidents, and a Cabinet of 6 members.

The Executive.

President of the Republic, 1909–1913, Dr. Eliodoro Villazon, assumed office Aug. 6, 1909.

First Vice-President, Dr. Mac. Pinilla.

Second Vice-President, Dr. J. M. Saracho.

The Cabinet (September, 1912).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan M. Saracho.

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Claudio Pinilla.

Minister of Finance, Dr. Alfredo Ascarunz.

Minister of Justice and Industry, Dr. Horacio Rios.

Minister of Education and Agriculture, Dr. Carlos Calvo.

Minister of War and Colonization, Dr. Juan Maria Zalles.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The *Senate* of 16 members, 8 from each province, is elected by direct vote for 6 years, one-third retiring every 2 years. The *Chamber of Deputies*, of 75 members, is elected by direct vote for 4 years, one-half retiring every 2 years. Congress meets annually on August 6th, for 60 to 90 days.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court at the capital, with 7 judges appointed by Congress for 10 years, and 8 district courts at the provincial capitals. There are courts of first instance at every canton and vice-canton.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 8 *Departments* is administered by a Prefect, under whom are sub-prefects, *corregidores* and *alcaldes*. The larger municipalities are governed by councils, the smaller by boards or appointed agents. The *Territories* are administered by a national delegation of two.

DEFENCE

By a law of Jan. 1907 service in the Army (militia) is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 50. Service in the Active Militia is for 5 years (12 months preliminary training), with 5 years in the Reserve, 5 years in the Extraordinary Reserve, and 10 years in the Territorial Guard. The *Peace Establishment* is (Sept. 1, 1911) about 350 officers and 4,000 others, inclusive of detachments on frontier and in provincial towns and the cavalry patrols of the Gran Chaco. The *War Establishment* is stated to be about 90,000.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but is confined to the municipalities, who are the controlling authorities; less than 50,000 pupils are enrolled. *Secondary* education reaches only about 1,500 pupils, for higher education there are university colleges, special schools and technical institutes.

FINANCE.

(1 *boliviano* = 12. 7½ d. or 12.50 *bolivianos* = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue. (<i>bolivianos</i>).	Expenditure. (<i>bolivianos</i>).
1907	13,850,000	14,595,000
1908	15,937,500	16,620,000
1909	13,300,000	17,430,000
1910	13,542,000	13,885,000
1911	13,150,000	17,800,000

DEBT.

The Public Debt on June 30, 1912, stood as follows.—

	Sterling.	Bolivianos.
Sterling Loan of 1908, 6%	£462,704	...
Sterling Loan of 1910, 5½%	£1,475,100	...
Internal Debt	...	3,154,640
Floating Debt	...	7,043,400

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—About 500,000 (one-fourth of the population) live by agriculture and pastoral pursuits, the total area under cultivation being about 5,000,000 acres mainly on the middle slopes of the Andes (*valle*) in the west, and exclusive of the *puñas*, or grass-clad plateaus, of the higher region. The soil of the *valle* is extremely fertile, and produces rice, barley, oats, maize, wheat, coca, cacao, and potatoes. The *puñas* provide excellent grazing for large herds of llama, vicuña, and alpaca, and cinchona bark is produced from the trees in that region. The forest-clad plains and the lowest slopes of the Andes produce rubber, cotton, indigo, tropical fruits, and medicinal herbs.

Rubber is now the most important agricultural industry, the exports in 1910 amounting to 3,005 tons, valued at £2,200,000.

Minerals.—The mineral productions are very valuable, tin being the principal product of the mines, the exports in 1910 being valued at £2,000,000; and the silver mines of Potosí are regarded as inexhaustible; gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, and copper, lead, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The following figures represent the value in bolivianos of the external trade for the five years, 1907-1911.—

Year.	Exports.	Imports
1907	50,331,512	37,897,523
1908	47,172,812	40,751,262
1909	46,876,637	37,102,436
1910	73,821,121	46,213,517
1911	82,631,711	58,371,409

The imports from the principal countries are stated as follows for 1909 and 1910 in bolivianos.—

Country.	Imports from.	
	1909.	1910.
Argentina.....	1,691,000	—
Belgium	1,508,000	3,537,500
Chile	3,310,000	—
France	1,480,000	1,082,300
Germany	5,321,000	8,347,500
Italy	994,000	—
Peru	2,534,000	5,500,000
United Kingdom ...	7,894,000	16,312,500
United States.....	10,874,000	—

The value of the principal exports in 1910 are stated as follows in bolivianos:—

Articles.	Value.	
	1910	1911.
Tin	38,000,000	...
Caoutchouc	28,000,000	...
Silver	5,000,000	...
Bismuth	2,000,000	...
Copper	1,750,000	...

The principal imports are iron, machinery, and hardware, cottons, silk, woollens and clothing, cattle and provisions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were about 650 miles of trunk lines of railway in operation in 1912. There is direct railway communication with La Paz from Antofagasta (Chile), and branch lines are under construction from Oruru to Cochabamba; from La Paz to Arica and to Puerto Pando; and from Guayaquil to Puno, in Peru. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guayaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railway at Puno. A line is under construction from San Antonio (Brazil) to Villa Bella in Bolivia, 65 miles are in operation and 150 left to complete, when it will connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Buenos Aires to Bolivia is complete to La Quiaca.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1911 there were 214 post offices dealing with over 7,000,000 postal packets. In the same year 900,000 messages were despatched and received by the 174 telegraph offices over the 3,000 miles of line.

Shipping.—Bolivia has no coasts, and the shipping on the Lake Titicaca and the rivers is partly owned by the government and partly private.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, SUCRE, in Chuquisaca, situated about 10,000 feet above sea level, named after a victorious general in the War of Independence of 1824. Population, 24,000. The great trading centre and seat of government is LA PAZ, population 80,000. Other towns are Cochabamba (28,000), Potosí (25,000), Oruru (22,000), Santa Cruz (21,000), and Tarija (9,000).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is prescribed by law, but some of the old Spanish standards are still employed in practice (see Peru).

The *Unit of Currency* is the *boliviano* of 100 centavos, worth 19'2d. or 12½ bolivianos = £1 sterling.

Brazil.

(Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population (1910).
Federal District	470	900,000
Acré (Nova York ?)	73,720	70,000
Alagoas (Maceio)	10,230	800,000
Amazonas (Manaus)	714,000	380,000
Bahia (Bahia)	216,000	2,300,000
Ceará (Pernambuco)	61,750	800,000
Espírito Santo (Vitoria)	17,000	300,000
Goyaz (Goyaz)	266,000	290,000
Maranhão (São Luiz)	131,000	550,000
Matto Grosso (Cuiabá)	580,000	140,000
Minas Geraes (Belo Horizonte)	231,000	4,000,000
Pará (Pará)	482,500	600,000
Parahyba (Parahyba)	21,600	500,000
Paraná (Curitiba)	67,500	420,000
Pernambuco (Pernambuco)	38,600	1,500,000
Piauí (Terezina)	52,600	400,000
Rio de Janeiro (Niterói)	16,800	1,000,000
Rio Grande do Norte (Natal)	20,000	280,000
Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre)	109,000	1,500,000
Santa Catharina (Florianópolis)	43,000	50,000
São Paulo (São Paulo)	96,500	4,000,000
Sergipe (Aracaju)	9,600	500,000
Total	3,298,870	21,580,000

Increase of the People.

There are no statistics of Births, Deaths or Marriages. The Census of 1890 showed 14,333,915 persons that of 1900 showed 17,318,915, and an estimate for 1910 gives 21,580,000. Of the total number about 1,000,000 are "wild" Indians.

Ethnography.

There are 5 distinct elements in the population: (a) the Portuguese settlers, (b) the aboriginal Indians, (c) imported African negro slaves, (d) mixed descendants of these three races, and (e) European immigrants of all nationalities, principally Italians, Portuguese and Spanish. The descendants of the Portuguese settlers are the true Brazilians, the aboriginal Indians are now mainly tribes in the forests and plains of the interior. The slaves were freed between 1871-1888, their importation having ceased in 1855. The modern trend of Teutonic immigration is towards the southern states, particularly Rio Grande do Sul. The official language of Brazil is Portuguese.

Immigration.

The total number of immigrants, 1880-1910, is stated to be 2,832,186, of whom 1,254,871 were

Italians, 733,647 Portuguese, 340,070 Spaniards, 105,321 Germans, 68,853 Austro-Hungarians, 68,492 Russians, 21,512 French, 19,026 Turks and Arabs, 12,955 British and Irish, and 206,422 were unclassified. The figures for certain periods are given below:—

Years	Immigrants	Years	Immigrants
1885-1889	307,688	1907	67,787
1890-1894	603,033	1908	94,695
1895-1899	540,126	1909	85,416
1900-1904	178,296	1910	88,564
1905-1909	347,806	1911	123,686

Religion.

Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, the Protestants, etc., numbering less than 200,000. By the Constitution of Feb. 24, 1891, Church and State were separated, civil marriages only were made valid, and education was secularised.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. $4^{\circ} 22' N.$ and $33^{\circ} 45' S.$ and long. $34^{\circ} 40' E.$ and $73^{\circ} 15' W.$, being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles.

Relief.—The northern States of Amazonas and Pará and the central State of Matto Grosso (which together constitute more than one-half of Brazil) are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are the *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,000 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranapanema*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueia*, *Branca*, and *Itapirica* which, envelop Piauí.

Rivers.—Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japura*; its southern tributaries are the *Jurua*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaia* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Paranahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the south of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides the Brazilian State from the Paraguay. The Paraguay and Paraná, from their confluence, become the principal river of Argentine and flow into the Atlantic at the estuary of La Plata.

GOVERNMENT.

Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the exiled King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*.

The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write, and are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who do not attend Congress.

The Executive.

President (1910-1914). Marshal Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca, born, May 12, 1855, elected, March 2, 1910; assumed office, Nov. 15, 1910, for four years.

Vice-President. Dr. Wenceslau Braz

Council of Ministers (1912).

Foreign Affairs. Dr. Lauro Müller.

Interior. Dr. Rivadavia Correa.

Communications & Public Works. Dr. José Gonçalves Barbosa.

Agriculture. Dr. Pedro Toledo.

Finance. Dr. Francisco de Salles.

War. General Vespasiano Gonçalves de Albuquerque e Silva.

Navy. Rear Admiral Belfort Vieira

The Legislature.

The National Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, which meet annually, on May 3, for four months. The Senate is composed of 63 members elected for 6 and 3 years in accordance with their place in the ballot, those for lesser periods being renewed in due course.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for 3 years. The electors for both houses are all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write. Members of Congress are paid.

President of the Senate (ex officio). The Vice-President of the Republic.

Vice-President. Dr. Pinheiro Machado.

President of the Chamber of Deputies. Dr. Sabino Barroso.

JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Federal Tribunal and a Federal Court of Appeal at the capital, and judges sit in each State for Federal causes. Except in the federal district justice is administered by State Courts for State causes, from the lowest to the highest courts.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The bloodless revolution of 1889 transformed the provinces of the Empire into States of a Federal Union. The States have their own laws and considerable fiscal autonomy, being administered at their own expense, and controlling the outward (but not inward) customs. National defence, police, finance, currency, and national

or inter-State justice are reserved to the central government. Each State has an elected President or Governor and a bicameral legislature, raises its necessary revenue, floats loans, and controls its indebtedness. The *External Debts* of the various States of the Union amounted in the aggregate to £44,000,000 at the end of 1910; their *Internal Debts* to over £13,000,000; and their *Floating Debts* to over £8,500,000. The territory of Acre (Aquiry) was purchased for £2,000,000 from Bolivia by treaty of Nov. 17, 1903, thus terminating a dispute with that republic through the incursion in north western Bolivia of large numbers of Brazilian settlers. Acre has petitioned to be received into the States of the Union.

DEFENCE.

Army.

By a law of Jan. 2, 1908, military service is obligatory on all male Brazilians from 21 to 44 years, recruiting being secured by conscriptive ballot for the full period and voluntary enlistment for one year. Service in the *Active Army* is for 9 years—2 years with the colours and 7 with the reserve (one month's annual training), with 7 years in the *Territorial Army* (training 3-4 weeks), and the remaining years in the *National Guard*. The *Peace Effective* is 2,200 officers and 28,000 others. The cost of the Army in 1911 was £4,100,000.

Navy.

The Navy is manned by about 750 officers and 9,000 seamen, &c., and appeared in the budget of 1911 for an expenditure of £4,800,000.

Name.	Length	Tons	Main Arm
<i>Battleships</i> --			
Rio de Janeiro	1910	27,500	14 X 12 in
Minas Geraes	1907	22,000	12 X 12 in
São Paulo	1907	20,000	
Florianópolis	1899	3,200	8 X 9 in
Deodoro	1898	3,200	
<i>Protected Cruisers</i> --			
Rio Grande do Sul	1907	3,500	10 X 4 7 in
Bahia	1907	3,500	"
Ceará	1907	3,500	"
Barroso	1895	3,450	6 X 6 in
Tamandará	1890	4,500	10 X 6 in.

There are also 2 monitors, 2 scouts, 11 destroyers, and 3 submarines.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is secular and free, but is not as yet compulsory. It is maintained and controlled by the governments of the various States. Public instruction is progressing and reading and writing are the qualifications for the franchise for males at 21. About 600,000 children attended the primary schools in 1911. *Secondary* education is under Federal control, and there is a national gymnasium at Rio de Janeiro. The pupils in all secondary schools numbered 30,000 in 1911. There is no University, but degrees are conferred in various faculties by authorities in the capital and State centres.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Federal revenue and expenditure for the five years 1906-1911 are stated as follows in milreis (Gold milreis = 1:8 paper, and paper

milreis = 1/5 gold. Gold milreis = 2s. 3d. or 8 9 = £1 sterling; paper milreis = 2s. 4d. or 15 = £1 sterling).

REVENUE.

Year.	Gold milreis.	Paper milreis	Total stated in Paper milreis.
1907	105,229,417	202,030,650	397,443,600
1908	91,493,714	271,217,400	435,706,085
1909	97,909,635	286,520,900	468,757,843
1910	84,940,526	299,558,400	450,481,346
1911	85,048,526	299,008,400	452,995,868

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Gold milreis	Paper milreis	Total stated in Paper milreis.
1907	69,246,357	344,570,351	469,213,793
1908	65,625,605	329,470,857	447,597,747
1909	75,320,271	330,520,780	466,083,207
1910	53,628,369	349,455,466	445,866,330
1911	69,100,356	394,186,258	518,566,898

FEDERAL DEBT.

The Federal Debt on Dec. 31, 1911, was as follows (milreis converted at 16d.):—

Description.	Dec. 31, 1911
External Debt (£83,439,677)	£83,439,677
" " (France 300,000,000) =	£11,102,229
Internal Debt (Milreis 602,439,600) =	£40,166,640
Floating Debt (Milreis 275,189,431) =	£18,345,962
Paper Money (Milreis 612,519,668) =	£40,834,641

Total in £ sterling = £193,885,219

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock—Agriculture is encouraged by all the State governments, and is the principal industry, the produce being varied and abundant. In the extreme south towards the interior European fruits and grain are reared, while other parts are found extremely favourable for the raising of coffee, sugar, cotton, cocoa, India-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products, many of which are indigenous. Maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated. Three-fourths of the world's supply of coffee comes from Brazil, being grown chiefly in Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, and Espírito Santo, and in a smaller degree in the north. Cotton is largely cultivated for export, and is being used for home manufactures. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaus. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. The *Live Stock* included 18,000,000 cattle in 1910, cattle and stock raising being an important industry.

Forestry.—The Brazilian forests are immense, and abound in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or shipbuilding; among them are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, cinchona, &c.

Minerals.—The mineral products are very considerable, and comprise gold, silver, iron, quicksilver, copper, and coal. In the Province of

Minas Geraes there are vast iron ore deposits, which are expected to be worked in the near future; there are believed to be hundreds of millions of tons of ore, much of it containing 69 per cent. of iron. Among non-metallic minerals are the world-famous Brazilian diamonds, and emeralds, rubies, topazes, beryls, garnets, etc. The black diamonds (carbonates) are very highly prized.

Manufactures.—In 1908 there were 1,541 industrial establishments employing 46,000 hands, and representing an invested capital of over £14,000,000. The establishments are protected by enormous import duties on manufactured articles. Cottons, woollens, and silks are produced, but the output is considerably below the demand. Flour mills, for imported Argentine wheat, and brewing are important industries.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The value of merchandise imported and exported for the five years 1907-1911 is stated as follows, in paper milreis —

Year	Imports.	Exports
1907	640,350,000	855,000,000
1908	560,600,000	697,750,000
1909	586,750,000	1,007,350,000
1910	713,863,000	939,413,000
1911	793,368,000	1,003,625,000

The exchange of trade was with the following nations, as under in 1909 (in paper milreis).—

Nation.	Imports from	Exports to
United States	75,000,000	415,000,000
United Kingdom ..	161,000,000	167,000,000
Germany	94,000,000	161,000,000
France	62,500,000	90,000,000
Argentina	60,000,000	35,000,000
Netherlands	6,000,000	50,000,000
Belgium	24,500,000	22,000,000
Uruguay	21,000,000	17,000,000
Austria-Hungary ..	8,000,000	35,000,000
Portugal	33,000,000	3,000,000
Italy	17,500,000	9,000,000
Spain	5,000,000	4,000,000

The principal articles exported in 1909 and 1910 were valued, in paper milreis, at.—

Articles Exported.	1909.	1910
Coffee	536,500,000	386,500,000
Caoutchouc	305,250,000	377,000,000
Hides	45,000,000	37,000,000
Yerba-maté	27,000,000	30,000,000
Cocoa	26,000,000	24,500,000
Tobacco	21,500,000	20,000,000
Sugar	11,000,000	13,500,000
Cotton	10,000,000	10,750,000

The imports consist of every description of manufactured article, in spite of a high protective tariff. There is a heavy duty on coffee exports in excess of 9 million bags, but the annual despatches far exceed that number, being nearly 17,000,000 bags in 1909.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Each State has its railway system, but the central government is developing intercommunication and opening up new routes. On

Dec. 31, 1910, there were 13,611 English miles open and working, with 1,683 miles under construction, the Federal Government owning 6,300 miles of the whole.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The 3,250 (Federal) post offices in 1910 dealt with 200,000,000 letters and post cards and 450,000,000 newspapers, samples and printed papers. There were 2,125 telegraph offices (and 12 wireless installations) with 35,873 miles of line and 74,327 miles of wire, carrying 1,500,000 despatches in 1910.

Shipping.—The sea-going mercantile marine of Brazil in 1911 included 313 steamers (233,358 tons) and 70 sailing vessels (18,395 tons), a total of 383 vessels (over 100 tons each) of 251,753 tons. Coasting and river traffic is confined to Brazilian vessels. In 1909, 5,016 foreign vessels entered at Brazilian ports, their total tonnage being 12,247,013 tons. The principal harbours are Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará, Maranhão, Rio Grande and Santos.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, the second largest city in South America, possesses one of the finest harbours in the world. Population, 1912, estimated at 1,000,000. Other towns are.—

São Paulo	380,000	Santos	40,000
Bahia	250,000	Maceio	40,000
Pará (Belém)	200,000	Cuyabá	36,000
Pernambuco	160,000	Niteroy	35,000
Porto Alegre	90,000	Morianapolis ..	35,000
Manaus	70,000	Parahyba	30,000
Ceará	50,000	São Luiz	30,000
Therézina	50,000	Aracaju	23,000
Curitiba	50,000	Natal	17,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The metric system of *Weights and Measures* is legal in all States. The special weights and measures are as follows.—

1 Pollegada (12 Linha) ..	=	1.093 inches.
1 Pé (12 Pollegada)	=	13.123 inches
1 Covado	=	26.247 inches.
1 Vara	=	1.815 yards.
1 Braça	=	2.430 yards.
1 Estádio	=	265.235 yards.
1 Milha	=	1.206 miles.
1 Legoa	=	3.589 miles.
1 square Vara	=	1.476 sq. yards.
1 square Braça	=	5.906 sq. yards.
1 Geira	=	1.476 acres.
1 Oitavo	=	760 gallon.
1 Alqueira (Bahia) ..	=	625 bushel.
1 Alqueira (Rio)	=	1,004 bushels.
1 Fanga	=	1.523 bushels.
1 Quartilho	=	624 pint.
1 Canada (Rio)	=	2.44 quarts
1 Almuda	=	3.684 gallons.
1 Oitavo	=	55.335 tr. grains.
1 Onça	=	442.467 tr. grains.
1 Arratel	=	1.0128 lb. av.
1 Arroba	=	32.279 lb. av.
1 Quintal (100 Arratel) ..	=	101.286 lb. av.

The *Currency* is nominally metallic, but almost entirely paper, in denominations of reis. 1,000 reis (milreis) gold being of the value of *ss. 3d.* English, and 1,000 reis paper 12. *sd.* upwards; the relation of gold and silver milreis is therefore 27 to 15, i.e. gold = 1.8 paper and paper = .5 gold.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Divisions.	Area (English Sq Miles).	Population.	
		1901.	1911.
Europe :—			
United Kingdom (London)	121,090	41,980,000	45,500,000
Isle of Man (Douglas).....	230	5,750	50,500
Channel Islands	70	95,850	97,000
Malta and Gozo (Valletta)	120	190,000	211,500
Gibraltar (Gibraltar)	2	20,400	20,000
<i>Total, Europe</i>	121,512	42,341,900	45,878,500
Asia :—			
Indian Empire (Delhi)	1,900,000	294,400,000	315,000,000
Ceylon (Colombo)	25,500	3,600,000	4,100,000
Straits Settlements (Singapore)	1,000	575,000	700,000
Federated Malay States (Kuala Lumpur) ..	28,000	770,000	1,000,000
Feudatory Malay States	13,000	—	620,000
Hong Kong (Victoria)	300	300,000	440,000
Weihaiwei	300	150,000	160,000
North Borneo (Sandakan)	31,100	175,000	204,000
Brunei (Brunei)	4,000	30,000	30,000
Sarawak (Kuching)	50,000	600,000	650,000
Cyprus (Nicosia)	3,600	237,000	274,000
<i>Total, Asia</i>	2,187,550	300,937,000	323,158,000
Africa :—			
Union of South Africa (Pretoria and Cape Town).....	470,000	4,780,000	5,100,000
Basutoland (Maseru)	10,300	350,000	350,000
Bechuanaland (Mafeking)	275,000	120,000	126,000
Swaziland (Mbabane)	6,540	80,000	90,000
Rhodesia (Salisbury)	450,000	650,000	1,750,000
Gambia (Bathurst)	4,000	144,000	146,000
Gold Coast (Accra)	120,000	1,500,000	1,400,000
Sierra Leone (Freetown)	34,000	1,000,000	1,100,000
Northern Nigeria (Zungeru)	256,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	77,300	6,000,000	7,000,000
Somaliland (Berbera)	68,000	300,000	300,000
East Africa Protectorate (Nairobi)	180,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Uganda (Kampala)	225,000	4,000,000	2,500,000
Zanzibar (Zanzibar)	1,000	250,000	200,000
Nyasaland (Blantyre)	40,000	750,000	1,000,000
<i>Egypt</i> (see pp. 223-230)	400,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
<i>Sudan Provinces</i> (see pp. 231-234)	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Mauritius (Port Louis)	830	375,000	370,000
Seychelles (Victoria)	150	20,000	23,000
Ascension (Georgetown)	78	400	150
St. Helena (Jamestown)	47	3,500	3,500
<i>Total, Africa, etc.</i>	3,618,245	41,899,400	49,458,150

Continental Divisions.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population	
		1901.	1911.
America :—			
Canada (Ottawa)	3,730,000	5,530,000	7,200,000
Newfoundland and Labrador (St. Johns) ..	163,000	220,000	240,000
Bermuda (Hamilton)	20	17,500	18,000
British Honduras (Belize)	8,600	37,500	50,000
West Indies	12,300	1,350,000	1,730,000
British Guiana (Georgetown)	90,300	300,000	310,000
Falkland Islands (Port Stanley)	6,500	2,000	4,000
South Georgia, etc.	1,000	—	—
<i>Total. America</i>	4,011,720	7,457,000	9,552,000
Australasia :—			
Australia (Yass Canberra)	3,000,000	3,775,400	4,500,000
New Zealand (Wellington) ..	104,750	880,000	1,050,000
Fiji (Suva)	7,435	120,000	130,000
Papua (Port Moresby) ..	90,000	300,000	360,000
Pacific Islands	12,500	200,000	200,000
<i>Total. Oceania</i>	3,214,685	5,275,400	6,240,000
Navy, Army, and Seamen abroad	—	370,000	400,000
*GRAND TOTAL	*13,123,712	399,203,000	*434,686,650

NOTE ON ABOVE TOTALS.

* The estimated area and population of the British Empire according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, published by the world famous Geographical Institute of Justus Perthes, Gotha (149th annual volume, 1912), is as follows :—

	Milles carrés anglais.	Population.
Royaume-Uni.	121,407	45,365,599
Empire des Indes	1,876,600	316,084,000
Colonies et protectorats	9,631,600	60,386,000
Empire britannique	11,629,600	421,836,000

If to these totals be added the area and population of Egypt and the Sudan Provinces (1,382,000 sq. miles, pop. 14,000,000), the total of the *Almanach de Gotha* would read :—

Area, 13,011,600. Population, 435,836,000.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The British Empire occupies about one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one-half of the Empire enjoying summer, while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.

By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones, and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Empire in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly Anglo-Saxon but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. This white population includes a considerable sprinkling of Jewish blood. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 Red Indians in Canada.

RELIGIONS.

Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 70,000,000 Christians (63,000,000 Protestants, 7,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the Imperial Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (post).

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(1) *The United Kingdom*.—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive Ministry appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judiciary.

(2) *The Indian Empire*.—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council (the Council, in this case, being the Council of the Governor-General) acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

(3) *Imperial Dominions*.—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion unless that dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an imperial law affecting the dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to what has been already stated, the parliament of a self-governing dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a Sovereign assembly.

The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed :—

(a) *Those having responsible government.*—The principal government departments are administered by political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

(b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the governor representing the Crown.*—In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta.

(c) *Where there is government by a governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a governor representing the Crown.*—Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad.

(d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the governor alone.*—In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) *Protectorates.*—The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include British East Africa, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Swaziland, and Nigeria.

(f) *Spheres of Influence.*—A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation.

SELF-SUPPORT. With but few exceptions the Imperial Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Imperial Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, etc. This practice has grown up in effect as a corollary of the principle, "No taxation without representation," which was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous experiment the principle has become an accepted maxim of British administration.

SELF-DEFENCE. For many years the Imperial Dominions have contributed to the defence of the Empire, and a movement has recently been made by the various self-governing Dominions to provide land and sea forces to defend their territories against aggression. Canada has reorganized her old standing militia, and has a naval defence scheme in contemplation. Australia and New Zealand are parties to a naval scheme which will soon be replaced by an Australasian fleet; while their land forces have recently been reorganized. South Africa is developing a scheme of military service for home defence, and makes considerable contributions to the naval expenses of the Empire. These schemes are largely the outcome of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference, held periodically at London, and consisting of representatives of the Ministry of the Imperial and Dominion Governments. Other Dominions provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. The Imperial Conference has gradually become recognized as the Cabinet of the Empire. Its origin may be traced to the presence in London (in 1897) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897 and subsequent years, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The constitution of the Conference is as follows :—

President, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Chairman, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Members, The Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa and Newfoundland.

Secretary, Sir H. W. Jos. K.C.M.G., C.B.

Assistant do., W. A. Robinson, A. B. Keith.

THE KING-EMPEROR

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867 (**QUEEN MARY**), only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. **EDWARD** Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, **PRINCE OF WALES** and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., born June 23, 1894.
2. H.R.H. **PRINCE ALBERT** Frederick Arthur George, born Dec. 14, 1895.
3. H.R.H. **PRINCESS VICTORIA** Alexandra Alice Mary, born April 25, 1897.
4. H.R.H. **PRINCE HENRY** William Frederick Albert, born March 31, 1900.
5. H.R.H. **PRINCE GEORGE** Edward Alexander Edmund, born Dec. 20, 1902.
6. H.R.H. **PRINCE JOHN** Charles Francis, born July 12, 1905.

SISTERS OF THE KING-EMPEROR.

1. H.R.H. **Princess Louise**, *Princess Royal*, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife, and has issue two daughters, (i) H.H. **Princess Alexandra** (*Duchess of Fife*), born May 17, 1891, and (ii) H.H. **Princess Maud**, born April 3, 1893.
2. H.R.H. **Princess Victoria**, born July 6, 1868.
3. H.M. *Queen of Norway* (H.R.H. **Princess Maud**), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to H.M. King Haakon VII. of Norway, q.v.

UNCLES AND AUNTS OF THE KING-EMPEROR.

1. H.I.M. the late *Empress Frederic of Germany* (H.R.H. **Princess Victoria**, *Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, to the late **Frederic III.**, German Emperor, died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue (see German Empire).
2. H.R.H. the late *Grand Duchess of Hesse* (H.R.H. **Princess Alice**), born April 25, 1843, married 1862, to the late reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, died Dec. 14, 1878, leaving issue (see Hesse).
3. H.R.H. the late *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha* (H.R.H. **Prince Alfred**, Duke of Edinburgh), born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, to

II I and R.H. the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, died July 30, 1900, leaving issue

4. II R.H. **Princess Helena**, *Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein*, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to H.R.H. **Prince Christian** of Schleswig-Holstein, and has surviving issue, one son and two daughters
5. H.R.H. **Princess Louise**, *Duchess of Argyll*, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, to the 9th Duke of Argyll.
6. H.R.H. the *Duke of Connaught*, Field-Marshal, *Governor General of Canada*, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, to H.R.H. **Princess Louise** Margaret of Prussia, and has issue, (i) H.R.H. *Crown Princess of Sweden* (q.v.), (ii) H.R.H. **Prince Arthur** of Connaught, born Jan. 13, 1883, (iii) H.R.H. **Princess Patricia** of Connaught, born March 17, 1886.
7. H.R.H. the late *Duke of Albany* (see Saxe-Coburg).
8. H.R.H. **Princess Beatrice**, *Princess Henry of Battenberg*, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, to H.R.H. the late **Prince Henry** of Battenberg, and has issue, (i) H.H. **Prince Alexander**, (ii) H.M. **Queen of Spain** (q.v.), (iii) H.H. **Prince Leopold**, (iv) H.H. **Prince Maurice**.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs through the medium of the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a member of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, his active participation in the government of the Imperial Dominions varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State. (See also "Imperial Conference" ante.)

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.

The general defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government, aided in an increasing degree by the governments of India (*q.v.*) and the self-governing Dominions (see Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa). The "first line of defence" is the Royal Navy (see United Kingdom), the "second line" being the Regular and Auxiliary troops of the British Army (see United Kingdom). Questions affecting general strategy are considered and determined by the Defence Committee, which secures co-ordination between the sea and land forces of the Empire.

Defence Committee.

President, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Members, The Secretary of State for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Colonies, and India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, the Director of Military Operations, the Director of Naval Intelligence. Naval and Military Officers of experience are also invited to attend *Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee*, Capt. M. P. A. Hankey, C.B.

EDUCATION.

Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. University Colleges and Universities have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These *Rhodes Scholarships* are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of £300, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Good Hope (4), Jamaica and Bermuda. (Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 15 scholarships of £250 are in the nomination of the German Emperor.)

FINANCE.

Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. The tariff of the United Kingdom is imposed without distinction on foreign and imperial merchandise. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

PRODUCTION.

In 1910 the wheat crop of the world was nearly 430,000,000 quarters, of which 85,000,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire, the world's wheat acreage being 254,000,000, and that of the Empire 48,000,000 acres. India, Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom are the principal wheat-producing units. Barley, oats and maize, and tea, coffee, sugar and rubber are largely cultivated. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in the United Kingdom exceeds that of every country except the U.S. Cotton is extensively grown in India and Egypt, and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Empire, while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South Africa and Australasia. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India rubies and emeralds.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports of all Nations may be valued at £3,000,000,000 to £3,500,000,000, and their Exports at £2,500,000,000 to £2,750,000,000, the difference in the totals being made up by the value of services rendered in transport and insurance. The total trade of the British Empire in 1910 was valued at £1,750,000,000 (Imports £950,000,000; Exports £800,000,000), of which 75 per cent. was Foreign and 25 per cent. Inter-Imperial. The United Kingdom (total value £1,237,000,000), India (£245,000,000), Canada (£175,000,000), Australia (£146,500,000), New Zealand (£38,574,369), and South Africa (£93,949,384) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.

In 1912 there were 11,444 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,279 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,165 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,014 steam vessels of 19,202,770 tons, and 1,430 sailing vessels of 671,590 tons. In 1911, 70,725 vessels entered British ports, the net tonnage being 69,164,515; ships cleared with cargoes numbered 60,395, with a tonnage of 59,263,314 tons, of which 41,107,978 tons were under the British flag and 28,636,848 under foreign flags.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, LONDON (England). Population (1911), 4,522,961 (with suburbs, 7,252,963).

At the Census of 1911 there were 94 towns in the British Empire exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, of which 50 were in the United Kingdom (England 41, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 India, 4 Canada, 2 Australia, 2 Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements.

Towns, &c	Population 1911	Towns, &c	Population 1911
London (England)	4,522,961	Dundee (Scotland)	165,006
Greater London	7,252,963	Aberdeen (Scotland)	103,084
Calcutta (India)	1,216,514	Karachi (India)	159,270
Bombay (India)	972,930	Colombo (Ceylon)	158,228
Glasgow (Scotland)	784,455	Poona (India)	157,666
Liverpool (England)	746,566	Willesden (England)	154,267
Manchester (England)	714,427	Amritsar (India)	153,866
Cairo (Egypt)	654,476	Rhonda (Wales)	152,798
Sydney (New South Wales)	637,102	Sunderland (England)	151,168
Melbourne (Victoria)	591,830	Oldham (England)	147,495
Birmingham (England)	525,960	Brisbane (Queensland)	141,342
Madras (India)	517,335	Manama (India)	138,456
Hyderabad (India)	499,840	Tottenham (England)	137,457
Montreal (Canada)	466,197	Jalpur (India)	136,491
Sheffield (England)	454,653	Patna (India)	136,470
Leeds (England)	445,568	Winnipeg (Canada)	135,430
Dublin (Ireland)	403,030	East Ham (England)	133,504
Belfast (Ireland)	385,492	Blackburn (England)	133,064
Toronto (Canada)	376,240	Madura (India)	132,669
Bristol (England)	357,059	Brighton (England)	131,250
Alexandria (Egypt)	332,246	Birkenhead (England)	130,832
Edinburgh (Scotland)	320,315	Bareilly (India)	127,476
Rangoon (India)	293,326	Srinagar (India)	126,358
West Ham (England)	286,102	Leyton (England)	124,795
Bradford (England)	282,505	Walthamstow (England)	124,597
Hull (England)	278,024	Derby (England)	123,433
Newcastle (England)	266,671	Trichinopoly (India)	122,037
Lucknow (India)	260,621	Norwich (England)	121,493
Nottingham (England)	259,942	Southampton (England)	119,039
Johannesburg (South Africa)	237,220	Preston (England)	117,113
Stoke-on-Trent (England)	234,553	Gateshead (England)	116,928
Delhi (India)	232,859	Meerut (India)	115,471
Salford (England)	231,380	Swansea (Wales)	114,673
Portsmouth (England)	231,165	Surat (India)	114,116
Singapore (Straits Settlements)	228,500	Plymouth (England)	112,022
Lahore (India)	228,318	Stockport (England)	108,693
Leicester (England)	227,242	South Shields (England)	108,629
Victoria (Hong Kong)	219,775	Dacca (India)	108,188
Ahmedabad (India)	215,428	Huddersfield (England)	107,825
Benares (India)	204,222	Coventry (England)	106,337
Adelaide (South Australia)	192,294	Burnley (England)	106,237
Bangalore (India)	192,323	Middlesbrough (England)	104,797
Agra (India)	182,419	Auckland (New Zealand)	102,676
Cardiff (Wales)	182,280	Halifax (England)	101,526
Batou (England)	180,823	Nagpur (India)	101,312
Canton (China)	174,031	Jabalpore (India)	100,880
Croydon (England)	169,559	Vancouver (Canada)	100,333
Allahabad (India)	166,463		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Weights and Measures of the United Kingdom* are in general use throughout the Empire. These weights and measures are as follows:—

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 inches (in.)	=	1 foot (ft.).
3 feet	=	1 YARD (yd.).
5½ yards	=	1 rod, pole, or perch.
4 poles	=	1 chain or 100 links.
10 chains	=	1 furlong.
8 furlongs	=	1 mile.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

7,000 grains (gr.)	=	1 POUND (lb.).
	Also,	
16 drams (dr.)	=	1 ounce (oz.).
16 ounces	=	1 POUND (lb.).
14 pounds	=	1 stone.
8 stone	=	1 hundredweight (cwt.).
20 hundredweights	=	1 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

4 gills	=	1 pint.
2 pints	=	1 quart.
4 quarts	=	1 GALLON.
2 gallons	=	1 peck.
4 pecks	=	1 bushel.
8 bushels	=	1 quarter.
36 bushels	=	1 chaldron.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND

40 square perches	=	1 rood
4 roods	=	1 acre

The Imperial weights and measures are the legal standards in the British Dominions and in India. In some Dominions the Metric system (see France) may also be used. Among the old local measures are the following:—

Canada.

Weight.—The Cental or true Cwt is used; the ton is 20 centals = 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For corn, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches.

This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and = 58·3178 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,209·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. For medicinal purposes the pint is divided into 20 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce, as in U.K., into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

Channel Islands.

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood)	= 44 acres	4 acre.
Bushel	= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound	= 7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt. (104 lb.)	= 112 3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108·9 lb.

India.

Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Bigha (Bengal)	usually = 625 acres.
Cawny (Madras)	= 1·33
Tola (rupee-weight)	= 180 grains.
Seer, 80 tolas	= 1 lb. 1 oz.
Maud, 40 seers	= 12·28 lb.
(Madras)	= 24·68 lb.
Candy	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Daulali	= 3 pints.
Parah	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	= 1½ lb.
Pikul	100 catties = 133 lb.

South Africa.

Rod, 12 Rhineland foot = 12.356 feet.
Morgen, 600 sq rods = 2.12 acres.
Cental, and short ton of 2,000 lb.
Anker nearly 8 gallons.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO METRIC, AND VICE VERSA.

NOTE.—The figures in heavier type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be, viz., with Hectares and Acres in the first set of columns, 1 Acre = 0·405 Hectare, and vice versa 1 Hectare = 2·471 Acres, and so on.

Hectare.	Acres	Kilometr	Mile	Square Kilometr	Square Mile	Metre.	Yard	Kilogr	Pound	Litre	Gallon			
0·405	1	2·471	1·609	1	0·621	2·592	1	0·366	0·914	1	2·093	0·454	1	0·22
0·809	2	4·942	3·218	2	1·243	5·184	2	0·732	1·829	2	4·187	0·907	2	0·44
1·214	3	7·413	4·828	3	1·864	7·776	3	1·098	2·743	3	6·281	1·361	3	0·66
1·619	4	9·885	6·438	4	2·486	10·368	4	1·544	3·658	4	8·374	1·814	4	0·88
2·023	5	12·356	8·047	5	3·107	12·960	5	1·930	4·572	5	10·468	2·268	5	1·10
2·428	6	14·827	9·656	6	3·728	15·552	6	2·516	5·486	6	12·564	2·728	6	1·32
2·833	7	17·298	11·265	7	4·350	18·144	7	3·092	6·401	7	14·655	3·175	7	1·54
3·237	8	19·769	12·874	8	4·971	20·736	8	3·678	7·315	8	16·749	3·629	8	1·76
3·642	9	22·240	14·484	9	5·592	23·328	9	4·274	8·229	9	18·843	4·082	9	1·98
4·047	10	24·711	16·093	10	6·212	25·920	10	4·860	9·144	10	20·936	4·536	10	2·20
4·452	11	27·182	17·702	11	6·833	28·512	11	5·446	10·058	11	23·030	4·983	11	2·42
4·857	12	29·653	19·311	12	7·454	31·104	12	6·032	10·972	12	25·125	5·430	12	2·64
5·262	13	32·124	20·920	13	8·075	33·696	13	6·618	11·886	13	27·220	5·877	13	2·86
5·667	14	34·595	22·529	14	8·696	36·288	14	7·204	12·800	14	29·315	6·324	14	3·08
6·072	15	37·066	24·138	15	9·317	38·880	15	7·790	13·714	15	31·410	6·771	15	3·30
6·477	16	39·537	25·747	16	9·938	41·472	16	8·376	14·628	16	33·505	7·218	16	3·52
6·882	17	42·008	27·356	17	10·559	44·064	17	8·962	15·542	17	35·599	7·665	17	3·74
7·287	18	44·479	28·965	18	11·180	46·656	18	9·548	16·456	18	37·694	8·112	18	3·96
7·692	19	46·950	30·574	19	11·801	49·248	19	10·134	17·370	19	39·789	8·559	19	4·18
8·097	20	49·421	32·183	20	12·422	51·840	20	10·720	18·284	20	41·884	9·006	20	4·40
8·502	21	51·892	33·792	21	13·043	54·432	21	11·306	19·198	21	43·979	9·453	21	4·62
8·907	22	54·363	35·401	22	13·664	57·024	22	11·892	20·112	22	46·074	9·899	22	4·84
9·312	23	56·834	37·010	23	14·285	59·616	23	12·478	21·026	23	48·169	10·346	23	5·06
9·717	24	59·305	38·619	24	14·906	62·208	24	13·064	21·940	24	50·264	10·793	24	5·28
10·122	25	61·776	40·228	25	15·527	64·800	25	13·650	22·854	25	52·359	11·239	25	5·50
10·527	26	64·247	41·837	26	16·148	67·392	26	14·236	23·768	26	54·454	11·686	26	5·72
10·932	27	66·718	43·446	27	16·769	70·000	27	14·822	24·682	27	56·549	12·133	27	5·94
11·337	28	69·189	45·055	28	17·390	72·592	28	15·408	25·596	28	58·644	12·580	28	6·16
11·742	29	71·660	46·664	29	18·011	75·184	29	15·994	26·510	29	60·739	13·027	29	6·38
12·147	30	74·131	48·273	30	18·632	77·776	30	16·580	27·424	30	62·834	13·474	30	6·60
12·552	31	76·602	49·882	31	19·253	80·368	31	17·166	28·338	31	64·929	13·921	31	6·82
12·957	32	79·073	51·491	32	19·874	82·960	32	17·752	29·252	32	67·024	14·368	32	7·04
13·362	33	81·544	53·100	33	20·495	85·552	33	18·338	30·166	33	69·119	14·815	33	7·26
13·767	34	84·015	54·709	34	21·116	88·144	34	18·924	31·080	34	71·214	15·262	34	7·48
14·172	35	86·486	56·318	35	21·737	90·736	35	19·510	31·994	35	73·309	15·709	35	7·70
14·577	36	88·957	57·927	36	22·358	93·328	36	20·096	32·908	36	75·404	16·156	36	7·92
14·982	37	91·428	59·536	37	22·979	95·920	37	20·682	33·822	37	77·499	16·603	37	8·14
15·387	38	93·899	61·145	38	23·600	98·512	38	21·268	34·736	38	79·594	17·050	38	8·36
15·792	39	96·370	62·754	39	24·221	101·104	39	21·854	35·650	39	81·689	17·497	39	8·58
16·197	40	98·841	64·363	40	24·842	103·696	40	22·440	36·564	40	83·784	17·944	40	8·80
16·602	41	101·312	65·972	41	25·463	106·288	41	23·026	37·478	41	85·879	18·391	41	9·02
17·007	42	103·783	67·581	42	26·084	108·880	42	23·612	38·392	42	87·974	18·838	42	9·24
17·412	43	106·254	69·190	43	26·705	111·472	43	24·198	39·306	43	90·069	19·285	43	9·46
17·817	44	108·725	70·799	44	27·326	114·064	44	24·784	40·220	44	92·164	19·732	44	9·68
18·222	45	111·196	72·408	45	27·947	116·656	45	25·370	41·134	45	94·259	20·179	45	9·90
18·627	46	113·667	74·017	46	28·568	119·248	46	25·956	42·048	46	96·354	20·626	46	10·12
19·032	47	116·138	75·626	47	29·189	121·840	47	26·542	42·962	47	98·449	21·073	47	10·34
19·437	48	118·609	77·235	48	29·810	124·432	48	27·128	43·876	48	100·544	21·520	48	10·56
19·842	49	121·080	78·844	49	30·431	127·024	49	27·714	44·790	49	102·639	21·967	49	10·78
20·247	50	123·551	80·453	50	31·052	129·616	50	28·300	45·704	50	104·734	22·414	50	11·00
20·652	51	126·022	82·062	51	31·673	132·208	51	28·886	46·618	51	106·829	22·861	51	11·22
21·057	52	128·493	83·671	52	32·294	134·800	52	29·472	47·532	52	108·924	23·308	52	11·44
21·462	53	130·964	85·280	53	32·915	137·392	53	30·058	48·446	53	111·019	23·755	53	11·66
21·867	54	133·435	86·889	54	33·536	140·000	54	30·644	49·360	54	113·114	24·202	54	11·88
22·272	55	135·906	88·498	55	34·157	142·592	55	31·230	50·274	55	115·209	24·649	55	12·10
22·677	56	138·377	90·107	56	34·778	145·184	56	31·816	51·188	56	117·304	25·096	56	12·32
23·082	57	140·848	91·716	57	35·399	147·776	57	32·402	52·102	57	119·399	25·543	57	12·54
23·487	58	143·319	93·325	58	36·020	150·368	58	32·988	53·016	58	121·494	25·990	58	12·76
23·892	59	145·790	94·934	59	36·641	152·960	59	33·574	53·930	59	123·589	26·437	59	12·98
24·297	60	148·261	96·543	60	37·262	155·552	60	34·160	54·844	60	125·684	26·884	60	13·20

CURRENCY.

The Coinage of the United Kingdom is as follows:—

GOLD—	
Sovereign, or Pound of 20 Shillings.....	£
Half Sovereign of 10 Shillings.....	10s.
SILVER—	
Half Crown of 30 Pence	ss. 6d.
Florin of 24 Pence	ss.
Shilling of 12 Pence	1s.
Sixpence of 6 Pence	6d.
Threepence of 3 Pence	3d.
BRONZE—	
Penny (240 = £1)	1d.
Half Penny (480 = £1)	½d.
Farthing (960 = £1)	¼d.

The above coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Dominions:—

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA
GENERALLY.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

F.I.J.

GI BRALTAR

NEW ZEALAND.

ST. HELENA.

In the following Dominions special coins are current in addition to the above series:—

AUSTRALIA.—Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA AND CERTAIN W. INDIAN ISLANDS.—A special groat or fourpence.

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings

JEKSEY—Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing

NIGERIA—One penny and one halfpenny (nickel-bronze) and one-tenth penny (aluminium and nickel-bronze), all perforated

DOMINIONS POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES

DOMINION.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin).	VALUE.		GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		In English Currency.	Pieces to £ sterling		
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar. .	s. d. 4 1½	4 867	British and United States.	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents.
	Silver Dollar ..	1 9*	11 43*		Nickel—5 cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. Dollar ...	2 4	8 57	..	Bronze—cents. [cent.
	..	..	..		Nickel—5, 2½, and 1
CANADA.....	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4 867	British and United States 10 and 5 dollars.	Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
	..	..	..		Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	British gold.	Bronze—cents [cents.
	..	..	..		Silver—50, 25, and 10
CYPRUS	Plastre . . .	0 1½	180	British go'd.	Nickel—5 cents
	..	..	..		Copper—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
EAST AFRICA (and UGANDA)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	Silver—18, 9, 4, and 3 plastres.
	..	..	..		Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ plastre
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	1 9*	11 43*	...	Silver—50 and 25 cents.
	..	..	..		Nickel (perforated)—10, 5, 1, and ½ cent.
INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice	1 4	15	British gold.	Aluminium(perforated) —1 and ½ cent.
	..	..	..		Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
	..	..	..		Silver—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 2	4 8	...	Nickel (scalloped)—½ rupee (anna).
	..	..	..		Copper—2, 1, ½, and ⅛ pice or pie.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	British gold.	Silver—20 and 10 cents.
	..	..	..		Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cents.
					Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents.
					Bronze—cents.
					Silver—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents.
					Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.

* Variable with the price of silver

The United Kingdom.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1901.	1911.
England and Wales (London).....			
England	50,851	30,811,420	34,047,659
Wales	7,473	1,716,423	2,027,010
Scotland (Edinburgh)	29,796	4,472,103	4,759,445
Ireland (Dublin).....	32,531	4,458,775	4,381,951
Islands	302	150,370	148,934
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	307,736	—
Total	120,651	41,976,827	45,365,599

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births	Immigrants.	Total	Deaths	Emigrants *	Total	
1905	1,653,506	205,193	1,368,699	669,638	262,077	931,715	15,090
1906	1,170,622	230,165	1,400,787	681,343	325,137	1,006,480	325,842
1907	1,148,624	293,633	1,442,257	678,851	395,680	1,074,531	332,228
1908	1,173,784	342,922	1,516,706	675,185	263,190	938,374	319,280
1909	1,145,900	261,325	1,407,225	667,608	288,761	956,369	313,302
1910	1,122,925	298,779	1,421,704	630,386	397,848	1,028,234	320,699
1911	1,104,986	350,429	1,455,415	672,138	454,527	1,126,665	329,586

Decennial Increases.

Census	Population.				Intercensal.	
	Males	Females	Total †	Decennial Increase	Arrivals	Departures †
1871	15,368,052	16,261,247	31,629,300	2,524,091	...	1,976,577
1881	17,038,735	17,987,373	35,026,108	3,396,103	798,426	2,244,338
1891	18,384,126	19,496,638	37,880,764	2,863,491	1,157,506	3,560,096
1901	20,172,984	21,436,107	41,609,091	3,871,854	1,591,878	2,659,936
1911	22,012,872	23,352,727	45,365,599	3,388,772	2,432,581	4,790,816

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Births	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000
1895	1,154,898	29.4	735,244	18.7	279,746	14.3
1900	1,159,922	28.2	757,732	18.4	311,254	15.1
1905	1,163,506	26.9	669,638	15.6	315,090	14.7
1906	1,170,622	26.8	681,343	15.7	325,842	15.0
1907	1,148,624	26.3	678,851	15.3	332,228	15.2
1908	1,173,784	26.6	675,185	15.3	319,280	14.5
1909	1,145,900	25.7	667,608	15.0	313,302	14.1
1910	1,122,925	25.0	630,386	14.0	320,699	14.3
1911	1,104,986	24.4	672,138	14.8	329,586	14.6

* British and Irish Emigrants only.

† Including Navy, Army and Seamen abroad.

† British, Irish and Foreign Emigrants.

Religions and Languages.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom are almost entirely Christians, and mainly Protestants, the exceptions being 5 million Roman Catholics, 250,000 Jews, and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. In England and Wales the Church of England, and in Scotland the Church of Scotland, are the "Established Religions." There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the Nonconformist bodies publish estimates of membership. The following table may be regarded as approximately correct, being the estimates of all bodies except the Church of England,* which publishes no estimate of membership:—

Denomination.	Approximate Membership Adult.
Roman Catholics	5,000,000
Church of Scotland	1,300,000
Other Presbyterians	1,200,000
Church of Ireland	600,000
Methodists:—	
Wesleyan	520,000
Primitive	220,000
United	150,000
Others	20,000
Congregationalists	1,000,000
Baptists	500,000
Calvinists	350,000
Scottish Episcopal Church	60,000
Salvation Army	500,000
Other Christians	300,000
Jews	250,000

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The island of Great Britain (England and Wales and Scotland) contains two distinct areas in the lowlands of the south and east and the hilly country of the west and north. In ENGLAND the *Pennine Range* runs from the centre almost to the Cheviots in the north, the latter forming a natural boundary between England and Scotland. The highest point in the Pennines is Crossfell (2,824 feet), and west of the Pennines is a circular chain of hills in Cumberland with the highest point in England, *Scafell* (3,162 feet). WALES is mainly highlands, the *Cambrian Mountains* running from the south-west to north-east, their highest points being *Snwdon* (3,570 feet), and *Plynymmon* (2,469 feet); in South Wales are the *Black Mountains* (Brecknock Beacon, 2,920 feet). SCOTLAND, which occupies about one-third of the island, from the Solway Firth to the west of the mouth of the Tweed, contains two groups of highlands in the north and centre, the latter being the *Grampian Hills*, which provide in *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet) and *Ben Mulch Dhu* (4,266 feet) the highest points in Scotland and the United Kingdom. Between the Grampians and Cheviots are the lowlands of Scotland, in which its capital (Edinburgh) and largest city (Glasgow) are situated. IRELAND, separated from Great Britain by the Irish Channel, contains many isolated hills round its coasts, with a great plain in the centre, from 20-30 feet above sea level. The highest points in Ireland are *Carn Tuail* (3,424 feet), in the Mac-

gillicuddy Reeks of Kerry; *Galty Mountains* (3,025 feet); *Lugnaquilla*, in Wicklow (3,025 feet), and *Mweelra* (2,688 feet), in Connaght.

Rivers.—The Rivers of ENGLAND, owing to the general elevation of the west and the low-lying plains of the east, flow mainly into the North Sea. The *Thames* (250 miles) rises in the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire, and flows through Oxford, Windsor, and London to an estuary between Essex and Kent on the east coast. The river is tidal for 60 miles to Teddington Lock, and is navigable to Lechlade (160 miles). The *Great Ouse* (160 miles) rises in Northamptonshire, and flows into the Wash on the east coast, with a navigable length of about 60 miles to Bedford. The *Yorkshire Ouse* (60 miles) rises in the Pennine Range, and flows southward to York and thence to a confluence with the *Trent*, which rises in the western slopes of the southern Pennines, and flows through Burton and Nottingham to form the *Humber*, upon which is situated Hull. The *Tyne* rises in the northern Pennines, and flows eastward to the North Sea below Newcastle. In the west of England are the *Saenar* (180 miles), rising in the Welsh hills and flowing in a semicircular course to the Bristol Channel, between Wales and the Cornwall-Devon promontory. The *Mersey*, rising in the western Pennines, flows into the Irish Channel, with an estuary at Liverpool which is connected with Manchester by a ship canal. The principal rivers of SCOTLAND rise in the Cheviots, the *Clyde* flowing west by Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde, and the *Tweed* eastward to form a boundary between England and Scotland at Berwick. The *Tay* (Perth-Dundee) and the *Dee* (Aberdeen) also flow eastwards into the North Sea. In IRELAND the *Shannon* rises at the foot of Cullcagh Mountain, in County Cavan, and flows southward for some 250 miles, through Loughs Allen, Bodery, Forbes, Ree and Derg, to a wide estuary and the Atlantic between counties Limerick and Clare. The *Erne* and the *Clare* also drain westwards, and the *Foyle* and *Bann* northwards, into the Atlantic. The eastern system contains the *Lifey*, from the Wicklow Mountains to the Irish Sea at Dublin; the *Boyne* from Westmeath to the Irish Sea at Drogheda; the *Slaney* to Wexford Harbour; the *Barrow* from the north, and *Suir* from the west, to the harbour of Waterford; the *Blackwater* from the Kerry hills to Youghal Harbour on the south coast, and the *Lee* from the west to Cork (Queenstown) Harbour on the south coast.

Lakes.—The Lake District of ENGLAND, mainly in Cumberland but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, and famous for its scenery, contains a circle of lakes, of which *Windermere* (20 miles long), *Ullswater* and *Derwentwater* are the largest. WALES has but one large lake in *Bala Water* (4 miles long). SCOTLAND, particularly in the Highlands, abounds in lakes, of which the largest are *Loch Lomond* (24 miles), the largest in Britain, and *Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch*, and *Ericht*, in the Grampian valleys; *Lochs Ness* (23 miles), *Glen Lochy*, between the Grampians and the Highlands; and *Lochs Shin* (20 miles) and *Maru*, with many smaller Lochs, in the Highlands. IRELAND contains the largest lake in the United Kingdom in *Lough Neagh*, 235 sq. miles in area, and is interspersed with lakes in the north and west, the largest being *Loughs Erne, Corrib*, and *Meat* in the north and west, *Strangford* in the north-east, and the *Shannon* chain (*Allen, Bodery, Forbes, Ree*, and

* The membership of the Church of England is difficult to estimate. Every inhabitant of England and Wales, who is neither a Roman Catholic nor a Jew, is legally a member of the Established Church.

Derg) in the centre. In the highlands of the south-west are the famous *Lakes of Killarney* in County Kerry.

Climate.—The climate of the British Isles is influenced by the prevailing south-west winds and by the existence of the Gulf Stream. The prevailing winds cause a plentiful rainfall in the western region, the average fall being highest in Ireland. The *Gulf Stream*, from the Gulf of Mexico, is a belt of temperate water, which divides at the south-western extremity of Ireland and at the Land's End (Cornwall), the former current skirting the north of Scotland, and reuniting with the southern arm in the North Sea. The climate of the British Isles is thus warmer and far more equable than that of other lands between the same parallels, and its harbours are free from ice all the year round.

GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), and the *Parliament Act* (1911). The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom; and the last enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber. The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described.

1. *The Sovereign*.—The throne is hereditary in the English house of Saxe-Coburg Gotha with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong," is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress. While, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament, a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General (*Dyson v. Attorney-General* (1911), 27 T.L.R. 143).

2. *The Legislature*.—Parliament consists of two Houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. (a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops, Irish peers elected for life, and Scottish peers elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

While the House of Lords was formerly entitled to alter or reject any Bill passed by the House of Commons, these powers are much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified, without the consent of the Upper House. The speaker of the Commons decides what is a Money Bill within the meaning of sect. 1 (a) of the Act. As for a Public Bill other than a Money

Bill, such a measure will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act.

(b) *The House of Commons*.—This body consists of 670 members, elected by the registered male electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-sixth of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years.

3. *The Executive*.—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Cabinet, or Inner Council, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Ministry includes a number of minor posts, whose occupants have no seat in the Cabinet. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. The Judicature (post).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—Local government is carried out under the central control of Local Government Boards. The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. Scotland and Ireland each have an elaborate system of local government. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chalmers) for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chalmers), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, and the Parish Councils with Chalmers. Ireland has popularly elected Councils for Counties, Boroughs and Rural Districts, the municipalities having Lord Mayors and Mayors.

THE SOVEREIGN.

King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Fifth (see British Empire).

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament of the United Kingdom consists of two Houses. The House of Lords consists of Spiritual and Temporal Peers, the former by virtue of their office, the latter by hereditary

right, by election or by appointment. It contains 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 24 Marquesses, 123 Earls, 46 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 244 Barons, 28 Scottish Representative Peers elected for the duration of Parliament, and 26 Irish Representative Peers elected for life—total 522. The House of Commons consists of 670 members, elected for a maximum of 5 years by direct vote of registered male electors, the qualification being ownership or occupation and registration. The total number of registered voters in the United Kingdom is just over 8,000,000.

<i>Speaker of the House of Lords, The Lord Chancellor (see Cabinet)</i>	£4,000
<i>Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore</i>	2,500
<i>Clerk of Parliaments, Sir H. J. L. Graham, K.C.B.</i>	2,000
<i>Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, M.P.</i>	5,000
<i>J. W. Lowther, M.P.</i>	2,500
<i>Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir C. P. Hilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.</i>	2,000

Political Parties.

The Political Parties in Parliament and their Leaders are as follows.—

Government.

<i>Prime Minister (Leader in the House of Commons), Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, P.C. (Liberal), born Sept. 12, 1852; Prime Minister since April, 1908.</i>	
<i>Labour Party (Leader), J. Ramsay MacDonald, born 1866.</i>	
<i>Irish Nationalists (Leader), J. E. Redmond, born 1853.</i>	
<i>Independent Nationalists (Leader), W. O'Brien, born Oct. 2, 1852.</i>	
<i>Leader in the House of Lords, Viscount Morley, O.M., born Dec. 24, 1832.</i>	

Opposition.

<i>Leader in the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law (Unionist), born Sept. 16, 1854.</i>	
<i>Leader in the House of Lords, Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G. (Unionist), born Jan. 14, 1845.</i>	

The following table shows the Balance of Parties in the last ten Parliaments, the years being those in which the General Elections took place:—

Year	Lib	Nat.	Lab	Cons	Un	Maj
1874	247	56	—	349	—	46 C
1880	357	62	—	233	—	124 L.
1885	331	82	—	247	—	166 L.
1890	188	84	—	314	81	123 C.
1895	273	81	—	268	47	39 L.
1898	177	82	—	340	71	152 C.
1900	186	82	—	334	68	134 C.
1906	387	84	41	196	—	354 L.
1910	275	82	40	273	—	124 L.
1912	272	84	42	272	—	124 L.

The Balance of Parties as readjusted through Bye-elections since the General Election

(December, 1912) was as follows on Nov. 1, 1912:—

Liberals	254
Labour	41
Nationalists	76
Independent Nationalists	8
Conservatives and Unionists	281

Total

Government Majority

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Privy Council.

The King in Council is the supreme executive authority in the realm. The Privy Council meets as a whole at the beginning of a new reign and on other occasions of state and ceremony, possesses certain administrative powers, and is the supreme Court of the Empire (see p. 116). Members are addressed as Right Honourable.

The Ministry.

The Cabinet.

(Originally formed Dec. 10, 1905.)

<i>Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C.</i>	£5,000
<i>Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane</i>	10,000
<i>Lord President of the Council, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.</i>	2,000
<i>Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G.</i>	unpaid.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty, The Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill</i>	£4,500
<i>Secretaries of State —</i>	
<i>Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, K.C.</i>	5,000
<i>Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G.</i>	5,000
<i>Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt</i>	5,000
<i>War, The Rt. Hon. Col. John E. B. Seely, D.S.O.</i>	3,000
<i>India, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G.</i>	5,000
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George</i>	5,000
<i>Secretary for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. Thomas McKinnon Wood</i>	2,000
<i>Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, The Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C.</i>	4,425
<i>Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel</i>	2,500
<i>Presidents of Committees of the Council —</i>	
<i>Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton</i>	5,000
<i>Local Government Board, The Rt. Hon. John Burns</i>	5,000
<i>Board of Agriculture, The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman</i>	2,000
<i>Board of Education, Rt. Hon. Joseph Albert Pease</i>	2,000
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse</i>	2,000
<i>First Commissioner of Works, The Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.</i>	2,000
<i>Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Rufus D. Isaacs, K.C.V.O., K.C. (and fees)</i>	7,000

Other Ministers.

Civil Lord of the Admiralty, George Lambert	£1,000
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, do., The Rt. Hon. Thomas James Macnamara	2,000
Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, H. J. Tennant	1,500
Financial Secretary, War Office, H. T. Baker	1,500
Parliamentary Under Secretaries—	
Home Office, E. J. Griffith	1,500
Foreign Office, Francis Dyke Acland ..	1,500
War Office (see above)	1,500
Colonial Office, The Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott	1,500
India Office, Hon. E. S. Montagu ..	1,500
Board of Trade, J. M. Robertson ..	1,200
Local Government Board, J. Herbert Lewis	1,200
Board of Education, C. P. Trevelyan ..	1,200
Board of Agriculture, Lord Lucas ..	1,200
Treasury—	
Junior Lords, John W. Gulland, W. Wedgwood Benn, W. Jones, Sir A. A. Haworth, Bart., H. Webb .. each	1,000
Financial Secretary, C. F. G. Masterton	2,000
Patronage Secretary, P. H. Illingworth	2,000
Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Strachie	unpaid
Solicitor-General, Sir John A. Simon, K.C.V.O., & C. (and fees)	£6,000

Scotland

Secretary for Scotland (see Cabinet)	
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Alexander Nic, K.C.	5,000
Solicitor-General, A. M. Anderson, K.C.	2,000

Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.	20,000
Chief Secretary (see Cabinet)	
Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Redmond Barry	6,000
Attorney-General, Ignatius J. O'Brien, K.C.	5,000
Solicitor-General, Thomas F. Molony, K.C.	2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward of the Household, Rt. Hon. Earl of Chesterfield, G.C.V.O.	
Treasurer of the Household, Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest.	
Comptroller, Rt. Hon. Lord Saye and Sele.	
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	
Vice Chamberlain, Hon. G. A. Howard	
Lords in Waiting, Earl Granville, M.V.O., Viscount Allendale, Lord Acton, M.V.O., Lord Herschell, M.V.O., Lord Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O., Lord Annaly, K.C.V.O. (Permanent), Lord Willingdon, Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (Extra).	
Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.	
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Earl of Craven.	
Master of the Horse, Earl of Granard, K.P.	

NOTE.—All the above Ministers hold office at the pleasure of the Sovereign and go out of office at a change of Government.

Permanent Officials.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, Whitehall Place, S.W.	
Secretary, Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B.	£1,500
Small Holdings Commissioners, M. T. Baines, S. Mager, J. Owen, A. Allsebrook, F. H. Diggle, E. O. Fordham, F. Horne, F. E. N. Rogers	£1,000 to £1,200
Director Royal Botanic Gardens (Kew), Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E.	1,000
Director-General, Ordnance Survey, Col. C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E.	
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND, Edinburgh.	
Chairman, Sir R. P. Wright.	
Commissioner, R. B. Greig.	
Do., Small Holdings, J. D. Sutherland.	
Secretary, H. M. Conacher.	
AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION (IRELAND).	
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell ..	£1,350
Secretary of the Board, T. P. Gill ..	1,500
Assistant Secs., J. R. Campbell (Agriculture), G. Fletcher (Tech. Instr.)	£850 to £1,000
CHARITY COMMISSION, Ryder Street, S.W.	
Commissioners, C. A. Cook, C.B., £1,500; A. F. Leach, £1,200; Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, M.P.	unpaid
Secretary, H. W. T. Bowyear	£1,000
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Burlington Gardens, W.	
Commissioners, S. M. Leathes, C.B., £1,500; H. W. Paul	1,200
Secretary and Registrar, J. L. LeB. Hammond ..	£800 to £900
COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.	
Secretary, Sir J. Anderson, G.C.M.G.	£2,000
Assistant Secretaries, Sir H. W. Junt, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Sir G. V. Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1,500
Chief Clerk, C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.	1,150
Legal Adviser, J. S. Risley, C.B.	1,000
Principal Clerks, G. W. Johnson, C.M.G., H. J. Read, C.M.G., C. Strachey, H. C. M. Lambert, C.B., A. E. Collins, C.M.G., W. D. Ellis, G. E. A. Grindle	£850 to £1,000
Director, Imperial Institute, W. R. Dunstan, LL.D., F.R.S.	
Director Colonial Audit Dept., A. E. Stephenson	£850 to £1,000
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.	
Crown Agents, Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B., £1,800; Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., R.E., £1,500 to £1,800; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.	£1,300 to £1,500
Secretary, P. H. Ezekiel	£600 to 1,000
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, E.C.	
Chairman of Board, Sir L. N. Guillemard, K.C.B.	£2,000
Deputy Chairman, F. S. Parry, C.B.	1,500
Secretaries, J. P. Byrne, I.S.O., Z. C. Cunningham	1,200
Solicitor, Sir N. J. Highmore	2,000
Chief Inspector, W. Gallagher, I.S.O.	£1,000 to £1,200
Accountant and Comptroller-General, F. W. A. Clarke	1,000
Principal Statistical Officer, H. V. Reade, C.B.	£800 to £1,000
Collector and Chief Registrar of Shipping, L. S. Bomfield	1,100

EDUCATION, Whitehall, S.W.

Secretary of Board, L. A. Selby Bigge, C.B.	£1,800
Accountant-General, E. B. Phillips	£1,000 to £1,500
Chief Medical Officer, Sir G. Newman, M.D.	£1,500
Sec., Secondary Branch, Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B.	1,200
Sec., Technological Branch, E. K. Chambers, C.B.	1,200
Principal, Royal College of Art, A. Spencer.	800
Director, Special Enquiries, H. F. Heath, C.B.	1,200
Sec., Welsh Dept., A. T. Davies.	1,200
Director, Victoria and Albert Museum, Sir C. H. Smith, LL.D.	£1,500
Secretary, Geological Survey, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B.	1,200
Director of Survey, J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S.	£850 to £1,000

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND), Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.

Secretary to Committee, Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B.	£1,500 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald; G. W. Alexander.	£800 to £1,200
Agricultural Adviser, Sir R. P. Wright	£800 to £1,500
Senior Chief Inspector, J. I. Robertson.	£950
Director, Royal Scottish Museum, Sir T. C. Martin.	£650 to £750

EDUCATION (IRELAND), Tyrone House, Dublin.

Resident Commissioner, W. M. J. Starkie	£1,500
Secretaries, P. E. Lemass, I.S.O.; W. J. Dilworth.	800

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Comptroller, Sir H. J. Gibson, K.C.B.	£2,000
Asst. do., J. W. Cawston, C.B.	1,500

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

Permanent Sec., Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolson, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.	£2,500
Asst. do., Sir L. Mallet, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1,500
Sir W. Langley, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1,200
Sir Eyre A. Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£1,000 to £1,200
Legal Adviser, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.	1,200
Chief Clerk, Financial Dept., Sir C. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.	£900 to £1,200

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY, 28 Abingdon Street, E.W.

Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson	£1,500 to £1,500
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GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, Somerset House, W.C.

Registrar-General, B. Mallet, C.B.	£1,200
Chief Clerk, A. E. Bellingham.	900
Supt. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D.	£800 to 900

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

Secretary, Sir E. Troup, K.C.B.	£2,000
Asst. do., Sir H. H. S. Cunningham, K.C.B. (Legal), £1,500; E. R. Blackwell, C.B., £1,000; Sir W. P. Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B.	1,200
Chief Inspector of Factories, Sir E. A. Whitelegge, K.C.B., M.D.	1,500

Chief Inspector of Explosives, Maj. A. McN. C. Cooper-Key.

£1,500

Chief Inspector, Coal Mines, E. A. S. Redmayne, C.B.

Inspector of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden.

1,000

Chief Inspector, Reformatories (vacant).

£800 to £1,000

Chairman, Prison Commission, Sir E. Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B.

1,800

Prison Commissioners, F. J. Dryhurst, C.B.; Capt. C. F. de L. Eardley-Wilmot; M. L. Waller.

1,000

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

(See Indian Empire, p. 288.)

INLAND REVENUE, Somerset House, W.C.

Chairman of Board, Sir M. Nathan, G.C.M.G.	£2,000
Deputy do., E. E. Nott Bowel, C.B.	1,500
Commissioners, J. P. Crowley, C.B., Sir H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O.	1,200
Joint Secs., F. Atterbury, C.B., J. E. Chapman.	1,200
Accountant Gen., B. P. Moore.	1,000
Chief Inspector, Taxes, E. H. Bowers	£1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, Estate Duty Office, A. W. Soward, C.B.	£1,200
Solicitor, H. B. Cox, C.B.	1,800
Chief Valuer, E. J. Harper.	1,200

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Old Queen Street, S.W.

Under Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. Dougherty, K.C.B., C.V.O.	£2,000
Asst. do., E. O'Farrell.	£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, J. J. Taylor, C.B., I.S.O., £1,000; Sir L. C. Dowdall, C.B.; W. P. J. Connolly.	each £700 to £900

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, Whitehall, S.W.

Secretary, Sir H. C. Monro, K.C.B.	£2,000
Legal Adviser, J. Lithiby, C.B.	£1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Secs., T. Pitts, C.B., N. T. Keishaw, C.B. (£1,500); Sir J. S. Davy, K.C.B., W. T. Jerred, C.B.; F. J. Willis.	£1,000 to £1,200

Inspector of Audits, E. P. Burd.

£900 to £1,000

Chief Engineering Inspector, G. W. Willcocks, C.B.

£1,200

Medical Officer, A. Newsholme, C.B., F.R.C.P.

£1,200 to £1,500

Asst do., T. Thomson, C.M.G., M.D.

£1,000 to £1,200

Comptroller of Housing and Town Planning, J. A. E. Dickinson, I.S.O.

£850 to £1,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (SCOTLAND), 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

Vice-President, Sir Geo. MacRae.

£1,500

Members, E. W. Macpherson; W. L. Mackenzie, M.D.

£1,000 to £1,200

Secretary, John T. Maxwell.

£1,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND), Custom House, Dublin.

Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B.

£1,200

Members, T. J. Stafford, C.B. (Medical); E. Bourke.

£1,000 to £1,200

Secretary, A. R. Barnes.

£1,000

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, South Kensington, S.W.

Director, W. N. Shaw, LL.D., F.R.S.

Marine Supt., M. W. C. Mewhort, C.B.

Supt. of Forecasts, R. G. K. Lempert.

MINT, Tower Hill, E.
Deputy Master, Rt. Hon. W. G. Ellison
Macartney £1,500
Supt., Operative Dept., E. Rigg, C.B., I.S.O.
 £700 to £900

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W.C.
Director and Principal Librarian, Sir
 F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B. £1,500

**NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road,
 S.W.**
Director, L. Fletcher £1,200

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, Old Jewry, E.C.
Comptroller General, W. G. Turpin, C.B. £1,500
Asst. do., Sir E. J. Soares £800 to £1,000

**NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square S.W.
 and NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART,
 Millbank, S.W.**
Director, Sir C. Holroyd £1,000

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, Teddington.
Director and Supt., R. T. Glazebrook.

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St Martin's
 Place, W.C.**
Director, C. J. Holmes £500 to £600

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Supt., P. H. Cowell £650

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, Greenwich.
Astronomer Royal, F. W. Dyson £1,000

PATENT OFFICE
Comptroller General, W. T. Fianks £1,500
Registrar of Designs, etc., R. Griffin 1,100
Chief Examiner, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. 1,200
Chief Clerk, P. G. L. Webb 1,000

POST OFFICE, King Edward Street, E.C.
Secretary, Sir A. F. King, K.C.B. £1,750
Second Sec., E. Crabb, C.B. £1,250 to £1,400
Third Sec., A. M. J. Ogilvie, C.B. £1,200 to £1,300
Asst. Sec., H. S. Carey, C.B., E. W. Farnell, C.B., W. G. Gates, A. B. Walkley, L. T. Horne, L. A. Marshall, I.S.O.
 £1,000 to £1,200

**Comptroller and Accountant Genl., Sir
 C. A. King, C.B.** £1,000 to £1,300
Dep. Acct. Genl., F. T. Swayne £1,000 to £1,100
Engineer in Chief, W. Slingo £1,000 to £1,200
Comptroller, London Service, R. Bruce, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Medical Officer, A. H. Wilson £1,000 to £1,200

**Comptroller, Savings Bank Dept., H.
 Davies, I.S.O.** £1,000 to £1,200
Solicitor, Sir E. Hunter, K.C.B. £1,500 to £2,000

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.
Clerk of the Council, Sir A. W. FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,500

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD, Old Jewry, E.C.
Secretary, R. Philpot, C.B. £1,500
Solicitor, C. L. Nicholson £1,200 to £1,500

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Deputy Keeper, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400

**SCOTTISH OFFICE, Dover House, Whitehall,
 S.W.**
Permanent Under Secretary, Sir James
 M. Dodds, K.C.B. £1,500
Asst. do. John Lamb £900 to £1,000

STATIONERY OFFICE, Prince's Street, S.W.
Comptroller, R. Bailey, C.B., M.V.O. £1,500

BOARD OF TRADE, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
Secretary, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. £2,000
Assistant Secs. (each £1,000 to £1,200 or £1,200 to £1,500):—

Harbour Dept., Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.
Marine Dept., Sir W. J. Howell, K.C.B.
Labour Dept., G. S. Barnes, C.B.
Commercial Dept., G. J. Stanley, C.B., C.M.G.
Railway Dept., W. F. Marwood, C.B.
Supt. London Traffic Branch, Col. R. C. Hellard, C.B. £1,200

Comptroller, Companies Dept., R. C. Heron-Maxwell 1,400
Accountant-General, G. S. Fry £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Official Receiver, H. de V. Brougham 1,200
Solicitor, Sir R. E. Cunliffe 1,800
Asst. do., E. Potter 1,000
Chief Inspector, Railways, Lt.-Col. H. A. Yorke, C.B. 1,400
Inspector Gen in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.
Secretary, Sir R. Chalmers, K.C.B.

£2,000 to £2,500
Asst Sec, Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B. 1,500
Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B. 2,000
Asst do., A. H. Dennis, C.B. £1,500; H. E. F. Comyn, C.B. £1,200

Principal, Law Courts Branch, A. T. Hare 1,200
Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. T. Thring, K.C.B. 2,500

Second do., F. F. Liddell £1,800 to £2,000
Treasury Valuer, F. J. Bacon £1,000 to £1,200

**WOODS, FORESTS AND LAND REVENUES,
 83 Pall Mall, S.W.**

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman (unpaid); G. G. Leveson-Gower £1,500

**WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
 Storey's Gate, S.W.**

Secretary, Lionel Earle, C.M.G. £1,500
Architects, Sir H. Tanner, C.B., I.S.O. £1,600;
 W. T. Oldrieve (Edinburgh) 1,000

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND), Dublin.
Chairman, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,500

Commissioners, G. A. Stevenson, C.V.O., C.B.; P. Hanson 1,200
Solicitor, W. G. Towers £1,000 to £1,200

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from these divisions, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. All civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the Royal Courts of Justice, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench. The Chancery Division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute

does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, while in the provinces the County Courts have jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

With regard to criminal law in England it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction are (1) the judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases in the provinces, and in London at the Central Criminal for the trial of cases arising in and around London; (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The Recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions in respect of cases arising within their districts. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. These courts hear and decide minor offences, and have power to commit offenders to take their trial in more serious cases. (4) *Court of Criminal Appeal*. This Court, which was established by an Act passed in 1907, has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences. It will not, however, re-try a case, nor will it upset the verdict of a jury unless it is manifestly unreasonable.

(b) *Scotland*—Scotts civil law, which is entirely different from that of England, is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which merit only an arbitrary punishment. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

(c) *Ireland*.—The civil courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts. In the main the criminal procedure is also similar.

House of Lords.

Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, £10,000.

Law Lords, Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, £6,000; Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson, Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw; Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton (each £6,000); and such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT.

Ex-officio Judges, The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy, £6,000.

Lord Justices, Rt. Hon. Sir R. V. Williams; Rt. Hon. Sir G. Farwell; Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. Buckley; Rt. Hon. Sir W. R. Kennedy; Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Hamilton (each £5,000).

HIGH COURT.

Chancery Division.

Justices, The Lord High Chancellor; the Hons. Sir M. I. Joyce, Sir C. S. Eady, Sir T. R. Warrington, Sir R. Neville, Sir R. J. Parker, Sir H. T. Eve (each £5,000).

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice of England, Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, £8,000.

Justices, The Hons. Sir E. Ridley, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir W. Phillimore, Bart., Sir T. T. Bucknill, Sir R. M. Bay, Sir A. T. Lawrence, Sir W. Pickford; Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge, Hons. Sir T. E. Scrutton, Sir J. E. Banks, Sir H. E. Avory, Sir T. G. Horridge, Sir C. M. Lush, Sir S. A. T. Rowlatt, Sir C. M. Balhache (each £5,000).

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President, Rt. Hon. Sir S. T. Evans, £5,000.

Judge, Hon. Sir B. Deane, £5,000.

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and the Judges of the King's Bench Division.

Court of Arches.

Judge, Sir L. T. Dibdin.

Scotland.

COURT OF SESSION

Lord President of the whole Court, Rt. Hon. Lord Dundee, £5,000.

Inner House, First Division

Lord Justice General, Rt. Hon. the Lord President.

Judges, Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnear, Rt. Hons. Lord Johnston (H. Johnston) and Lord MacKenzie (C. K. Mackenzie), each £3,600.

Inner House, Second Division

Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsburgh (Sir J. H. B. Macdonald, K.C.B.), £4,800.

Judges, Rt. Hons. Lord Dundas (D. Dundas), Lord Salvesen (E. T. Salvesen), and Lord Guthrie (each £3,600).

Outer House.

Judges, Rt. Hons. Lord Skerington (W. Campbell), Lord Cullen (W. J. Cullen), Lord Dewar (A. Dewar), Lord Ormisdale (G. L. Macfarlane), and Lord Hunter (W. Hunter), each £3,600.

Ireland.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Ex-officio Judges, The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron.

Lords Justices of Appeal, Rt. Hon. H.

Holmes, Rt. Hon. R. R. Cherry (each £4,000).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. R. J. Barry ... £6,000.

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. C. A. O'Connor ... 4,000.

Judge, Hon. D. P. Barton ... 3,500.

Land Judge, Rt. Hon. J. Ross ... 3,500.

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien, £5,000.

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. C. Palles ... 4,600.

Judges, Rt. Hon. J. G. Gibson; Rt. Hon.

D. H. Madden (*Probate*); Hon. W.

Boyd (*Admiralty and Bankruptcy*);

Rt. Hon. W. Kenny; Hon. G.

Wright; Hon. W. H. Dodd (each 3,500).

DEFENCE—THE ROYAL NAVY.

The Royal Navy is recruited by voluntary enlistment and is administered by the "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom" (commonly called "Lords of the Admiralty") under the control of the King-Emperor in Parliament.

Naval Administration.

(Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S.W.)

LORDS COMMISSIONERS:—*First Lord*, The Rt. Hon. W. L. S. Churchill, M.P.

	<i>(with house)</i>	£4,500
<i>Naval Secretary</i> , Rear-Admiral David Beatty, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.		1,000
<i>First Sea Lord</i> , Admiral Sir F. C. B. Bridgeman, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. <i>(with house)</i> ...		1,500
<i>Second Sea Lord</i> , Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.		1,500
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller</i> , Rear-Admiral A. G. H. W. Moore, C.V.O., C.B. ...		1,750
<i>Fourth Sea Lord</i> , Capt. W. C. Pakenham, C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.		1,500
<i>Civil Lord</i> , Rt. Hon. George Lambert, M.P.		1,000
<i>Additional Civil Lord</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir R. F. J. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.		1,000
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary</i> , The Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P.		2,000
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B.		2,000
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , O. A. R. Murray, C.B.		1,400
<i>Judge-Advocate of the Fleet</i> , Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C.		
<i>Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord</i> , Captain C. M. de Bartolome, R.N.		950
<i>Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord</i> , Captain E. M. Phillpotts, R.N.		950
<i>Naval Assistant to Third Sea Lord</i> , Captain W. R. Hall, R.N.		

Distribution of the Fleet (Nov. 1, 1912):—

HOME FLEETS

First Fleet.

FIRST BATTLE SQUADRON, 7 Battleships
 Attached Cruisers, 2.
 Attached Ships, 4.
First Cruiser Squadron, 4 Cruisers
SECOND BATTLE SQUADRON, 7 Battleships.
 Attached Cruisers, 2.
 Attached Ship, 1.
Second Cruiser Squadron, 5 Cruisers
THIRD BATTLE SQUADRON, 6 Battleships.
 Attached Cruisers, 2.
Third Cruiser Squadron, 4 Cruisers
FOURTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 5 Battleships.
 Attached Cruiser, 1.
Fourth Cruiser Squadron, Cruisers.
MINE SWEEPING GUNBOATS, 6
FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOTILLAS,
 each of 1 Cruiser, 1 Depot Ship, and 15 to 19
 Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

Second Fleet.

FIFTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.
 Attached Cruisers, 2.
Fifth Cruiser Squadron, 5 Cruisers
SIXTH BATTLE SQUADRON, Battleships.
Sixth Cruiser Squadron, 6 Cruisers.
MINE LAYER SQUADRON, 7 Ships.

Third Fleet.

SEVENTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.
 Attached Cruisers, 2.
Seventh Cruiser Squadron, 6 Cruisers.
EIGHTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 9 Battleships.
 Attached Cruisers, 2.
Eighth Cruiser Squadron, 6 Cruisers.
Ninth Cruiser Squadron, 5 Cruisers.

Tenth Cruiser Squadron, 4 Cruisers.
Eleventh Cruiser Squadron, 6 Cruisers.

Patrol Flotillas.

FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH FLOTILLAS,
 each of 1 Cruiser, 1 Depot or Repair Ship, 22
 to 23 Torpedo Boat Destroyers, except
 Eighth, which has 24 torpedo boats.
SUBMARINES (47 in all), 3rd to 8th Flotillas.

TRAINING SQUADRON.

9 Ships

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron, 4 Cruisers.
 Attached Cruisers, 2.
 Attached Ships, 2.
 Destroyers, 10.

EASTERN FLEET.

China Squadron.

Cruiser Squadron, 6 Cruisers.
 Attached Ships, 6.
 River Gunboats, 10.
 Destroyers, 9.

Australian Squadron.

Cruisers, 5

East Indies Squadron.

Cruisers, 5.

Attached Ships, 4.

Cape of Good Hope Squadron.

Cruisers, 3.

West Coast of America Squadron.

2 Ships.

Special Service Vessels.

2 Ships.

Surveying Service.

22 Ships.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

NOTE.—In addition to the vessels detailed below 3 Battleships, 1 Battle Cruiser, and 2 Armoured Cruisers, are included in the 1912-13 Shipbuilding Programme.

Name. (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons	Main Armament.
Battleships:			
<i>Iron Duke</i>	1912	25,000	10×13'5 in
<i>Marlborough</i>	1912	"	"
<i>Delhi</i>	—	"	"
<i>Benbow</i>	—	"	"
<i>Audacious</i>	—	23,500	"
<i>King George</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Centurion</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Ajax</i>	1912	"	"
<i>Conqueror</i>	1911	22,500	"
<i>Thunderer</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Orion</i>	1910	"	"
<i>Monarch</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Hercules</i>	1910	20,000	10×12 in.
<i>Colossus</i>	1910	"	"
<i>Neptune</i>	1909	19,900	"
<i>St. Vincent</i>	1908	19,250	"
<i>Collingwood</i>	1908	"	"
<i>Vanguard</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Bellerophon</i>	1907	18,600	"
<i>Temeraire</i>	1907	"	"
<i>Superb</i>	1907	"	"
Dreadnought	1906	17,900	{ 4×12 in. 10×9'2 in.
Lord Nelson	1906	16,500	"
Agamemnon	1906	"	"
Hibernia	1905	16,350	{ 4×12 in. 4×9'2 in. 10×6 in.
Africa	1905	"	"
Britannia	1904	"	"
Zealandia	1904	"	"
King Edward VII. ..	1903	"	"
Commonwealth ..	1903	"	"
Dominion	1903	"	"
Hindustan	1903	"	"
Swiftsure	1903	11,800	{ 4×10 in. 14×7'5 in.
Triumph	1903	11,985	"
Cornwallis	1901	14,000	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.
Exmouth	1901	"	"
Russell	1901	"	"
Albemarle	1901	"	"
Duncan	1901	"	"
Queen	1902	15,000	"
Prince of Wales ..	1902	"	"
Venerable	1899	"	"
London	1899	"	"
Bulwark	1899	"	"
Irresistible	1898	"	"
Implacable	1899	"	"
Formidable	1898	"	"
Vengeance	1899	12,950	"
Albion	1898	"	"
Glory	1899	"	"
Ocean	1898	"	"
Goliath	1898	"	"
Canopus	1897	"	"
Illustrious	1896	14,900	"
Cesar	1896	"	"
Hannibal	1896	"	"

Name. (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Mars</i>	1896	14,900	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Jupiter</i>	1895	"	"
<i>Victorious</i>	1895	"	"
<i>Prince George</i>	1895	"	"
<i>Majestic</i>	1895	"	"
<i>Magnificent</i>	1894	"	"
<i>Royal Oak</i>	1892	14,150	{ 4×13'5 in. 10×8 in.
<i>Revenge</i>	1892	"	"
<i>Resolution</i>	1892	"	"
Battle Cruisers:			
<i>Tiger</i>	—	27,500	8×13'5 in.
<i>Queen Mary</i>	1912	—	"
<i>*Australia</i>	1911	18,800	{ 8×12 in. 16×4 in.
<i>†New Zealand</i> ..	1911	"	"
<i>Lion</i>	1910	26,350	{ 8×13'5 in. 16×4 in.
<i>Princess Royal</i> ..	1911	"	"
<i>Indefatigable</i> ..	1909	18,750	{ 8×12 in. 16×4 in.
<i>Invincible</i>	1907	17,250	"
<i>Inflexible</i>	1907	"	"
<i>Indomitable</i>	1907	"	"
Armoured Cruisers			
<i>Defence</i>	1907	14,600	{ 4×9'2 in. 10×7'5 in.
<i>Minotaur</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Shannon</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Achilles</i>	1905	13,550	{ 6×9'2 in. 4×7'5 in.
<i>Cochrane</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Warrior</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Natal</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Duke of Edinburgh</i>	1904	"	{ 6×9'2 in. 10×6 in.
<i>Black Prince</i> ..	1904	"	"
<i>Devonshire</i>	1904	10,250	{ 4×7'5 in. 6×6 in.
<i>Roxburgh</i>	1904	"	"
<i>Argyll</i>	1904	"	"
<i>Hampshire</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Carnarvon</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Antrim</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Suffolk</i>	1903	9,800	14×6 in.
<i>Lancaster</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Cumberland</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Donegal</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Berwick</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Cornwall</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Essex</i>	1901	"	"
<i>Kent</i>	1901	"	"
<i>Monmouth</i>	1901	"	"
<i>Drake</i>	1901	14,100	{ 2×9'2 in. 16×6 in.
<i>King Alfred</i> ..	1901	"	"
<i>Leviathan</i>	1901	"	"
<i>Good Hope</i>	1901	"	"
<i>Euryalus</i>	1901	12,000	{ 2×9'2 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Bacchante</i>	1901	"	"
<i>Hogus</i>	1900	"	"
<i>Aboukir</i>	1900	"	"
<i>Sutlej</i>	1899	"	"
<i>Cressy</i>	1899	"	"

* His Majesty's Australian Ship.
† His Majesty's New Zealand Ship.

Name (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.	Name (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Protected Cruisers :							
1st Class							
Spartiate	1898	11,000	16×6 in.	Melpomene	1891	3,600	12×6 in. 16×4·7 in.
Amphitrite	1898	"	"	*Rainbow	1891	"	"
Argonaut	1898	"	"	Sirius	1890	"	"
Ariadne	1898	"	"	Scylla	1891	3,400	"
Andromeda	1897	"	"	Sappho	1891	"	"
Europa	1897	"	"	3rd Class.			
*Niobe	1897	"	"	Diamond§	1904	3,000	12×4 in.
Diadem	1896	"	"	Sapphire§	1904	"	"
Powerful	1895	14,400	12×9 s in. 16×6 in.	Topaze§	1903	"	"
Terrible	1895	"	"	Amethyst§	1903	"	"
Gibraltar	1894	7,700	12×9 s in. 10×6 in.	Pandora	1900	2,200	8×4 in.
Theseus	1894	7,350	"	Pioneer	1899	"	"
Grafton	1894	"	"	Prometheus	1898	2,135	"
Endymion	1891	"	"	Psyche	1898	"	"
Hawke	1891	"	"	Perseus	1897	"	"
Edgar	1890	"	"	Pyramus	1897	"	"
Crescent	1894	"	12×9 s in. 12×6 in.	Pegasus	1897	"	"
Royal Arthur	1891	"	"	Proserpine	1896	"	"
and Class:				Pelorus	1896	"	"
Chatham§	1911	5,400	8×6 in.	Philomel	1890	2,575	8×4·7 in.
Dublin§	1912	"	"	Barham	1889	1,830	6×4·7 in.
Southampton§	1912	"	"	Medea	1888	2,800	"
Birmingham	—	—	—	Unprotected			
Lowestoft	—	—	—	Cruisers :			
Nottingham	—	—	—	Fearless	1912	3,360	10×4 in.
†Melbourne	—	—	—	Amphion	1911	"	"
†Sydney	—	—	—	Active§	1911	3,440	"
†Brisbane	—	—	—	Blonde§	1910	3,350	"
Dartmouth§	1911	5,250	8×6 in.	Blanche§	1909	"	"
Falmouth§	1910	"	"	Bellona§	1909	"	6×4 in.
Weymouth§	1910	"	"	Boadicea§	1908	3,300	"
Yarmouth§	1911	"	"	Scouts :			
Bristol§	1910	4,800	12×6 in. 10×4 in.	Skirmisher	1905	2,895	10×12 pr.
Glasgow§	1909	"	"	Attentive	1904	2,670	"
Gloucester§	1909	"	"	Sentinel	1904	2,895	"
Liverpool§	1909	"	"	Patrol	1904	2,940	"
Newcastle§	1909	"	"	Adventure	1904	2,670	"
Encounter	1902	5,880	11×6 in.	Pathfinder	1904	2,940	"
Challenger	1902	"	"	Foresight	1904	2,850	14×12 pr
Highflyer	1898	5,600	"	Forward	1904	"	"
Hyacinth	1898	"	"	Torpedo Vessels . 14.			
Hermes	1898	"	"	Depôt Ships for T.B.D. : Built, 6 ; building, 2			
Isis	1896	"	"	Depôt Ships for Submarines : Built, 6 ; building 3.			
Dido	1896	"	"	Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers : Built, 1791 ; building, 30.			
Doris	1896	"	"	Torpedo Boats (New Type) : 36.			
Juno	1895	"	"	Torpedo Boats (Old Type) : 1st class, 73.			
Diana	1895	"	"	Submarines : Built, 65 ; building, 14.†			
Minerva	1895	"	"				
Talbot	1895	"	"				
Eclipse	1894	"	15×6 in.				
Vindictive	1897	5,750	16×4·7 in. 10×6 in.				
Furious	1896	"	"				
Mora	1893	4,360	12×6 in. 8×4·7 in.				
Fox	1893	"	"				
Forte	1893	"	"				
Astræa	1893	"	"				
Cambridge	1893	"	"				
Charybdis	1893	"	"				
Hermion	1893	"	"				
Æolus	1891	3,600	12×6 in. 16×4·7 in.				
Brilliant	1891	"	"				

* His Majesty's Canadian Ship.
† His Majesty's Australian Ship.
‡ Including His Majesty's Australian Ships *Warrego*,
Perseus, and *Ferre*; and
§ H.M.A.S. *A.N.* 1 and *A.N.* 2.

DEFENCE—THE ARMY.

The British Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment and is administered by an Army Council under the authority of the King-Emperor in Parliament. The training and efficiency of the Army is under the advice of the Inspector-General of the Home Forces, and a similar office has recently been organized for the Oversea Forces of the Empire. The *Home Army* is divided into six Divisions with headquarters as follows:—I and II., Aldershot; III., Southern (Salisbury); IV., Eastern (Woolwich); V., Ireland (Curragh); VI., Ireland (Cork).

British Army Administration.

War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

ARMY COUNCIL.— <i>Secretary of State for War</i> , The Rt. Hon. Col J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P.	£5,000
<i>Chief of the Imperial General Staff (First Military Member)</i> , General Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. GENERAL.	3,000
<i>Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member)</i> , Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart, K.C.B., A.D.C. GENERAL.	2,500
<i>Quarter-Master-General to the Forces (Third Military Member)</i> , Maj.-Gen. J. S. Cowans, C.B., M.V.O.	2,500
<i>Master-General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member)</i> , Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B.	2,000
<i>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Civil Member)</i> , H. J. Tennant, M.P. ...	1,500
<i>Financial Secretary (Finance Member)</i> , H. T. Baker, M.P.	1,500
<i>Secretary</i> , Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (<i>Permanent Under-Secretary of State</i>)	2,000

Distribution of the British Army (Nov. 1, 1912).—

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY, 1912-13. (Exclusive of the Defence Forces of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, &c.)	ESTABLISHMENT		EFFECTIVES
	1911 1912.	1912 1913.	1912
Regular Forces, Regimental (at home and abroad)	168,239	168,282	167,354
Regular Forces in India.....	75,884	75,886	77,537
Crown Colony and Native Indian Corps	8,871	8,871	8,801
Army Reserve	139,000	139,000	137,682
Special Reserves	91,219	88,913	61,951
Militia .....	...	...	1,446
Militia Reserve	500	150	171
Channel Islands Militia.....	3,166	3,166	3,113
Malta and Bermuda Militia.....	2,894	2,894	2,682
Territorial Force (including Permanent Staff)	317,236	316,307	268,414
Isle of Man Volunteers	126	126	112
Officers' Training Corps	946	1,008	708
Total.....	807,951	805,603	729,991
Horses and Mules (at home and abroad).....	31,129	31,101	...
„ „ (India)	21,458	21,458	...

A Cavalry Brigade comprises 3 regiments, and is usually commanded by a Brigadier-General. Total strength on a war footing, 1,697.

An Infantry Brigade comprises 4 battalions, and is also usually commanded by a Brigadier-General. Total strength on war footing, 4,143.

A Division comprises 3 Infantry Brigades and the following Divisional troops: *Divisional Artillery* (commanded by a Brigadier-General), 3 Field Artillery Brigades, 1 Field Artillery (Howitzer) Brigade, 1 Heavy Artillery battery

and ammunition column, 1 Divisional ammunition column; *Divisional Engineers*, 1 Field company, 1 Divisional Telegraph company; *Divisional mounted troops*, 1 mounted infantry company; *Divisional transport and supply units*, 1 Divisional transport and supply column, 1 Divisional transport and supply park; *Divisional medical units*, 3 field ambulances. A Division is usually commanded by a Major-General. Total strength on a war footing, 19,651, with 70 guns.

Strength of the various <i>Lieut.-Colonels'</i> commands enumerated above is as follows :—	Peace Establishment at Home.		War Establishment.		Guns.
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	
A Regiment of Cavalry (3 <i>squadrons</i>) (Household)	27	418	23	509	—
A Battalion of Infantry (8 <i>companies</i>) (Cavalry of the line)	26	689			
A Battalion of Infantry (8 <i>companies</i>) (Foot Guards)	29	708			
A Brigade of Horse Artillery (2 <i>batteries</i> , with ammunition column)	24	777	28	979	—
A Brigade of Field Artillery (3 <i>batteries</i> , with ammunition column)	—	—			
A Brigade of Field Artillery (3 <i>batteries</i> , with ammunition column)	—	—	17	636	12
A Brigade of Field Artillery (3 <i>batteries</i> , with ammunition column)	—	—	23	908	18
A Brigade of Field Artillery—Howitzers (2 <i>batteries</i> , with ammunition column)	—	—	16	510	12

Units of the British Army.

CAVALRY.

- 1st and 2nd Life Guards.
- Royal Horse Guards
- 7 Regiments of Dragoon Guards.
- 3 Regiments of Dragoons.
- 12 Regiments of Hussars.
- 6 Regiments of Lancers.

Special Reserve Cavalry

- 3 Yeomarmy Regiments

Territorial Yeomanry.

- 53 Yeomarmy Regiments

ARTILLERY.

- 28 Batteries Royal Horse Artillery
- 150 Batteries (17 Howitzers) Royal Field Artillery
- 9 Batteries (Mountain Division) Royal Garrison Artillery.
- 87 Companies Royal Garrison Artillery
- 12 Heavy Batteries Royal Garrison Artillery.

Special Reserve Artillery.

- 2 Companies R.G.A.

Territorial Artillery

- 14 Batteries R.H.A.
- 55 Brigades R.F.A.
- 1 Mountain Battery R.G.A.
- 13 Heavy Batteries R.G.A.
- 17 Companies R.G.A.

ROYAL ENGINEERS

- 27 Fortress Companies.
- 15 Field Companies.
- 3 Railway Companies.
- 3 Survey Companies.
- 2 Coast Battalion Companies.
- 1 Line of Communication Company
- 10 Depot Companies.
- 10 Telegraph Companies.
- 1 Wireless Company.
- 2 Bridging Trains.
- 5 Field Troops.
- 1 Search Light Company.
- 1 Colonial Survey Section.
- 1 Air Battalion.

Special Reserve.

- 2 Companies.

Territorial Force.

- 14 Divisional Companies R.E.
- 5 Telegraph Companies R.E.

- 1 Balloon Company.
- 1 Railway Battalion
- 18 Fortress Companies.
- 1 Electrical Engineers Company
- 1 Engineer and Railway Staff Corps.

INFANTRY.

- 3 Battalions Grenadier Guards.
- 3 Battalions Coldstream Guards.
- 2 Battalions Scots Guards.
- 1 Battalion Irish Guards.
- 69 Infantry Regiments (= Battalions).
- West India Regiment (2 Battalions).
- West Africa Regiment.

Special Reserve.

- Battalions

Territorial Infantry.

- Battalions.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS

- Companies

Territorial A.S. Corps

- 14 Companies.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

- 38 Companies, etc.

Special Reserve.

- 1 Field Ambulance.

Territorial R.A.M.C.

- 14 Mounted Brigade Field Ambulances.
- 42 Field Ambulances.
- 23 General Hospitals.
- 2 Companies, Sanitary Service.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

- 13 Sections.

Special Reserve A.V.C.

- Details.

Territorial Forc. A.V.C.

- Details.

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

- 10 Companies.
- 10 Independent Detachments.

ROYAL MARINES.

- Royal Marine Artillery.
- Royal Marine Light Infantry.

EDUCATION.

The Educational System of the United Kingdom is twofold, being partly under State and Local control and management, and partly under parental and private arrangements.

Elementary Education.

Elementary Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14. Generally speaking, it may be said to depend upon the financial and social status of the family whether children are sent to a revenue-aided, rate provided school, free of cost, or to a privately managed establishment at the expense of parents or guardians. The following table shows the attendances and expenses of the revenue-aided, rate provided Elementary Schools in the U.K. for 1910.—

Division.	Accommodation	Expenditure.	
		Revenue Aid.	From Rates
England & Wales...	6,807,540	£ 11,445,055	£ 11,635,725
Scotland.....	1,035,764	2,189,770	...
Ireland	766,000	1,700,040	...
Total	8,610,306	15,374,865	11,635,725

There are also special schools for infirm and defective children.

Intermediate, Secondary and Technical Education.

Such of the children attending the Elementary Schools as reach a certain standard are encouraged in all divisions of the United Kingdom to continue their studies at Evening Schools and Classes, or other Continuation Establishments. In England and Wales the County and Borough Authorities may take over or establish Secondary Schools in which instruction is afforded on non-sectarian lines between the ages of 14 and 18 or 19 years. In Scotland such schools are administered by School Boards, and in Ireland by an Intermediate Education Board. Technical Education is provided in England and Wales and Scotland in a similar manner, but in Ireland by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. The Training of Teachers is also undertaken by the State in Training Colleges, Centres and in Hostels in each of the Divisions of the United Kingdom. In addition to education thus provided, mainly or partially at the public expense, there are large numbers of Secondary Schools throughout the country at which a classical or modern education is provided from about 14-18 years, on more or less uniform lines. The cost of such education varies from under £100 to over £300 per annum, and is borne by the parents or guardians of the children.

Universities.

There are 19 Universities in the United Kingdom, of which 10 are in England, 1 in Wales, 4 in Scotland, and 3 in Ireland.—

University and Date.	Grant.	Chancellor.	Vice-Chancellor or Principal.
<i>England:—</i>			
Oxford (1249)	Nil.	Earl Curzon, G.C.S.I.	C. B. Heberden.
Cambridge (1257) ...	Nil.	Lord Rayleigh, O.M.	S. A. Donaldson.
Durham (1831)	8,500	The Dean of Durham	Sir G. H. Philipson.
London (1836)	44,500	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	W. P. Herringham.
Manchester (1850) ...	17,500	Viscount Morley, O.M.	Sir A. Hopkinson.
Birmingham (1900)...	13,500	Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.	C. G. Beale.
Liverpool (1903)	15,500	Earl of Derby, G.C.V.O.	Sir A. Dale.
Leeds (1904).....	12,500	Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O.	M. E. Sadler, C.B.
Sheffield (1905)	7,000	Duke of Norfolk, K.G.	G. Franklin.
Bristol (1909)	7,000	Viscount Haldane.....	Sir I. Owen.
<i>Wales:—</i>			
University of Wales (1893).....	4,000	The King-Emperor	Sir H. R. Reichel.
<i>Scotland:—</i>			
St. Andrews (1411)	10,800	{ Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. }	Sir J. Donaldson.
Glasgow (1450)	20,880	{ Earl of Rosebery, K.G. (Rector) }	
		{ Earl of Rosebery, K.G. (Rector) }	
Aberdeen (1494)	14,400	{ Rt. Hon. A. Birrell, K.C. (Rector) }	Sir D. McAlister, K.C.B.
		{ Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G. ... }	
Edinburgh (1582) ..	25,920	{ A. Carnegie (Rector)	Rev. G. A. Smith.
		{ Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour	
Ireland:—	...	{ Earl of Minto, K.G. (Rector) }	Sir W. Turner, K.C.B.
		...	
Dublin (1591) .....	...	Viscount Iveagh, K.P.	Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden.
National (1910) .....	...	Archbishop Walsh	Sir C. Nixon, Bart.
Belfast (1909) .....	...	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Rev. T. Hamilton (Pres.).

All the above Institutions confer degrees in the various Faculties.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the five years ended March 31, 1912, are stated as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1907-8	156,537,700	151,822,100
1908-9	151,578,300	152,892,400
1909-10	131,607,000	157,945,000
1910-11	203,850,600	172,000,000
1911-12	185,090,000	178,545,000

The Accounts for 1911-12 and Budget Estimates for 1912-13 are shown below:—

Revenue.

Revenue.	Receipts, 1911-12.	Estimate, 1912-13.
Customs.....	£33,649,000	£33,900,000
Excise.....	38,380,000	37,700,000
Estate Duties, etc.....	25,392,000	25,450,000
Stamps.....	9,454,000	9,400,000
Land Tax.....	750,000	700,000
House Duty	2,130,000	2,000,000
Income-Tax (including Super-Tax).....	44,804,000	44,100,000
Land Value Duties....	481,000	545,000
Total Tax Revenue	£155,040,000	£153,795,000
Postal Service.....	19,650,000	£20,275,000
Telegraph Service.....	3,105,000	3,000,000
Telephone Service....	2,945,000	5,900,000
Crown Lands.....	530,000	530,000
Suez Canal Shares, etc.	1,281,000	1,289,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,539,000	2,400,000
Total Non-Tax Revenue	£30,050,000	£33,394,000
Total Revenue	£185,090,000	£187,189,000
Total Expenditure	178,545,000	186,885,000
Surplus	6,545,000	304,000
Extraordinary Revenue (Borrowed)	4,452,000	2,985,000

Expenditure.

Expenditure	Payments, 1911-12.	Estimate, 1912-13.
National Debt, Interest, etc.....	£17,645,000	£17,333,000
National Repayment of Capital.....	6,855,000	7,167,000
Development Fund....	500,000	nil
Road Improvement Fund.....	760,000	1,225,000
Payment to Local Taxation.....	9,549,000	9,584,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services.....	1,707,000	1,709,000
Army.....	27,690,000	27,860,000
Navy.....	44,393,000	44,085,000
Education.....	18,365,000	18,729,000
Old Age Pensions.....	12,415,000	12,200,000
Insurance and Labour Exchanges.....	184,000	2,245,000
Other Civil Services....	16,124,000	16,085,000
Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue.....	3,995,000	4,254,000
Post Office Services....	21,022,000	23,809,000
Total Expenditure	£185,040,000	£186,885,000
Expenditure against Capital	2,272,000	2,985,000

DEBT.

The National Debt stood as follows on March 31, 1911 and 1912:—

	1911.	1912.
Funded Debt.....	£562,622,693	£534,676,209
2½ per cent. Consols....	3,824,266	3,824,266
2½ per cent. Consols....	30,122,365	30,021,228
Bank of England Debt ..	11,023,100	11,023,100
Bank of Ireland do.	2,630,769	2,630,769
Total	£610,213,193	£602,200,092
Terminable Annuities....	£34,417,863	£33,044,369
Unfunded Debt.....	40,500,000	23,100,000
Other Liabilities.....	47,840,151	50,021,947

Total debt.....£733,072,609 £728,466,428

Against this total the estimated Assets were (on March 31, 1912) £59,218,977, being the value of Suez Canal Shares (£44,046,000), other Assets (£3,704,386) and Exchequer balances (£11,468,591).

Cost of the Debt.

The cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below:—

	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
I. Annual Interest—		
Funded Debt.....	£15,377,321	£15,202,708
Terminable Annuities ..	3,481,490	3,517,569
Unfunded Debt.....	1,353,178	1,358,842
II Cost of Management ..	175,050	173,181
III. New Sinking Fund....	4,112,961	4,447,706

Total£24,500,000 £24,500,000

Sinking Fund.

Large sums are paid off annually by means of (a) the Sinking Fund, which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management; and (b) Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Occupations.—In 1901 the total number of occupied persons in the United Kingdom was 15,388,501 (12,134,259 males and 3,254,242 females). Of this total the largest percentage, or 22.66, were employed in agriculture, 11.39 in commerce, 8.2 in conveyance, 3.0 in mines and quarries, 7.89 in metals and machinery, 6.77 in building and construction, 6.92 in textile fabrics, and 7.23 in diets.

Trade Unions.—In 1909 there were 1,153 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 3,347,461, while the 100 largest Trade Unions (1,422,899 members) had an income of £2,560,430 and invested funds at December 31 of £5,051,460.

Agriculture.

The total area of land and water (United Kingdom) is 77,721,256 acres, the cultivated area and produce being as follows in 1911:—

Distribution.	Area 1911.	Produce 1911.
Corn Crops:—		
Wheat.....	1,952,422	64,313,452
Barley.....	1,758,842	57,803,277
Oats.....	4,071,927	162,933,333
Rye.....	55,474	...
Beans.....	313,667	7,742,537
Peas.....	568,311	3,706,572
Total Area	2,380,443	

Distribution	Acreage 1911	Produce 1911
<i>Other Crops:—</i>		
Potatoes	1,175,158	7,520,168
Turnips and Swedes	1,842,226	21,670,131
Mangold	530,927	9,214,981
Cabbage	198,977	...
Vetches or Tares	113,194	...
Other Green Crops	218,232	...
Flax	67,067	...
Hops	33,057	16,401
Small Fruit	98,745	...
Clover, Sanfoin } (for hay	3,087,534	4,186,278
and } (not do.	3,732,048	...
Rotation grasses	...	...
Bare Fallow	329,814	...
<i>Permanent Grass:—</i>		
For Hay	6,521,879	7,470,193
Not for Hay	20,657,899	...
<i>Woods and Plantations (1910)</i>		
	3,068,334	...

NOTE.—A Quarter is a heaped measure of 8 Bushels. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight and a Quarter as 480 lb. English barley 50 lb.; English oats 39 lb.; rye and maize 60 lb.

Live Stock.

	1910	1911
Horses	2,094,587	2,033,216
Cattle	11,765,433	11,866,111
Sheep	31,164,587	30,479,807
Pigs	3,561,481	4,250,013

Fisheries.

The Fisheries of the United Kingdom employed 102,000 men and boys in 1910, 3,155 steam vessels and 21,227 sailing vessels being used. The total value of the fish landed in 1911 exceeded £11,740,000 (exclusive of salmon and shell fish), the weight being approximately 23,600,000 cwt.

Minerals.

The chief metallic minerals produced in the United Kingdom are iron ore, tin ore and lead, of which the output and value of the first far exceed the remainder. The following table shows the value of the principal metals won in 1910, the total value being £35,395,630.

Metal.	Tons	Value
Iron (from U.K. ores)	4,975,735	17,008,812
Tin	4,797	738,025
Lead	21,522	283,194
Zinc	4,168	99,824
Copper	449	27,570
Silver	136,665	14,058
Gold	2,427	8,088

The non-metallic minerals include coal (of which the produce of the United Kingdom is second only to that of the United States) and

various stones and slate, salt and oil shale. The output and value of coal produced in the five years 1907-1911 is as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	Value at Pit.
1907	267,830,000	126,530,000
1908	261,530,000	116,800,000
1909	263,800,000	106,280,000
1910	264,450,000	108,400,000
1911	271,822,000	110,790,000

Over 1,000,000 persons were employed in the 3,300 coal mines in 1910.

The coal production is mainly in England and Wales, the counties producing over 20,000,000 tons annually being Durham, Yorkshire, Glamorganshire, and Lancashire; and those over 10,000,000 tons annually are Derbyshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, and Nottinghamshire. The most productive county for iron ore is Yorkshire, the next counties being Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Cumberland, and Staffordshire.

Manufactures.

The United Kingdom imports annually (for home consumption) about 2,000,000,000 lb of cotton and 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 lb of wool (in addition to 150,000,000 lb. produced at home), the former principally from the U.S., the latter principally from Australasia. Of the *Textile Industries* cotton is the most important, employing 576,820 hands (217,722 males and 359,078 females) in 1907, the output permitting exports valued at £106,000,000 in 1910 (the imports being £11,000,000). Woollen industries employed 261,192 persons in 1907, the exports being valued at £38,000,000 in 1910 (imports £10,000,000). Flax (linen) industries employed 151,143 persons, the exports being £10,000,000. Hemp and jute, silk, hosiery and lace are also important. The *Metal Industries* are next in importance, the manufacture of iron and steel permitting exports in 1910 valued at £64,000,000, exclusive of machinery (£30,000,000). *Chemicals and Drugs* (exports, 1910, £19,000,000), *Ship-building* (exports, 1910, £9,000,000), *Cutlery and Hardware* (exports, 1910, £6,500,000), *Electrical Goods and Apparatus* (£4,000,000), *Leather* (£3,000,000), *Earthenware and Glass* (£4,500,000) and *Paper* (£3,000,000) are also important industries, in addition to Printing and Brewing and Distilling, which are mainly for the home market.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The aggregate value of the merchandise imported and exported by the United Kingdom far exceeds that of any other nation. The total value of the trade in the five years 1907-1911 is as under:—

Merchandise.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907	£645,807,922	£517,977,167	£1,163,785,089
1908	590,953,487	456,727,521	1,047,681,008
1909	644,704,287	469,525,166	1,114,229,453
1910	678,227,024	534,145,827	1,212,372,851
1911	680,157,527	556,878,432	1,237,035,959

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1911.

NATIONS.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.	Merchandise.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	Merchandise.	
	Imported from	Exported to		Imported from.	Exported to.
	£	£		£	£
Europe:—			Abyssinia	8,173	2,623
Channel Islands ..	1,735,880	1,528,824	Afghanistan	2,077	5,637
Malta and Gozo ..	45,030	957,066	Argentina	27,289,480	19,315,285
Gibraltar	26,925	734,522	Austria-Hungary ..	6,911,943	6,040,801
Asia:—			Belgium	20,825,726	18,609,364
Cyprus	185,743	141,326	Congo	35,891	269,212
Empire of India ..	45,423,316	53,863,691	Bolivia	1,586,377	338,063
Aden, Perim, &c. .	269,765	356,915	Brazil	10,864,006	12,327,705
Ceylon	6,754,462	2,629,723	Bulgaria	317,086	1,004,422
Straits Settlements	12,903,048	4,503,743	Chile	4,336,878	6,471,224
Federated Malay States	1,620,361	635,677	China	4,892,744	12,257,197
Hong Kong ..	734,628	2,985,812	Colombia	1,046,215	1,104,133
Borneo	33,353	34,017	Costa Rica	1,162,745	281,271
Sarawak	14,344	32,946	Cuba	1,206,089	2,801,598
Africa:—			Denmark	20,580,668	5,826,539
Egypt	21,423,299	10,446,651	Colonies	249,366	253,131
Cape Colony	7,314,230	9,334,794	Ecuador	588,626	662,122
" Diamonds	8,267,044	—	France	41,631,005	35,453,063
Natal	2,022,887	4,898,437	Algeria	1,351,931	930,838
Transvaal	302,535	7,130,347	Colonies	1,412,759	1,916,866
Orange Free State	875	578,803	Morocco	817,094	1,384,976
Basutoland	—	18,915	Tunis	920,840	505,940
Bechuanaland ..	—	16,978	German Empire ..	65,220,739	37,418,736
Swaziland	123,604	709	Colonies	467,880	669,757
Rhodesia	178,083	1,111,904	Greece	2,273,756	1,752,706
Gambia	39,704	177,428	Guatemala	271,318	355,124
Gold Coast	890,354	1,783,103	Haiti and Dominica	516,377	423,943
Sierra Leone	222,691	606,655	Honduras	1,327	134,521
Northern Nigeria	12,067	257,677	Italy	6,949,124	14,579,710
Southern Nigeria	2,796,540	3,003,937	Colonies	1,199	38,043
Somaland	2,589	1,125	Japan	3,322,397	12,335,015
East Africa	243,964	528,464	Liberia	59,320	102,052
Uganda	272,502	36,367	Mexico	2,228,621	2,429,935
Zanzibar	149,401	86,797	Montenegro	—	1,607
Nyasaland	143,630	96,672	Netherlands	18,665,120	17,833,139
Mauritius	889,747	580,962	Colonies	5,745,660	5,640,928
Seychelles	25,524	27,519	Nicaragua	56,204	390,867
Ascension	534	7,095	Norway	6,251,172	3,325,866
St. Helena	1,149	28,220	Panama	22,091	508,304
North and South America:—			Paraguay	312	147,391
Canada	24,593,945	22,725,581	Persia	673,147	835,766
Newfoundland ..	719,047	680,838	Peru	3,150,663	1,491,322
West Indies	1,901,318	3,070,406	Portugal	2,674,125	3,327,360
Bahamas	26,442	68,792	Colonies	572,521	2,215,393
Bermuda	3,728	193,495	Rumania	6,523,396	2,768,911
British Guiana ..	602,952	820,228	Russia	43,154,411	22,316,679
British Honduras	146,856	127,318	Salvador	83,302	367,090
Falkland Islands	616,722	115,615	Serbia	39,369	320,022
Oceania:—			Siam	421,652	1,053,420
New South Wales	15,613,543	13,267,311	Spain	13,693,049	6,067,359
Victoria	10,896,216	10,615,595	Colonies	1,465,066	1,222,470
South Australia ..	4,428,191	3,298,626	Sweden	11,932,733	7,744,777
Queensland	5,595,625	3,851,688	Switzerland	10,035,914	4,460,421
Tasmania	722,474	534,494	Turkey in Europe ..	1,149,907	3,724,077
Western Australia	1,243,972	2,272,562	Turkey in Asia	4,363,840	5,924,225
Papua	1,778	18,827	Crete	27,378	71,322
New Zealand	17,850,063	10,599,700	Tripoli	107,246	122,021
Fiji	4,517	122,321	United States	122,694,486	96,028,997
Pacific Islands ..	1,730	21,022	Philippines, &c. .	1,846,222	1,229,532
Total British Dominions	201,020,074	122,322,079	Uruguay	1,425,777	2,271,705
			Venezuela	712,522	1,104,427
			Total Other Countries	427,414,497	374,427,353
			Total Trade	628,424,571	596,749,432

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1920 AND 1921.
(Dutiable Articles in *Italic*.)

CLASSIFICATION.	1920	1921.	CLASSIFICATION	1920	1921.
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	5,107,315	5,199,932	Meat:—		
Butter	24,493,450	24,600,619	Animals for food	4,008,672	3,776,404
Cacouhouc	26,006,769	18,332,502	Bacon	13,391,274	14,663,414
Cheese	6,812,371	7,140,042	Beef, chilled & frozen	11,745,146	11,134,422
Chemicals, Dyes, &c. ...	11,259,685	12,411,000	Hams	2,526,595	2,227,000
Cocoa	2,902,059	3,032,442	Mutton, fresh & frozen	9,802,858	9,576,446
Coffee	2,305,555	2,450,177	Total of Meat, etc. ...	42,872,283	49,722,123
Corn and Grain:—			Metals:—		
Wheat	44,100,824	38,909,816	Iron Ore	6,261,471	5,799,122
Barley	5,306,452	8,266,145	Other Metallic Ores ...	8,970,272	8,239,967
Oats	4,223,869	5,390,970	Iron and Steel	9,086,214	11,133,854
Maize	10,224,340	10,713,183	Other Metals	24,699,194	27,521,244
Wheatmeal and Flour	5,510,905	5,277,043	Milk, Condensed. ...	1,641,688	1,217,277
Rice	2,527,198	2,256,399	Motor Cars and Parts ...	5,134,828	5,992,229
Total, Corn, Grain and Flour	77,298,383	75,760,943	Oil, Fats, and Gums ...	37,548,900	35,047,349
Cotton, raw	71,711,908	71,155,514	Paper, &c.	6,573,718	6,574,530
Cutlery, &c.	4,673,473	5,273,043	Materials for ...	4,972,427	4,749,521
Rags	7,206,145	7,967,555	Spirits	1,633,523	1,505,491
Electrical Goods	1,686,540	1,435,422	Stones and Slates	1,337,868	1,275,122
Feathers (ornamental) ..	2,968,474	2,807,122	Sugar, refined. ...	13,133,352	14,353,422
Fish	3,335,155	3,906,020	" unrefined	11,420,827	12,213,395
Flax	3,186,321	3,283,055	Tea	11,381,056	12,983,377
Fruit:—			Textiles and Yarns:—		
Dried, &c.	3,510,491	3,698,613	Cotton Yarn & Manufs.	10,874,628	11,279,717
Fresh	10,321,639	11,232,382	Woolen	9,599,286	9,586,826
Glass and Earthenware ..	3,816,971	4,049,084	Silk	13,521,021	13,441,249
Hemp	3,031,495	3,173,229	Other Yarns & Textiles ..	8,044,667	7,894,776
Hides and Skins	12,822,326	11,206,664	Tobacco, manufactured. ...	1,189,189	1,252,211
Jute	4,670,265	5,996,161	" unmanuf'd.	3,435,593	4,022,827
Lard	4,520,074	4,251,758	Toys and Games	1,201,628	1,292,919
Leather, &c.	11,824,741	12,227,521	Vegetables, Raw ...	3,656,471	4,076,130
Machinery	4,470,898	5,768,662	Wine	4,248,814	4,159,759
Manures	2,566,370	2,837,515	Wood and Timber	26,207,329	25,862,171
Margarine	2,935,244	2,461,325	" Manufactures	2,328,472	2,551,297
			Wool	37,322,470	36,037,451
			Miscellaneous Manufs. ...	23,786,325	23,583,645
			By Parcel Post	1,568,879	1,521,063

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1920 AND 1921.

CLASSIFICATION.	1920	1921.	CLASSIFICATION.	1920.	1921.
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	12,717,527	13,220,465	Motor Cars and Parts ...	2,605,527	3,186,238
Arms and Ammunition ...	3,326,840	3,244,717	Oil, Fats, and Gums	5,023,499	4,793,728
Beer and Ale	1,793,185	1,954,150	Oilcloth	2,621,641	2,689,268
Biscuits and Cakes	1,240,156	1,222,792	Paper	3,122,699	3,310,966
Books	2,273,195	2,747,366	" Stationery	1,650,242	1,712,245
Cacouhouc Manufs.	1,816,785	1,622,300	Ships and Boats, New ...	8,770,204	5,663,115
Carriages, &c., Railway. ...	2,140,357	1,933,293	Soap	1,797,543	1,922,523
Chemicals, Drugs, &c. ...	12,568,126	20,053,129	Spirits, British and Irish ..	3,471,227	3,725,525
Coal, Coke, and Fuel	37,813,360	38,447,354	Textiles and Yarns:—		
Confectionery, Jams, &c. ...	1,530,077	1,249,468	Cotton Yarn	13,337,870	15,663,435
Cutlery and Hardware ...	6,423,625	7,395,084	Piece Goods ...	78,665,438	90,512,299
Cycles and Parts	2,117,763	2,362,560	Other Cotton Manufs.	12,613,447	12,426,522
Earthenware and Glass ...	4,322,029	4,723,298	Woolen Yarn and Manufs.	37,516,397	37,230,197
Electrical Goods	4,102,602	2,829,374	Manufactures	2,278,943	2,221,228
Grain and Flour	3,416,637	3,573,005	Other Textiles	13,421,128	13,192,754
Herrings and Fish	5,243,547	6,227,120	Silk Yarn and Manufs.	2,042,523	2,037,522
Hides and Skins	1,757,722	1,222,293	Wood Manufactures ...	1,235,722	2,037,522
Horses	1,222,293	1,222,293	Wool	4,220,443	3,222,293
Iron and Steel Manufs. ...	42,976,671	43,739,292	Miscellaneous Raw Ma-	2,277,460	2,222,293
Other Metal Manufs. ...	10,322,324	11,022,324	terials	6,227,460	6,227,460
Leather and Manufs.	4,622,422	4,679,175	By Parcel Post	6,227,460	6,227,460
Machinery	29,271,320	29,271,320			
Meat	935,222	1,022,321			

Belgium.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1907	73,072,439	67,766,828
1908	56,472,203	63,252,987
1909	66,506,718	60,034,718
1910	71,422,077	64,724,213
1911	62,987,500	57,024,077

The trade of 1911 is classified as follows:—

Classification.	Imports. U.F.	Exports. F.O.B.
	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	263,958,137	29,037,578
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	248,152,861	53,725,530
Wholly or mainly manufactured	165,557,111	362,222,687
Miscellaneous	2,483,418	9,133,593
Total.....£	680,157,527	454,119,298

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—On Dec. 31, 1911, there were 23,417 miles of railways open for traffic, the capital of the various companies being £1,324,018,000. The total receipts were £127,199,570 and working expenses £78,617,824, leaving net receipts at £48,581,746. The total number of passengers carried (exclusive of season ticket holders) was 1,326,317,000, and the total weight of goods conveyed 113,765,000 tons in 1911.

Tramways.—The total tramway mileage was 2,507 on Dec. 31, 1911. The total receipts were £13,777,002, the working expenses £8,500,947, and the net receipts £5,276,055, the total paid up capital being £74,755,440. During 1911 2,907,177,120 passengers were carried.

Roads.—The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities in each Division of the United Kingdom, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction, and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents, has led to a movement in favour of the nationalization of the highways, and a Development and Road Improvement Fund (the latter derived from duty on motor spirit and from carriage licences) has been formed for the creation and improvement of highways. On March 31, 1912, this fund amounted to £1,709,829.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ending March 31, 1912, 3,186,800,000 letters (70 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom, in addition to 905,500,000 post cards, and 1,265,500,000 halfpenny packets. There were in 1911-12, 61,926 miles of telegraph line (1,239,095 miles of wire), transmitting 76,029,000 inland and 25,525,000 foreign messages, and 120,796 exchange telephones, giving 30,276,458 trunk calls in 1911-12.

Navigation.—In 1905 there were 4,673 miles of canals, carrying 43,227,227 tons of merchandise,

the revenue being £2,680,720 and expenditure £1,822,212. Of the total mileage 1,365 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies. The total paid-up capital was £43,330,762. The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool. The capital of the company is £18,566,240.

Shipping.—In 1912 the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 8,224 steamers (17,730,040 gross tons) and 755 sailing vessels (226,680 net tons), a total of 9,979 vessels (18,213,620 tons). The mercantile marine of the United Kingdom far exceeds that of any other nation, the next largest total tonnages being United States (5,258,487 tons), Germany (4,628,983 tons), Norway (2,222,596 tons), France (2,022,528 tons), Italy (1,398,582 tons), Japan (1,344,991 tons), and Netherlands (1,120,906 tons). The total tonnage of British and Foreign shipping entered and cleared at the various ports of the United Kingdom in 1911 (exclusive of vessels engaged in coasting trade) is shown below:—

Port	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.
(1911)		
ENGLAND & WALES—		
Blyth	1,388,727	1,273,867
Bristol	1,049,567	877,328
Cardiff	5,326,426	8,328,047
Dover	2,068,728	2,060,321
Folkestone	646,546	640,267
Goole	769,531	769,966
Grimsby	1,446,757	1,503,095
Hartlepool	951,849	730,513
Harwich	918,123	867,666
Hull	3,534,964	3,125,290
Liverpool	7,687,719	6,880,471
London	11,973,249	9,004,974
Manchester	1,329,679	1,095,476
Middlesbrough	1,597,834	1,666,530
Newcastle & Shields	5,954,498	6,822,199
Newhaven	433,786	493,668
Newport	1,703,794	2,222,528
Plymouth	1,670,446	1,497,105
Port Talbot	500,802	828,820
Southampton	4,466,314	4,351,037
Sunderland	1,421,748	1,722,937
Swansea	1,251,983	1,243,644
SCOTLAND—		
Borrowatone	319,027	208,869
Burntisland	529,435	836,236
Glasgow	2,126,512	3,418,772
Grangemouth	820,855	606,823
Leith	1,417,534	1,448,498
Methil	908,318	1,191,052
IRELAND—		
Belfast	476,943	120,868
Cork	154,050	10,428
Dublin	221,793	90,328
ALL PORTS.....	69,164,515	69,744,826

TOWNS.

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM London
Population (1911), 4,522,962. Greater London, 7,222,962.

London Government.—The City of London possesses almost unchanged its pre-Norman

government, with a Corporation consisting of a Lord Mayor (the Port-reeve) and two Sheriffs, and of Aldermen and Common Councillors elected by Wards at Wardmotes. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs are elected by Liverymen of the Guilds; Common Councillors by registered ward electors; the term of office in each case being one year.

Lord Mayor, Nov. 9, 1912-1913, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Burnett, Kt., £10,000.

Sheriffs, Sept. 29, 1912-1913, Edward Ernest Cooper, Alderman, and Alfred Louis Bower.

The growth of the Metropolis has been met by the establishment of Municipalities round the City of London, and by the creation, for general administrative purposes, of the *London County Council*, which governs the County of London (see p. 141).

Chairman of the L.C.C. (1912-1913), Maj.-Gen. Lord Chylesmore, K.C.V.O.

Other municipal authorities are the *Metropolitan Water Board*, the *Port of London Authority*, and the *Metropolitan Asylums Board*. The *London Fire Brigade* is administered by the L.C.C., the *City Police* by the Corporation of London, and the *Metropolitan Police* by the Home Office.

ENGLAND contains 41 Cities and Towns with a population exceeding 100,000, viz. —

*London	7,252,963	Croydon	169,559
*Liverpool	784,455	Willesden ..	154,267
*Manchester ..	714,427	Sunderland ..	151,162
*Birmingham ..	525,960	Oldham	147,495
*Sheffield	454,653	Tottenham ..	137,457
*Leeds	445,568	East Ham	133,504
*Bristol	357,059	Blackburn ..	133,064
West Ham	289,102	Brighton ..	131,250
Bradford	286,505	Birkenhead ..	130,832
Hull	278,084	Walthamstow ..	124,739
*Newcastle ..	266,671	Leyton	124,730
*Nottingham ..	259,942	Derby	123,433
Stoke-on-Trent ..	234,553	*Norwich	121,493
Salford	231,380	Southampton ..	119,039
Portsmouth ..	231,165	Preston	117,113
Liverpool	227,422	Gateshead	116,928
Bolton	180,835	Plymouth	112,042

Stockport	108,693	Burnley	106,337
South Shields ..	108,649	Middlesbrough ..	104,787
Huddersfield ..	107,825	Halifax	101,596
Coventry	106,377		

The *Cathedral Cities* of England are Birmingham, Bristol, Canterbury (pop. 24,628), Carlisle (pop. 46,432), Chester (pop. 39,038), Chichester (pop. 12,594), Durham (pop. 17,550), Ely (pop. 69,759), Exeter (pop. 48,660), Gloucester (pop. 50,029), Hereford (pop. 22,568), Lichfield (pop. 8,617), Lincoln (pop. 57,894), Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Oxford (pop. 53,049), Peterborough (pop. 33,578), Ripon (pop. 8,218), Rochester (pop. 31,388), St Albans (pop. 18,131), Salisbury (pop. 21,217), Southwark (pop. 191,152), Southwell (pop. 2,500), Truro (pop. 11,325), Wakefield (pop. 51,516), Wells (pop. 4,655), Winchester (pop. 23,380), Worcester (pop. 47,987), and York (pop. 82,297).

WALES contains 3 Cities and Towns with a population exceeding 100,000, viz. — Cardiff, 182,280, Rhondda, 152,798, and Swansea, 114,673.

The *Cathedral Cities* of Wales are Bangor (pop. 11,237), Landaff (pop. 6,925), St Asaph (pop. 2,000), and St David's (pop. 1,739).

CAPITAL OF SCOTLAND, Edinburgh. Population (1911), 320,315.

SCOTLAND contains 4 Cities with a population exceeding 100,000, viz. — Glasgow, 784,455, Edinburgh, 320,315; Dundee, 165,006, and Aberdeen, 163,084.

The Episcopal Bishopsrics in Scotland are Aberdeen, Argyll, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Moray, and St Andrews.

CAPITAL OF IRELAND, Dublin. Population (1911), 403,030.

IRELAND contains 4 Cities with a population exceeding 100,000, viz. — Dublin, 403,030; and Belfast, 385,492.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

(See British Empire, p. 119.)

RELATIVE FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1820-1911.

GREAT BRITAIN				IRELAND		
Year	Locally Raised.	Locally Expended	Balance for U K Expenditure	Locally Raised	Locally Expended	Balance for U K Expenditure
1810-1820	£ 51,445,764	£ 4,439,333	£ 47,006,431	£ 5,256,564	£ 1,564,880	£ 3,691,684
1820-1830	49,637,892	4,326,437	45,311,455	5,502,125	1,345,549	4,156,576
1830-1840	46,262,412	4,474,523	41,787,889	5,415,889	1,789,587	3,626,302
1840-1850	51,870,866	5,855,399	46,015,467	4,861,465	2,247,687	2,613,778
1850-1860	61,386,842	8,540,204	52,846,638	7,700,332	2,304,324	5,396,008
1860-1870	65,000,615	10,229,668	54,770,947	7,426,332	2,938,122	4,488,210
1870-1880	69,760,870	17,128,952	52,631,918	7,280,556	4,054,549	3,226,007
1880-1890	84,980,792	24,224,124	60,756,668	7,734,678	5,057,708	2,676,970
1890-1900	117,388,500	39,188,000	78,200,500	8,664,500	6,980,000	1,684,500
1900-1907	141,529,000	42,913,500	98,615,500	9,490,000	7,678,500	1,811,500
1907-1908	143,348,000	50,326,000	93,022,000	9,220,000	7,810,000	1,410,000
1908-1909	139,280,500	51,313,000	87,967,500	9,280,500	8,667,500	513,000
1909-1910	120,112,500	56,584,500	63,528,000	8,355,000	10,712,500	- 2,357,500
1910-1911	120,162,000	60,544,000	59,618,000	11,665,500	11,344,500	321,000

* There are Lord Mayors of the Cities marked with an asterisk and also of the City of York.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total	Year.	Births	Marriages	Deaths.
1801	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	1900	927,062	257,480	587,830
1811	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1901	929,807	259,400	551,585
1821	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1902	940,509	261,750	535,538
1831	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1903	948,271	261,103	514,622
1841	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	1904	945,399	257,856	549,784
1851	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	1905	929,293	260,742	520,031
1861	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	1906	935,081	270,038	531,281
1871	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	1907	918,042	276,421	524,221
1881	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	1908	940,383	264,940	520,456
1891	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	1909	914,472	260,544	518,003
1901	15,728,613	16,799,293	32,527,906	1910	896,962	267,721	483,247
1911	17,448,476	18,626,793	36,075,269	1911	881,241	274,575	527,864

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

Counties and Capitals	Extent in Acres	Population	Lords Lieutenant
Bedfordshire (Bedford).....	1911. 307,338	1911 197,660	Samuel Howard Whitbread.
Berkshire (Reading).....	573,689	303,428	James Herbert Benyon.
Buckinghamshire (Buckingham).....	407,046	193,951	Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge).....	566,493	215,122	Viscount Clifden.
Cheshire (Chester).....	611,276	895,410	Duke of Westminster, G.C.V.O.
Cornwall (Bodmin).....	886,329	325,315	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, G.C.V.O.
Cumberland (Carlisle).....	973,086	265,780	Lord Muncaster.
Derbyshire (Derby).....	506,892	547,768	Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O.
Devonshire (Exeter).....	1,633,467	701,981	Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.
Dorsetshire (Dorchester).....	624,375	220,502	Col John Mount Batten, C.B.
Durham (Durham).....	766,591	1,377,176	Earl of Durham, K.G.
Essex (Chelmsford).....	904,386	1,329,466	Earl of Warwick.
Gloucestershire (Gloucester).....	713,161	672,581	Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.
Hampshire (Winchester).....	1,048,916	915,503	Marquess of Winchester.
Hertfordshire (Hertford).....	539,230	113,088	Sir John Cotterell, Bart.
Hertfordshire (Hertford).....	446,424	286,998	Earl of Clarendon, G.C.H.
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon).....	207,572	48,105	Earl of Sandwich, K.C.V.O.
Kent (Maidstone).....	968,975	1,019,870	Marquess Camden.
Lancashire (Lancaster).....	1,299,539	4,825,739	Lord Shuttleworth.
Leicestershire (Leicester).....	550,168	481,115	Duke of Rutland.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln).....	1,668,603	557,543	Earl Brownlow.
London (London).....	74,816	4,522,961	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
Middlesex (Brentford).....	178,607	1,144,758	Duke of Bedford, K.G.
Monmouthshire (Monmouth).....	395,593	414,730	Viscount Tredegar.
Norfolk (Norwich).....	1,291,345	488,630	Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O.
Northamptonshire (Northampton).....	642,402	363,892	Earl Spencer, G.C.V.O.
Northumberland (Newcastle).....	1,291,515	697,014	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham).....	616,287	716,517	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Oxfordshire (Oxford).....	491,421	198,499	Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.
Rutlandshire (Oakham).....	108,700	21,168	Maj.-Gen. J. Fielden Brocklehurst,
Shropshire (Shrewsbury).....	958,665	266,054	[C.V.O.]
Somerset (Taunton).....	1,070,233	491,320	Marquess of Bath.
Staffordshire (Stafford).....	771,435	1,359,718	Earl of Dartmouth.
Suffolk (Ipswich).....	930,631	382,748	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B., M.P.
Surrey (Guildford).....	463,553	919,977	Hon. Henry Cubitt, C.B.
Sussex (Lewes).....	938,630	666,876	Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Warwickshire (Warwick).....	626,369	1,024,796	Marquess of Northampton, K.G.
Westmorland (Appleby).....	505,330	63,575	Lord Hothfield.
Wiltshire (Devizes).....	809,216	279,391	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.
Worcestershire (Worcester).....	443,261	562,383	Earl of Coventry.
Yorkshire, E. R. (Burnley).....	693,171	507,096	Lord Nuburnholme, D.S.O.
Yorkshire, N. R. (Northallerton).....	1,277,104	417,075	Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.
Yorkshire, W. R. (York).....	1,751,064	3,044,980	Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.
Total, England.....	32,586,920	34,047,659	

WELSH COUNTIES.

Counties and Capitals.	Extent in Acres.	Population.	Lords Lieutenant.
	1911.	1911.	
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	120,427	26,368	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.
Brecknockshire (Brecon)	473,080	56,360	Lord Glanusk, C.B., D.S.O.
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)	595,412	80,768	Herbert Davies-Evans.
Car-mar-thenshire (Carmarthen)	465,226	151,077	Sir J. H. W. Drummond, Bt., C.B.
Car-mar-thonshire (Carmarvon)	322,742	141,776	John Ernest Greaves.
Denbighshire (Denbigh)	378,209	126,819	Col. Wm. Cornwallis West.
Flintshire (Mold)	106,878	69,737	William G. C. Gladstone, M.P.
Glamorganshire (Cardiff)	576,540	1,120,818	Earl of Plymouth, C.B.
Merionethshire (Dolgelley)	524,035	60,292	Sir A. Osmond Williams, Bt.
Montgomeryshire (Montgomery)	591,999	62,208	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.
Pembrokeshire (Pembroke)			Lord St. Davids
Haverfordwest (Haverfordwest)	357,419	84,869	Sir C. E. Gregg Philips.
Radnorshire (Radnor)	238,663	17,504	Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt.
Total, Wales	4,750,720	2,027,610	

SCOTLAND.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1861	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	1900	131,401	32,444	82,296
1871	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	1905	131,381	31,243	74,256
1881	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	1908	131,362	31,606	77,838
1891	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	1909	128,582	30,092	74,594
1901	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	1910	124,000	30,866	72,245
1911	2,307,603	2,451,842	4,759,445	1911	121,811	31,811	71,726

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

Counties and Capitals.	Population.	Acres.	Lords Lieutenant.
	1911.	1910.	
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	311,350	1,261,521	Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Argyll (Inverary)	70,901	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
Ayr (Ayr)	268,332	724,523	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Banff (Banff)	61,402	403,053	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
Berwick (Berwick)	20,643	292,535	Lord Blinling.
Bute (Butehead)	12,186	120,658	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness (Wick)	32,008	428,833	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Clackmannan (Alloa)	31,121	34,997	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	130,831	157,433	Lord Inverclyde.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	72,824	686,302	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Edinburgh (Edinburgh)	507,662	234,325	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	43,427	304,931	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
Fife (Cupar)	207,794	322,844	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.
Forfar (Forfar)	281,415	559,037	Earl of Strathmore.
Haddington (Haddington)	43,253	270,971	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness (Inverness)	27,270	2,625,094	The Macintosh of Macintosh.
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	41,007	244,482	Sir Alexander Baird of Urrie, Bt.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,528	52,410	Sir J. Moubray.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	38,363	375,832	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.
Linark (Linark)	1,447,113	562,821	Earl of Home.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	79,466	76,861	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Nairn (Nairn)	9,319	104,252	Brodie of Brodie.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	25,296	240,847	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,298	222,240	Lord Glenconner.
Perth (Perth)	224,339	2,995,802	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Renfrew (Greenock)	314,394	131,332	Sir T. Glen Coats, Bart., C.B.
Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall)	77,353	1,977,248	Sir Hector Monro, Bart.
Roxburgh (Yedburgh)	47,222	426,028	Lord Roay, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	24,600	270,793	Lord Polwarth.
Shetland (Lerwick)	27,221	322,319	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Stirling (Stirling)	261,403	268,842	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	22,220	1,297,914	Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	32,992	324,984	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt.
Total (Scotland)	4,759,521	29,070,466	

IRELAND.
Population and Vital Statistics.

Year.	Males.	Females	Total.	Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1861	2,827,370	2,961,397	5,798,967	1901	101,459	21,330	87,606
1871	2,629,753	2,778,664	5,412,377	1905	102,832	23,078	75,071
1881	2,532,777	2,641,559	5,174,836	1908	102,039	22,734	76,891
1891	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	1909	102,799	22,690	74,973
1901	2,200,040	2,256,735	4,456,775	1910	101,963	22,112	74,894
1911	2,186,804	2,195,147	4,381,951	1911	101,934	23,600	72,548

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

His Excellency the Right Honourable John Campbell Gordon, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., LL.D., D.C.L., G.C.M.G., born August 3, 1847; married, 1877, Hon. Isabel Maria, daughter of 1st Baron Tweedmouth; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in December 14, 1905. £20,000

The Governments of Great Britain and Ireland were united in 1801 by the Act of Union of 1800. Ireland has a greater measure of self-government than the other divisions of the United Kingdom, and in 1886 and 1893 Bills "for the better government of Ireland" (Home Rule Bills) were presented to Parliament. The first was rejected by the Commons and the second by the Lords. In 1912 a third Home Rule Bill was introduced, under which a separate legislature and executive are proposed for Ireland, with general control of all internal affairs. The proposed Legislature has two Houses, a *Senate* of 40 nominated members, and a *House of Commons* of 164 elected members (1 for each 27,000 inhabitants).

IRISH COUNTIES.

Provinces and Counties (With Capitals)	Population.	Extent in Acres.	Lieutenants and Custodes Rotulorum.
CARLOW (Carlow)	1911 36,151	1892 221,295	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin (Dublin)	476,909	226,821	Earl of Meath, K.P.
Kildare (Kildare)	66,498	478,496	Robert Kennedy.
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	74,821	507,254	Marquess of Ormonde, K.P.
King's (Tullamore)	56,769	493,203	Earl of Rosse.
Longford (Longford)	43,794	257,770	Earl of Longford, K.P.
Louth (Dundalk)	63,402	201,619	Sir H. Bellingham, Bart.
Meath (Trim)	64,920	578,298	Col. Sir N. T. Everard, Bart.
Queen's (Maryborough)	54,362	484,853	Sir Algernon Coote, Bart.
Westmeath (Mullingar)	59,812	434,017	Lord Castlemaine.
Wexford (Wexford)	102,287	573,200	Viscount Stopford.
Wicklow (Wicklow)	60,603	499,822	Viscount Powerscourt, M.V.O.
LEINSTER	1,160,328	4,836,708	
Clare (Ennis)	104,064	768,265	Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Bart.
Cork (Cork)	391,190	1,838,921	Earl of Bandon, K.P.
Kerry (Tralee)	139,268	1,159,356	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.
Limerick (Limerick)	142,846	662,973	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Tipperary, N.R. (Clonmel)	63,958	1,048,968	Lord Dunally.
" S.R. (Clonmel)	87,993		Count de la Poer.
Waterford (Waterford)	83,766	456,198	
MUNSTER	1,032,085	5,934,681	
Antrim (Carrickfergus)	478,603	711,276	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Belfast (Belfast)	219,605	313,036	Lord Pirrie, K.P.
Armagh (Armagh)	91,071	467,025	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Cavan (Cavan)	868,220	1,190,268	Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough, M.P.
Donegal (Lifford)	304,569	611,927	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Down (Downpatrick)	61,811	417,665	Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	140,621	512,368	Earl of Erne, K.P.
Londonderry (Londonderry)	71,395	328,806	Earl of Leitrim.
Monaghan (Monaghan)	122,437	778,943	Lord Rossmore.
Tyrone (Omagh)	1,578,572	5,322,334	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
ULSTER	281,686	1,502,362	
Galway (Galway)	62,557	276,510	Lord Clonbrock, K.P.
Leitrim (Carrick)	191,969	1,218,130	Lord Harlech.
Mayo (Castlebar)	93,904	585,407	Earl of Lucan, K.P.
Roscommon (Roscommon)	78,890	461,815	Rt. Hon. The O'Connor Don.
Sligo (Sligo)	609,966	4,234,224	Major Charles Kean O'Hara
CONNAUGHT	4,381,951	20,277,047	
Total, Ireland			

ISLE OF MAN (MOWA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N.$ and long. $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W.$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 240,986 acres, with a population (1911) of 50,542. The cultivated area (1910) was 93,782 acres, and the live stock included 5,938 horses, 21,076 cattle, 81,631 sheep, and 3,089 pigs. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1736 James, 10th Earl of Derby, died without issue male; the earldom went to his next male heir, but the sovereignty of the island went, with the Barony of Strange, to his heir-general, James, Duke of Athole, on whose death the island descended to his daughter Charlotte, from whom, in 1765, Parliament purchased the sovereignty for £70,000. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. About 50 miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram roads. The natives of this island belong to a mingled race of Kelts and Norwegians, and the language, in which the Keltic element is predominant, is known as the Manx.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL: Douglas, pop. (1911) 21,101 (Castletown is the ancient capital), the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1909 10.	1910 11	1911 12
Public revenue ...	£82,417	£90,120	£88,597
Public expenditure	75,121	78,959	77,494
Public debt	207,631	201,131	195,731

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B. (with house) £1,800
Govt. Sec. & Treasurer, B. E. Seargeant 500
Clk. of the Rolls, Thomas Kneen 1,000
First Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore 1,000
Second Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow 1,000
Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring 1,000
Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell 250
Speaker, House of Keys, D. Maitland 250.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

comprise the bailiwicks of Jersey (including the Minquiers and Ecréhou Rocks) and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm), situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles. They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. The area altogether is about 73 square miles; and the population in 1901 was 95,841—Jersey (1911), 51,903, Guernsey, with Herm and Jétiou (1901), 40,328, Alderney, 2,054, and Sark, 506. The land under cultivation in 1910 was 31,059 acres—Jersey 14,467 acres 1910, and 46,712 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre) in 1911—Guernsey, &c., 11,412 acres 1910; the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and wheat, and in Guernsey green crops and oats. There were 2,247 horses, 12,031 cattle, 186 sheep, and 4,639 pigs in Jersey; and in Guernsey, &c., 1,509 horses, 6,131 cattle, 309 sheep, and 3,802 pigs in 1910. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents His Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the legislative assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre, on the east coast.

	1910	1911
Imports from U.K. ...	£1,523,782	£1,528,884
Exports to U.K. . . .	1,275,042	1,288,289

JERSEY

Revenue, 1911, £94,469; Expenditure, £91,581
 Public debt, 1911 318,600
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G. £1,700
Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General, Sir Adolphus Hilgrove Turner, Kt., M.A.
Vicount, Reginald Raoul Lemprière,
Solicitor-Gen., Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.
Receiver-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Vouille.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Revenue, 1911, £48,154; Expenditure, £46,394
 Public debt, 1911 214,164
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. O. F. Hamilton, K.C.B. £1,700
Government Sec., Col. W. Bell, C.B.
Bailiff, William Carey.
Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.
Attorney-General, Edward C. Osanne.
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Receiver-General, Alfred Henry Collings... 300
Supt. of Education, J. A. Munday.
Judge (Alderney), Nicholas Barbenson.
Attorney-General, W. J. Picot.
Receiver, R. G. May.

Imperial British Dominions.

NOTE.—For *The Indian Empire* (see pp. 277-307), *Canada* (see pp. 179-190), *Newfoundland* (see pp. 345-346), *Australia* (see pp. 74-90), *New Zealand* (see pp. 347-350), and the *Union of South Africa* (see pp. 431-438). The following list includes the British Dominions and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3.417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,800 feet, situated $7^{\circ} 55' 55''$ S. lat. and $14^{\circ} 25' 5''$ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1825, when the English took possession of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 100 (exclusive of 35 members and servants of the Eastern Telegraph Co.) with about 35 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island is fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St. Vincent, St. Helena, Sierra Leone and Buenos Ayres. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes, and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 126 being "turned" during 1912, their weight being from 500 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants. In 1907 there were about 15 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of pasturage for sheep and cattle.

Officer in Charge, Capt. G. Carpenter, R.M.L.I.
Surgeon, A. C. Busack, M.B., R.N.
Asst. Paymaster in Charge, C. F. Webber, R.N.
 Transit from London, about 14 days.

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between $21^{\circ} 42'$ — $27^{\circ} 34'$ N. lat. and $72^{\circ} 40'$ — $79^{\circ} 5'$ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population (Census 1911) of 55,944, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing

the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Mayaguana Harbour Island, Great Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1793, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1911 being valued at £111,381. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Mahogany, lignum-vite, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands; tobacco, castor oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. A fibre industry is fairly established, the land under the fibre plant being 25,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1911, £44,855. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, NASSAU.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Public revenue ..	£77,578	£84,386	£85,592
Expenditure ..	92,858	85,315	82,676
Public debt	59,447	55,639	51,968
Total imports ...	343,489	329,014	311,095
Total exports ...	171,442	193,803	209,251

Governor, His Excellency Sir George Basil

Haddon-Smith, C.M.G. (1912)	£2,000
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Daniel Thomas Tudor, K.C.	1,000
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.	600
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , F. C. Wells Durrant	400
<i>Receiver-Gen.</i> , W. R. Hunt	500
<i>Postmaster</i> , J. A. Thompson	350
<i>Surveyor-Gen.</i> , William Miller	500
<i>Commandant of Police</i> , R. H. C. Crawford	400
<i>Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates</i> , J. M. Rae, H. C. Stronge	(each) £450 to 500
<i>Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses</i> , Comm. F. J. Lobb, R.N.	800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

BARBADOS.

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4'$ N., and longitude $59^{\circ} 37'$ W. It is nearly 22 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was 171,893 (1,035 per square mile). The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made

for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop. 1912, 16,648), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£125,803	£113,977	£121,906
Expenditure	199,644	211,949	215,697
Public debt	416,900	428,900	428,900
Total imports	1,119,343	1,348,194	1,539,710
Total exports	828,066	1,088,830	1,005,931
Imports from U.K.	480,823	568,641	599,390
Exports to U.K.	70,487	129,218	109,893

Governor, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. E. B. Brown 200

Colonial Secretary, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. 750

Officer Commanding Local Forces, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. B. R. Kaye.

Chief Judge, Sir Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200

President of Legislative Council, His Hon. W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G.

Clerk, do., H. W. Collymore.

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. 250

Clerk, do., C. P. Bowen 400

Attorney-General, Hon. G. A. Goodman, K.C. 850

Solicitor-Gen., C. P. Clarke, K.C., and fees 250

Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips 300

Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum, C.M.G. 600

Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. 600

Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. B. R. Kaye 600

Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. 500

Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes 400

Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith, I.S.O. 600

Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 11 days.

BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South-East Africa, lying between 28° 45' and 30° 40' South latitude and 27° and 29° 30' East longitude, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1911 showed 42,111 natives and 1,336 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a delicious climate. It is one of the finest grain-producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue arises from the Customs dues, the Post-office, native tax, and the sale of licences. Telegraph

offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mokalé's Hoek, Quthing and Peka in connection with the Cape Colonial system. There are 277 schools, with 17,410 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. Grants in aid of education to the extent of £9,200 were made in 1909-10. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£119,974	£145,521	£138,865
Expenditure	127,437	134,888	111,908

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Sir Herbert Cecil

Sloley, K.C.M.G. £1,900

Government Secretary, C. E. Boyes (actg.).. 650

Financial Secretary, John Pears Murray 633

Assistant Commissioners:—

Mafeteng, Samuel Barrett 800

Mokalé's Hoek, E. D'Urban Blyth 670

Leribe, James Comyn Macgregor 796

Berea, Andrew Thomas Bond (actg.) ... 360

Quthing, R. M. B. Smith 598

Maseru, Francis Layton Ford (actg.)... 350

Quthing, William Du Pre Mansel 680

Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney ... 660

Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson ... 530

Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A. 480

Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long 800

Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton 405

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and on the west by German South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles. The population at the Census of May 7, 1911, was 125,350, of whom 1,692 were whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn and mealies are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 223,211 at the Census of 1911. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Bechale (Bakwena), of Gasetaiwe (Bangwaketse), of Batlotle (Bamalese), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, via Gaborone, and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaborone, Francistown, and Serowa, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years

For nine months ended March 31, 1912.

ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Revenue	£46,797	£52,667	£59,303
Expenditure	65,267	64,791	65,936

The annual deficiency is made good by an Imperial grant-in-aid. The grant for 1911-12 amounted to £10,000.

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. F. W.

Pannera, C.M.G.	£1,500
Government Secretary, Barry May	930
Accountant, Myles Williams	400
Asst. Commr. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger	800
Asst. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, R. M. Daniel	750
Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand ...	604

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N lat. and 64° 51' W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (Census 1911) a population of 18,994, of whom 6,651 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1507; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British squadron refits.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,360 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60.

The climate is mild and healthy, but there are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermudas cedar (juniper) formerly of great importance (and still used) for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1911), 2,687.			
Public revenue.....	£68,991	£76,593	£79,448
Public expenditure...	67,093	68,398	90,100
Public debt, Dec. 31	45,500	45,500	45,500
Total Imports	440,648	527,074	545,540
Total Exports	133,824	206,908	134,033
Imports from U.K.	113,946	150,043	153,867
Exports to U.K.	3,440	4,475	3,557

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Lieut.-General Sir G. M. Ballock, K.C.B.	£2,946
A. G. C., Capt. R. P. B. Lawrence	

Colonial Secretary & Registrar-General, R. Popham Lobb.....	and fees	£400
Attorney-General, Reginald Gray, K.C. ...		300
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, L.S.O.		300
Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff.....		300
Assistant Judges, V. C. Ingham and H. Lockward	fees.	
Solicitor-General, O. T. Middleton	fees.	
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker.....		£350

Naval Officer in Charge, Commander G.

E. Corbett, R.N.	£500
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. G. R. A. Nugent, R.A.	
General Staff Officer (and Grade), Maj. S. J. Jervis.	
C.R.A., Lt.-Col. W. L. Brook-Smith, R.G.A.	
C.R.E., Lt.-Col. C. E. Skinner, R.E.	
Chief Ordnance Officer, Lt.-Col. R. K. Scott, D.S.O.	
Paymaster, Maj. J. V. F. S. Whitmarsh.	
S.M.O., Lt.-Col. R. H. Hall, R.A.M.C.	

Hamilton 2,970 miles; transit, 4 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S., and from long. 103° 50' to 119° 50' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,246,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast line of over 900 miles. The population is about 204,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kinabalu being 13,700 feet high, and is densely timbered.

The chief town is Sandakan, on the north-east coast. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into ten provinces. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adopted by local proclamations. There is an Imam's Court for Mohammedan law.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Revenue	\$1,803,522	\$4,609,021	\$1,363,368
Expenditure	755,323	3,807,306	822,940
Exports	4,575,412	4,609,021	4,836,795
Imports	2,918,307	3,807,306	4,603,071

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. Exports of leaf tobacco, (1909) \$6,521,901; (1910) \$6,219,412. A railway has been constructed from Weston to Beaufort (20 miles) where it connects with the

line from Jesselton (56 miles), which has been extended to Tenom (23 miles). A further extension has been completed to Melalap (10 miles).

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency J. Scott Mason	£2,000
Government Sec., F. W. Fraser	\$5,300
Asst. Govt. Sec., R. G. L. Horton	4,200
Judicial Commr., S. Sawrey-Cookson	5,200
Commandant, Maj. C. H. Harlington	5,300
Finance Commissioner, B. McEneaney	5,544
Residents—	
Sandakan, A. R. Dunlop	5,100
West Coast, E. H. Barraut	5,100
Kudat, W. H. Hastings	4,540
East Coast, F. W. Fraser	4,200
Interior, A. B. C. Francis	4,500
Auditor, C. P. Van Kinschot	4,800
Principal Medical Officer, J. S. Macpherson, C.M.G.	4,800
Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley	4,500
Supt. of Customs, M. M. Clark	4,500
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, R. Scott Atkinson	4,200
Supt. of Public Works, A. Johnston	4,500
Engineer Manager of Railways, J. W. Watson	1,000

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H. H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, suc May 11, 1906

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the estimated population being 30,000 (1911). The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Bruner, M. S. H. McArthur (Harvey Chevallier, acting)

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained.

BRITISH GUIANA.

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 90,777 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec 31, 1911, was estimated at 295,784, of whom about one-third were Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 150,000 acres (of which 68,000 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740

feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River is the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1911 was 28.8, and the death-rate 31.7 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 75 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1910-11 were as follow:—Sugar, value £2,040,465; rum, £95,216; gold, 55,243 oz., valued at £197,245; diamonds, 3,009 carats, valued at £6,161; timber, £19,641; and balata, £139,623. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 1,603 miles of post-office telephone wire and 530 of telegraph lines, with 72 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 48,802.

	1906-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911
Public revenue	£540,053	£540,269	£563,000
Public expenditure	539,196	546,711	542,757
Total debt	855,295	888,115	887,115
Total imports	1,838,947	1,774,457	1,749,766
Domestic exports	2,104,176	1,985,337	1,628,106
Imports from U.K.	977,384	830,820	833,561
Exports to the U.K.	906,598	893,248	728,195

Governor, His Excellency Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)	
Government Sec., Charles T. Cox, C.M.G.	£1,500
Attorney-Gen., Sir Thos. Crossley Rayner	1,500
Auditor-Gen., W. J. Robson	800
Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King	800
Government Emigration Agent in India, R. P. Gibbes	1,000
Receiver-General, R. Clifton Granum	800
Compt. of Customs, J. M. Reid	800
Compt. Militia, Insp.-Gen. of Police & Insp. of Prisons, Col. G. C. de Rinzy	750
Col. Civil Engineer, J. H. W. Park, M.L.C.	800
Postmaster-General, N. Farrar	700
Surgeon-General, J. E. Godfrey, M.B.	1,200
Commr. of Lands & Mines, F. Fowler	800
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Thelwall	600
Solicitor-Gen., J. J. Numan, B.A., LL.B.	500
Chief Justice (Vacant)	1,800
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, J. £1,250;	
A. Earnshaw	1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles, transit, 15½ days by Royal Mail steamer on alternate Wednesdays from Southampton.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' to 19° 53' 55" N. latitude and 86° 9' 22" to 88° 20' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the

Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 40,458—20,374 males and 20,084 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland, after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood, export of mahogany, 1911, 13,000,580 ft. Sugar is grown, and rubber and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasture, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at \$2 per acre, plus cost of survey, which averages about \$1.25 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 25¢ to 30¢ per acre. There are (1911) 56 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 6

appointed members and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 5 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize.	Population (1911), 10,478.
	1900-10 1910-11 1911-12
Public revenue.....	\$395,854 \$459,205 \$1,201,908*
Public expenditure.....	592,120 542,810 532,123
	1900 1910 1911
Public debt . . .	\$168,815 \$168,815 \$946,415
Total imports . .	2,704,248 2,819,217 2,886,677
Total exports . .	2,209,023 2,344,380 1,608,226
Imports from U. K.	551,840 600,889 620,961
Exports to U. K. .	355,840 329,490 300,130

<i>Gov. and Com.-in-Chief</i> His Excellency	
Col Sir E. J. E. Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B.	\$8,748
<i>Private Sec.</i> , H. E. Phillips	840
<i>Colonial Sec.</i> , W. Collet, C.M.G., and <i>house</i>	3,500
<i>Treasurer and Collector of Customs</i> , W. L. McKinstrey	2,916
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O.	3,402
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , J. P. Auld . .	3,645
<i>Executive and Electrical Engineer</i> , Morton Cuthbert	1,750
<i>Prin. Medical Officer</i> , J. H. Hugh Harrison	2,916
<i>Supt. of Police</i> , R. Wyatt	1,500
<i>Colonial Postmaster</i> , L. R. Hulse . . .	1,796
<i>Chief Justice</i> , W. S. Shaw	4,374
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Colin Rees Davies . .	2,916
<i>Registrar-General</i> , H. K. McD. Sissett .	2,430
<i>Clerk to Councils</i> , H. E. Phillips	1,800
<i>Auditor</i> , (vacant)	1,944
Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles, transit, 13 days	

* Including revenue from loans.

BRITISH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

Dominions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles)	Estimated Population.
Somaliland (Berbera)	68,000	300,000
East Africa Protectorate (Nairobi)	400,000	4,000,000
Uganda (Kampala)		2,500,000
Zanzibar (Zanzibar)	1,000	200,000
Nyasaland (Zomba)	40,000	1,000,000
Total	509,000	8,000,000

THE history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus:—The Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognised their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year they declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*; from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*; the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, part of the Somali Coast, and the territory from the Umba to the river Juba, form *British Protectorates*,

the boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast.

The Imperial Government, through the Colonial Office, took over the administration of the E. Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates on April 1, 1905. British Central Africa, now styled Nyassaland, was similarly transferred on April 1, 1904. The only Protectorate in Africa now under the control of the Foreign Office is Zanzibar and Pemba.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Dominiions and Capitais.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Gambia (Bathurst)	4,000	146,000
Gold Coast (Accra)		860,000
Ashanti	120,000	{ 200,000 360,000
Northern Territories		
Sierra Leone (Freetown)	4,000	80,000
Protectorate	30,000	1,000,000
Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	77,300	10,000,000
Northern Nigeria (Zungeru)	256,000	8,000,000
Total	491,300	20,736,000

THE West Coast of Africa has been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they supplied slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished at the commencement of the nineteenth century, when the slave trade was suppressed, and the Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions; but a healthier interest in the West Coast has since arisen in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products. The British territories therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern territories), and Southern Nigeria, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa, between the mouth of the river Senegal and the Cameroons; and of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. These territories were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements, in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible; but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the development of the territories, the advancement of the education of the natives, and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural produce. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the native inhabitants suffer from malarial fever, but a very great improvement in this respect has been effected of recent years as the result of the closer study of tropical ailments and greater regard to personal and public hygiene. British authority has been extended by the gradual addition of Protectorates as dependencies to the Colonies above mentioned, and through the action of the Royal Niger Company, which exercised all the functions of government until the territories under its control were incorporated with Southern and Northern Nigeria in 1900. Germany possesses the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

THE WEST INDIES, so named in 1492 by Columbus, who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divisible into three main groups.—I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (28,000 sq. miles), being Independent; Jamaica and its dependencies, British; and Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States. II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Venezuela and the United States. The total area of the Archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are Independent, 12,300 British, 3,750 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, 140 Danish and 90 Venezuelan. The

Islands and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles). 1	Estimated Population.
Greater Antilles:—		
Jamaica (Kingston).....	4,200	850,000
Cayman Islands (Georgetown).....	225	5,600
Bahamas:—		
Bahamas (Nassau)	4,400	56,000
Turks and Caicos (Grand Turk)	170	5,700
Lesser Antilles:—		
Barbados	166	196,000
Leeward Islands—		
Antigua (St. John's)	108	31,500
Barbuda	75	750
St. Kitts (Basseterre)	68	26,000
Nevis (Charlestown)	50	13,000
Anguilla	35	4,000
Dominica (Roseau)	300	34,000
Montserrat (Plymouth)	33	12,200
Virgin Islands (Road Town)	58	5,600
Windward Islands—		
Grenada (St. George's)	134	67,000
St. Lucia (Port Castries).....	233	48,700
St. Vincent (Kingstown)	150	42,000
Trinidad and Tobago—		
Trinidad (Port of Spain)	1,750	309,500
Tobago (Scarborough).....	114	20,750
Various Islets	31	—
Total	12,300	1,728,300

trade of the Archipelago is principally with the United States; the exchange of trade between the British West India Islands and the United Kingdom in 1911 is shown below:—

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom, 1911
(Board of Trade):—

Apparel, &c. £124,665	Iron & Steel
Cottons .. 521,286	Manufs. £123,473
Leather ... 86,120	Soap .. 107,289
Machinery ... 207,851	Woolens ... 113,038
	£2,617,990

Total Exports to the United Kingdom,
1911 (Board of Trade):—

Bananas £121,005	Oranges	£61,358
Cocoa, Raw 423,021	Rum ..	100,931
Cotton, Raw 225,907	Sugar ..	498,478
		£1,901,318

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., parallels of 19° 13' and 19° 46' N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas."

The islands were originally a rendezvous for pirates, as is evidenced by the finding every now and again of "treasure" buried in the earth close to the sea coast.

There is very little sickness attributable to the climate and no malarial fever or other tropical or sub-tropical disease. The birth rate in 1910 was 24.7, the death rate 7.8 per 1,000. The population in June, 1911, was 5,545 (2,322 white, 2,111 coloured, and 1,031 black). The inhabitants

lead a seafaring life; the principal industries are coconut planting, turtle fishing and cattle raising.

The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by the "Justices and Vestry," in the same manner as the government of the Turks Islands. The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1911) 1,449.

Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court,
H. H. Hutchings (acting).

	1909-10.	1910-11
Revenue	£2,979	£2,779
Expenditure	3,460	2,712
Reserve Fund	2,200	2,267

CEYLON.

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 53½'—9° 50' N. lat. and 79° 48'—81° 52' E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 120 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1911) was 4,109,470, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast;

but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1706 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of padi and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1909, in acres, were:—Rice, 678,194; other grain, 104,554; tea, 535,691; coffee, 1,769; coco-nuts, 1,035,863; rubber, 154,460; cinchona, 263; cinnamon, 47,906; cocoa, 36,324; and tobacco, 15,108. The live stock in 1909 included 984,678 black cattle, 544,876 buffaloes, 96,335 sheep, 170,645 goats, 97,148 pigs, and 4,042 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 577 miles of railway open, 500 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 77 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and in 1909 the post and telegraph offices numbered 417, there being 4,292 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislative Council of 18 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1910	1911
Public revenue . . .	£2,852,689	Rs. 45,336,740
Public expenditure . .	2,380,552	42,489,880
Public debt	6,196,256	92,398,028
Total imports	10,901,338	164,405,788
Total exports	11,104,607	182,028,968
Imports from U.K. . . .	2,455,239	2,699,723
Exports to U.K.	5,983,832	6,735,027

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 182,058).

Governor, His Excellency Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G.	Rs. 105,000
A.D.C., Capt. F. G. Theobald	4,500
Priv. Sec., A. J. Hedgeland	4,500
Commandg. Forces, Brigadier-General A. J. Whitacre Allen, C.B., p.s.c.	23,480
Colonial Secretary, Hon. R. E. Stubbs	30,000
1st Assistant do., F. Bowes	11,250
Additional do., A. G. Clayton	11,250
and Assistant, A. N. Galbraith	9,000
Colonial Auditor, D. S. McGregor	12,000
Treasurer, Hon. B. Senior, I.S.O.	21,750

Government Agents:—

Western Province:—

J. G. Fraser (acting)	17,437
C. V. Brayne	16,875

Central, G. S. Saxton	Rs. 15,750
Northern, H. R. Freeman	16,875
North-West, W. E. Thorpe	16,875
Southern, R. B. Hellings	18,000
Eastern, C. S. Vaughan	12,375
North Central, W. L. Kindersley	12,375
Uva, F. J. Smith (acting)	11,812
Sabaragamuwa, E. B. Alexander	12,375
Surveyor-General, R. S. Templeton	15,937
Director Pub. Wks., F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	20,250
Postmaster-General, A. S. Pagden	17,437
Principal Collector of Customs, C. D. Vigors	18,000
Chief Justice, Alfred George Lascelles, K.C.	£2,250
Sen. Puisne Judge, A. Wood Renton	1,400
Puisne Judge, J. C. W. Perelra, K.C.	1,400
Do. do. G. F. M. Ennis	1,400
District Judge, Colombo, H. A. Loos	1,800
Do. do. Kandy, F. R. Dias	1,150
Do. do. Galle, L. W. C. Schroder	11,812
Do. do. Jaffna, M. S. Pinto	£700
Attorney-General, Anton Bertram	47,906
Solicitor-General, J. van Langenberg	900
Registrar-General, P. Atunachalam	Rs. 19,125
Director Public Instruction, J. Harward	£1,000
P.M.O., Maj. Sir Allan Perry, Kt., R.A.M.C.	1,400
Police, I. E. David	Rs. 15,000
Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton	£1,900
Manager Railways, G. P. Greene	1,400

The MALDIVÉ ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut oil, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30' and 35° 41', and E. long 32° 15' and 34° 35'. It is about 60 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 41 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is about 3,584 square miles. The population at the Census of April 8, 1911, numbered 274,108, of whom 59 per cent were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1911 the wine export was 1,473,184 gals., and that of spirits 67,023 gals., the bulk of wine going to Egypt and the spirits to Turkey. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus is still nominally part of the Ottoman Empire, the amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly being £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,800 oke of salt in kind (an oke = 2 lb.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 16,052 in 1911; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,362), Limassol (10,302), Famagusta (5,327), Kyrenia (1,726), and Paphos (3,435).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and has been extended westwards to Morphou, a total of 60 miles. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, leaving Port Said every Wednesday.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£309,775	£286,848	£319,572
Expenditure	251,265	251,520	235,256
	1909	1910	1911
Total imports ..	£607,906	£580,480	£635,427
Total exports ..	520,817	651,068	702,803
Imports from U.K.	144,658	118,203	144,481
Exports to U.K.	130,057	138,839	169,347

High Commissioner, Maj. Sir Hamilton John Gould-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	£3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., H. C. Lukach	200
Chief Secretary, Capt. C. W. J. Oll, R.A.	800
Assistant Sec., T. H. Hutton-Richards	400
Chief Clerk, E. F. Lucie-Smith	250
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring	600
Chief Justice, Sir C. R. Tvesi	1,000
Prison Judge, Stanley Fisher	750
King's Advocate, W. A. Russell	750
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. R. A. Cleveland	500
Director Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls	550
Registrar-General, F. O. J. Ongley	550
Chief Command Police, Capt. J. H. Learmonth	500
Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill	500
Chief Collector of Customs, W. J. D. Ansell, I.B.O.	500
Director of Agriculture, A. K. Bovill (actg.)	
Commissioners —	

Nicosia, C. S. Cade	450
Larnaca, C. B. Wodehouse	600
Limassol, Maj. W. N. Bolton	600
Famagusta, F. B. S. Barendale	500
Paphos, Major G. C. Bayly	450
Kyrenia, E. E. McDonald	400

Presidents of District Courts:—

Nicosia, J. R. Holmes	£225
Larnaca, W. H. H. Thorne	500
Limassol, A. L. C. Stuart	525
Famagusta, J. C. Macaskie	500
Paphos, W. T. Porter	450
Kyrenia, H. A. Bros	450
Auditor, E. du Boulay	£400 to £500
Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore	£350 to £400
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham	£300 to £350
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. A. Day	600
Distance, 3,030 miles, mail transit, 6 to 9 days.	

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

A British Protectorate was announced over the territories of the Imperial British East Africa Company on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895. The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888, and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native chiefs.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, granted on a 50 years' lease by the Sultan of Zanzibar, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893, that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda. The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office.

The title of "Commissioner" was changed to "Governor" in 1907, and Legislative and Executive Councils were instituted.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into seven provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seydlie, (2) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Nyanza, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kisumu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, and Kisumu. Of the seven provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped, and has not yet been included in any administrative district, although the recent formation of the so-called Northern Frontier District has greatly reduced the extent of this undeveloped area. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no accurate census has ever been taken. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the

country, from which they withdrew on July 21, 1893. Witu is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 20,000, of whom 200 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kiambu, Nandi, Wadelai on the Nile, and Fort Hall. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 14,000, of whom 900 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are ivory, grain, rubber, fibre and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction of local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

Communication with England by Union Castle Line *via* Suez Canal.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Imports	£775,246	£1,000,346	£1,247,260
Exports	590,057	964,911	1,016,898
Revenue	503,040	609,586	729,078
Expenditure	669,405	688,041	772,354

Shipping entered, 1911-12, 1,563,659 tons.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Henry Conway Belfield, C.M.G. £3,000
(and £1,000 duty allowance)

A.D.C.

Chief Secretary, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. 1,000
(and £100 duty allowance)

Principal Commrs., C. W. Hopley, C.M.G., £850; J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., £850; S. L. Hinde, £760; C. R. W. Lane, C. S. Reddie, and J. W. T. McClellan . . . each 675

Chief Justice, R. W. Hamilton 1,000

Judges, J. W. Barth, and A. T. Bonham Carter £800 and £700

Land Officer, R. B. Wright £600 to £800

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood £600 to £750

Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, I.S.O. 700

Commandant of 3rd Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. G. R. Bredding, D.S.O. . . . 700

Secretary for Native Affairs, A. C. Hollis . . . 700

Sec. to Administration, W. J. Monson . . . 650

P.M.O., A. D. Milne £750 to £850

Insp. Gen., Police, E. Africa and Uganda, Capt. W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O. . . . £600 to £800

Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross . . . 700

Local Manager, Uganda Railway, £1,500 to £2,000

Director of Agriculture, A. C. Macdonald . . . £800 to £1,000

Conservator of Forests, E. Hattiscombe . . . £500 to £700

Director of Surveys, Capt. G. B. Knox, R.E. . . 800

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit about 21 days.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the

Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'–53° S. lat. and 57° 40'–62° W. long. They consist of West Falkland (area 2,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 200 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1911 of 2,229. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1800 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1911 were wool, whale-oil and guano, tallow hides and sheepskins. The total tonnage of vessels entered in 1911 was 173,796. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

There is a volunteer force of about 120 men.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands; the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station); the Sandwich Group; and a part of the mainland of the Antarctic, known as Graham's Land.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Public revenue	£17,609	£18,535	£24,007
Expenditure	19,210	17,405	22,460
Total imports	98,862	94,294	93,913
Total exports	261,514	308,930	471,156
Imports from U.K.	89,566	81,924	86,597
Exports to U.K.	180,235	227,192	311,750

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 3 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Chief Justice, His Excellency William Lamond Allardye, C.M.G. (and fees) £1,500

Colonial Secretary, &c., T. A. V. Best 600

Colonial Treasurer, &c., W. A. Thompson . . . £300 to £400

Colonial Surgeon (vacant) 300

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1911), 905.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 27 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams sent by post from Monte Video or direct by wireless telegraphy, through Punta Arenas.

Fiji.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, more uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 30' S. lat. and 175° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,435 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the breadfruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, maize, tobacco, and arrowroot. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, bêche-de-mer, copra, and coco-nut oil were for some time the chief exports, but the principal exports in 1911 were sugar, copra, green fruit, trocas shell, and molasses. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 7 official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president), containing 10 official and 8 unofficial members, of whom 6 are elected and 2 (natives) nominated by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1911) was estimated at 124,761 (87,229 native Fijians, 43,300 Indian immigrants, 3,734 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Public income	£177,909	£111,952	£240,395
Public expenditure	127,684	236,661	265,347
Public debt	114,115	124,115	193,515
Total imports	636,250	870,120	957,079
From Brit. Dominions	600,057	750,984	864,514
Total exports	947,136	1,009,493	1,276,207
To Brit. Dominions	946,943	996,299	1,274,580

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1911), 7,788.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (and £1,000 as High Comm. of W. Pacific)	£3,000
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Charles Major (and £300 as Chief Jud. Commr. (W. P.))	1,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. Eyre Hutson, C.M.G.	1,000
Asst. Do., A. Montgomerie	500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. Ehrhardt, K.C.	900
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. G. W. A. Lynch	775
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. Dyson Blair	600
Native Commissioner, Hon. W. Sutherland	750
Agent-General of Immigration, Hon. A. E. Coates	575
Receiver-General, Hon. R. S. D. Rankine ..	600
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. A. Miller	800
Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General, M. T. Dods	550
Collector of Customs, Hon. W. H. Brabant	425
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff, Hon. Islay Mcowan	600
Local Auditor, G. P. Bradney (and £70 as Auditor, Western Pacific)	515
Colonial Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian	500
Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander ...	500

* Loans; † £23,000; ‡ £23,000. debts to Imperial Government, bearing no interest.

Suvs is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, via Vancouver, about 30 days; and via Sydney, about 44 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy's Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,000 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the census of April 2, 1911, was 7,700, and that of the Protectorate, 138,401. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form nearly eight-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beeswax, palm kernels, and hides are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, spirits, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W. A. F. F. (3 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 82 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There is also a volunteer artillery corps consisting of 3 officers and 25 rank-and-file. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Public revenue	£72,675	£82,580	£86,454
Public expenditure	52,237	63,301	71,300
Public debt	nil	nil	nil
Total imports	404,560	578,983	597,118
Total exports	477,964	535,447	684,036
Imports from U.K.	127,546	228,737	279,501
Exports to U.K.	36,898	38,610	63,612

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1911), 7,700.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry Lionel Galtway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	£2,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. A. McC. Inglis	250
Colonial Secretary (vacant)	675
Chief Magistrate, † E. A. Hume	750

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn	* £600
Legal Assistant (vacant)	450
Senior Med. Officer, E. A. Chartrest	* 700
Superintendent of Police, &c., C. Greig	* 400
Travelling Commissioner, H. I. Pryce, £500 ; E. Hopkinson, £500 ; J. K. McCallum, £375 ; H. F. Sproston, Capt. E. B. Leese,	
each £300 to £400	* 500

Colonial Engineer, E. Vaughan

Transit from London, 6 days.

GIBRALTAR.

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1911 3,732 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 5,800,634. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of April, 1911) was 19,120.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation, there being no executive or legislative council.

	1909.	1910.	1911
Revenue	£85,541	£80,929	£94,573
Expenditure	85,313	76,420	73,390
Imports from U.K.	585,304	656,330	734,522
Exports to U.K.	27,555	32,268	26,884

Governor and Command-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (and table allowance £500)

Assistant Military Secretary, Capt. T. D. Jackson, M.V.O., D.S.O., R. Lane Regt. Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. E. C. Darley, 4th Hussars

Gen. Staff Officer, Maj. F. H. G. Stanton, R.A. A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. C. G. Morrison

D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. G. N. T. Smyth-Osbourne, Devon Regt.

Garrison Adj. & Qr.-Mr., Major R. P. Norman

Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. T. Perrott, C.B.

Brigade-Major R.A., Capt. A. F. U. Green Chief Engineer, Col. A. Grant, R.E.

P.M.O., Col. H. Johnston, C.B., A.M.S. Officer Commanding A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. A. R. Purvis

Asst. Director of Ordnance, Col. F. J. Angell

Command Paymr., Col. J. Lowry

Admiral Superintendent, H. M. Dockyard, Rear-Admiral F. E. E. Brock

Colonial Sec., Sir F. Evans, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Asst. do, J. C. King, I.R.O.

Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood

Captain of the Port, Commr. W. H. Niles, R.N.R.

Police Magistrate, T. W. Haycraft, B.A. Chief of Police, J. Cochrane

Postmaster, C. W. Hill

Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, W. Turner, M.V.O., M.D.

Chief Justice, Sir H. R. Phipps Scholes

Attorney-General, B. H. T. Frere, K.C., LL.B. Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 4 days.

GOLD COAST

The Gold Coast Colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7' W to 1° 14' E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 12° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is estimated at 80,235 sq. miles. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was Gold Coast Colony, 857,516, Ashanti, 287,814, Northern Territories, 357,519, total, 1,503,386, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Muhammadans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1682, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established by the English and other nations. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winneba, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873-4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1866 and 1900-1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable

* Exclusive of allowances. † Member of Council.

quantities. The principal exports in 1911 were : Cocoa £1,613,468, gold £1,071,616, rubber £19,447, palm oil £128,916, palm kernels £175,891. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate is damp, hot, malarious, and unhealthy. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. 1,492 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. The Government railway from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles), has been completed and opened for traffic. Another railway is being constructed from Accra into the interior.

The seat of government is Accra* (population 19,588). The other principal towns are : Cape Coast (11,269), Ada (1,572), Elmina (5,079), Sekondi (9,122), Tarkwa (2,426), Kwitta (3,630), Axim (3,285), Kumasi (18,853), Saltpond (3,540), and Winnebah (5,840). The government is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

	1909	1910	1911
Total revenue	£778,552	£1,006,633	£1,111,632
Expenditure	734,367	924,862	914,500
Imports from K	1,781,002	2,503,171	2,842,894
Exports to K	1,795,303	1,837,676	2,453,629
Total imports	2,394,412	3,439,831	3,784,260
Total exports	2,655,573	2,697,706	3,792,454

Governor, His Excellency £3,000

(and allowance, £1,000)	
Private Sec. & A.D.C.	300
Colonial Secretary, Maj H Bryan, C.M.G.	1,200
Chief Assist. Sec., W. C. F. Robertson	650
Assistant Secs., A. C. Finlay and F. W. F. Jackson	each £400 to £500
Junior Assistant Secs., H. B. Popham, (and a vacancy)	each 300
Chief Clerk, C. E. H. Helms	£350 to £400
Attorney-General, (vacant)	1,000
Solicitor-General, R. A. Maude	600
Treasurer, F. B. Reece	750
Chief Assistant Treasurer, S. S. Davis	£500 to £600
Accountant, H. M. Lewis	400
Senior Assistant Treasurers, P. F. Banton and R. E. Burns	each 400
Lt.-Col. Comdg. G. C. Regt., Lt.-Col. E. Panter-Dowse	800
Prin. Medical Officer, F. G. Hopkins	1,000
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones	1,000
Genl. Manager, Rly., A. E. Crickshank	1,000
Comptroller of Customs, P. L. H. Archei	750
Assistant Comptroller of Customs, O. Mitchell	£500 to £600
Commissioners of Provinces, J. Maxwell, C. H. Harper, J. T. Furley, and H. C. W. Grimshaw	each 650
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill	800
Sec., Native Affairs, F. G. Crowther	650
Postmaster-General, J. Somerville	£600 to 700
Assist. Postmaster-Gen., S. B. Gosling	450
District Surveyors, H. E. M. Campbell, J. Righton, and W. Young	each £350 to £400
Commissioner of Police, E. V. Collins	650
Director of Education, D. J. Oman	650
Chief Justice, Sir P. Crampton Smyly	1,500

* Pronounced A'kráh

Puame Judges, F. H. Gough, £1,000 ; A. Earnshaw, L. E. Hawlayne, and C. E. Watson, each £800

Ashanti :—
Chief Commissioner, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G. 1,250
Commissioners, T. E. Fell, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew, A. J. Philbrick each 700

Northern Territories :—
Chief Commissioner, Capt. C. H. Armltage, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,250
Commissioners, Maj. R. A. Irvine, Capt. B. M. Read each 700
Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles ; transit, 14 to 30 days

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10' 22' 34' N. lat. and 113° 52' 114° 30' E. long, and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 29 square miles, it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyce-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. British Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860, and the New Territories, being the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 390 square miles, with a population (1911) of 456,739, of whom 444,664 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered 12,075.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland ; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered (1910) 18,295,733 tons, (1911) 18,092,635 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton, the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government.

The island is broken in shape and mountains, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,770 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 85° in July to 62° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 54° in February. The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which not less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly sugar, opium, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandal-wood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1911 there were 65 schools subject to Government

supervision, attended by 6,304 pupils. A University was opened in 1912, commencing with the two faculties of medicine and engineering.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself and a representative from the Chamber of Commerce. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1910), 219,775

	1910	1911
Public revenue	\$6,960,869	\$7,497,231
Public expenditure	6,907,123	7,077,777
Public debt, 1 Jan.	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Imports from U.K.	3,834,005	2,985,812
Exports to U.K.	643,690	786,690

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. £6,000

A.D.C., Capt. L. R. Taylor 300

Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. C. A.

Anderson, C.B.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Claud Severn . . . £10,800

Treasurer, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson . . . 7,200

Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. A. S. Bucknill . . . £1,500

Director of Public Works, Hon. W.

Chatham, C.M.G. \$7,800

Registrar-Gen., Hon. A. W. Brewin, C.M.G. 7,200

Chief Justice, His Hon. Wm. Rees Davies, K.C. £2,000

Puisne Judge, H. H. J. Gompertz . . . \$8,400

1st Police Magistrate, F. A. Hazeland . . 6,000

Capt.-Supt. Police, Hon. F. J. Badeley . . 7,200

Principal Civil Medical Officer, . . . 7,800

Crown Solicitor, J. H. Kemp . . . £900 to £1,080

Harbour-Master, &c., Capt. B. R. H.

Taylor, K.N. 840

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, via Suez Canal; transit, 29 days.

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Aymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,207 square miles, and a population, in April, 1911, of 831,383; the whites numbered 15,605; coloured, 163,201; blacks, 630,181; East Indians, 17,380; and Chinese, 2,111.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are

several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 225 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 36,560 (1912). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. 57,379; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 7,119; Montego Bay, 6,616, and Port Antonio, 7,074. Chief exports: Fruit, 58 3; coffee, 5 3; sugar, 8 9; dye-woods, 3 9; pimento, 3 1; rum, 3 1; cocoa, 3 6; and minor products, 13 6. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 62 per cent., the U.K., 14 8 per cent., Canada, 8 4 per cent., and other countries, 12 8 per cent.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Public general revenue	£990,399	£1,161,014
Expenditure from income	987,304	1,155,208
Expenditure from loans	56	2,976
Public debt	3,909,593	3,871,305
Total imports	2,614,943	2,865,553
Total exports	2,568,221	2,948,067

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. £5,000

A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Capt. G.

Peacock, W.I.R.

Comd. Troops, Brig.-General J. R. A.

Dalrymple-Hay, C.B., D.S.O.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Philip Clarke

Cork, C.M.G. 1,200

Asst. Colonial Secretary, R. Johnston, I.S.O. £600 to £700

Auditor-Gen., Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. 900

Director Public Works, Hon. P. R. A.

Willoughby, A.M.I.C.E. £1,600 to 1,200

Director of Agriculture, Hon. H. H. Cousins 850

Emigration Agent in India, A. Marsden . . 500

Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Lt.-Col. A. E. Kershaw 800

Director of Education, Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A. £600 to £700

Superintending Medical Officer, Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S. £300 to £1,000

Protector of Immigrants, C. W. Dooley . . . 350

Treasurer (vacant) 600

Postmaster, Hon. J. B. Lucie-Smith 600

Collector-General, Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O. 800

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

<i>Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, E. H. Nunes</i>	£600
<i>Government Printer, J. C. Ford</i>	500
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. A. M. Coll</i>	1,600
<i> Puisne Judge, Hon. C. H. Beaul</i>	1,000
<i>Judge of Kingston Court, J. F. Cargill</i> £800 to 900	
<i>Registrar Supreme Court, H. J. C. Brown, E.C.</i>	600
<i>Attor.-Gen., Hon. E. St. John Branch, K.C.</i>	1,000
<i>Crown Solicitor, J. F. Mulholland</i>	800
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethercole, and fees</i>	400
<i>Registrar-Gen., Deputy Keeper of Records and Registrar of Titles, D. Balfour</i> £500 to 600	

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica, under Administrators; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1911 was 127,189. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

<i>Governor, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.</i>	£2,600
<i>Private Sec. and A.D.C., Lt. N. S. Mann</i>	300
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Honour Sir F. M. Maxwell, K.C.</i>	1,000
<i>First Puisne Judge, His Honour F. H. Parker</i>	700
<i>Second Puisne Judge, His Honour S. R. Pemberton</i>	600
<i>Colonial Sec., Hon. H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G.</i>	650
<i>Attorney-Gen., T. S. Sidney, K.C.</i>	500
<i>Assut. A.-G., St. Kitts, E. C. Watley</i> ..	300
<i>Dominica, M. J. Camacho</i> ..	300
<i>Auditor-General, W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O.</i> ..	600
<i>Gort. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany, B.Sc.</i> £500 to 600	
<i>Ch. Insp., Police, Capt. E. Bell</i>	405
<i>Inspector of Schools, Chas. W. Skinner</i> £300 to 400	

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Revenue	£154,333	£164,375	£174,818
Expenditure	146,216	159,263	158,924
Public debt	273,650	273,250	267,050
Imports	567,593	567,817	713,414
Exports	536,312	558,165	566,754

Transit, 12 to 16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are undercultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1911 was 32,265, including 13,669 males and 18,596 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance.

It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Revenue	£51,502	£52,326	£52,292
Expenditure	49,664	53,495	53,625
Public debt	130,300	129,900	123,700
Total imports	175,587	177,594	187,688
Total exports	179,106	199,264	164,813

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1911), 7,912.

President & Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands)

<i>Treasurer, A. E. Eldridge</i>	£250
<i>Magistrate, W. H. Whyhann, I.S.O.</i>	500
<i>Colonial Engineer, W. M. Mackison, C.M.</i> ..	450

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 45' W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 775. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

<i>Magistrate, O. Nugent</i> ..	£50
<i>Manager, G. Sutherland</i> ..	£150 to £200

Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about 20.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS

(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1911 of 43,303, and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1911) 8,199, is a port of registry, and had 64 sailing vessels of 1,105 tons in 1911.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 12,495. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1911), 912.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1911) 4,075. Salt is the principal production, besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, while cotton is extensively cultivated.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Public revenue	£48,122	£52,748	£58,222
Expenditure	47,622	46,878	50,787
Public debt	50,622	50,093	48,774
Imports	174,222	195,277	202,688
Exports	182,446	205,693	212,481

Administrator, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.

Clerk and Private Sec., G. C. Johnson ..	£700 to £900
Treasurer, Registrar of Shipping & Shipping Master, Edward B. Jones ..	£375 and fees
Magistrates: St. Kitts, G. O'D. Walton, £400; Captain A. Roger, £350; Nevis, C. C. Greaves, £225; Anguilla, W. E. Burton ..	£250
Supt. of Public Works, C. O. Plagemann (acting) ..	400

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee, and fruit. The population numbered 33,863 at the Census of 1911; included in this total are 420 Caribs, of whom 170 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 6,500, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1900-10	1910-11	1911-12
Public revenue....	£39,521	£41,472	£44,054
Expenditure	41,860	39,050	38,792
Public debt	48,588	47,895	46,631
Imports	128,779	147,322	164,695
Exports	108,339	112,111	124,678

Administrator, W. Douglas Young, C.M.G.

(with £100 allowance)	£700 to £900
Private Sec., A. C. Burns ..	250
Treasurer, Hon. W. H. Porter, I.S.O.	400
Colonial Engineer, P. Noble, A.M.I.C.E.	600
Registrar, T. C. Lartigue	300
Magistrates, R. F. Garraway; N. C. Ruggles; W. M. Wigley	(each) 300
Medical Officers, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400; R. H. Allport; C. H. Bellot; L. S. Senhouse; E. B. Garrard	(each) 250

(4) MONTserrat

is situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 60° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 12,196. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown, and 544,677 lb. of

Sea Island cotton, to the value of £37,724, were exported in 1911. A flourishing fruit and vegetable preserving industry has been started—jams, preserves and pickles, of various sorts, being made in considerable quantities, and shipped to the U.K. and Canada. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1911) of 2,334.

	1900-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£10,612	£12,268	£12,945
Expenditure	7,807	11,365	10,030
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
Total imports	31,343	38,106	44,795
Total exports	31,569	34,393	55,930

Commissioner & Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B.

Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.	£600
Asst. Treasurer, Hon. E. F. Dyett	318
Senior Medical Officer, Hon. M. P. Duke ..	276
Magistrate, &c., G. I. Mendes	300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1911 was 5,562. There is good pasture for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1911), 410.

	1900-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£4,194	£6,091	£8,200
Expenditure ..	3,687	5,964	9,446
Imports	7,579	8,717	9,570
Exports	7,519	6,684	8,852

Commissioner and Treasurer, Leslie Jarvis £300

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24½ square miles, COMINO—the site of the Sultan's disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, according to the Census taken on April 2, 1911, was 211,564. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1910-11 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was about 41,866 acres. It is estimated that 8,000 females are employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping. On Census day 1911 there were 22,882 persons living in Valletta, but the total population

of the Colony was 1,800 to the square mile. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1894. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The island is strongly fortified, and has a garrison which, on April 3, 1911, consisted of 9,023 males and females. The military expenditure for 1911-12 amounted to £511,650, of which £5,000 was contributed by the Colony. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months (June, July, August and September) is 75° F. In winter the range is from 51° 3' to 58°. In 1911-12 the highest temperature in the shade was 95°, and the lowest 37° 9'. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary, its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had 8,414 inhabitants in 1911. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum, 164 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 37 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £40,068 in 1911-12; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 74 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 11 official and 2 unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government—10 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1911-12 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,321 vessels (tonnage, 4,119,221).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1911), 22,882.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Public revenue	£436,500	£441,444	£448,114
Expenditure	458,018	467,373	467,793
Imports	* 1,178,180	2,358,043	2,615,519
Exports	* 113,127	863,429	987,444
Imports from U.K.	* 481,426	968,045	1,141,140

MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Gen. Sir H. M. L. Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

(table allowance £500)	£4,500
Colonial A.D.C., Capt. Contino Teuma	
Castelletti, M.V.O., K.O. Malta Militia	300
General Staff Officer, Major E. H. E. Daniell, D.S.O.	547
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. H. P. Shekleton, C.B.	456
D.A.A.G., Maj. T.C.W. Molony, D.S.O., R.A.; Capt. C. Ogston	each 383
Commg R.A., Maj.-Gen. J. S. Barker	1,095
Brig-Maj, do., Capt. G. P. C. Blount, R.A.	383
Chief Engineer, Col. F. H. Hornblow	600
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. E. A. Bramhall	547
P.M.O., Col. R. Porter, M.B. R.A.M.O.	1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. F. W. McT. Bunny	600
Commg Inf Brig., Brig.-General G. G. A. Egerton, C.B.	1,095
Brigade-Major, Capt. L. F. B. Renny	383

Vice-Pres of the Council of Govt., His Hon. Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, His Hon. Maj. J. E. Clouston, C.V.O., C.M.G.	1,300
(and duty allowance £300)	
Assistant Secretary, E. Bonavia	500
Crown Advocate, Hon. Sir V. Frendo	
Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D.	600
Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G.	500
Director of Public Instruction, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D.	500
Auditor-General, Hon. C. Gatt	500
Receiver-General & Director of Contracts, Hon. T. Vella	500
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Hon. C. Pace Bardon	500
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Col. N. G. Blancardi, C.V.O., C.M.G., A.D.C.	500
Postmaster-General, Hon. E. P. S. Roupell, D.S.O.	500
Superintendent of Police, T. Curmi, M.V.O.	500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	1,000
Judges, Dr. Z. Roncalli; Dr. G. Pulicino; Dr. A. Micallef, Dr. A. Parnis; Dr. S. Micallef	each 600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid Naples* about 1,995; transit, 4 days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 28'—57° 48' E. long. and 8. lat. 19° 50'—20° 31', and comprising an area of 750 square miles. The

* The above figures are calculated on a new basis, and cover the six months ended March 31, 1910.

permanent population at the Census of 1911 was 268,792, of whom 237,697 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered about the year 1507 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 or 1712 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivable area of 284,700 acres, 144,480 are under sugar, 80,000 under fibre, and 50,220 under other crops; the necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. In 1911 there were 129½ miles of railway (119½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of a ft. 6 in.), 63 post-offices, 57 telegraph and 31 telephone offices in the island, with 359 miles of telegraph and 120 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 8 being *ex-officio*, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 12 members, and each of the country districts 1.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College with its Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1911 amounted to Rs. 594,657. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 63.52 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2.35 per cent. Church of England, 0.94 per cent. other Christian denominations, 9.77 per cent. Muhammadans and 22.42 per cent. Hindoos and others. The troops in the Colony on December 31, 1911, numbered 1,375.

	1909-10.	1910-11
Public revenue	Ra. 10,799,723	Ra. 11,229,988
Public expenditure	9,449,261	9,576,444
Public debt	£1,300,890	£1,296,090
Paper circulation...	Ra. 5,220,250	Ra. 5,080,250

	1910.	1911.
Total imports	Ra. 37,258,217	Ra. 37,725,717
Total exports	35,154,956	40,803,492
Imports from U.K.	11,369,844	12,142,966
Exports to U.K.	8,236,968	12,397,414

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Maj. John Robert Chancellor, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.	Ra. 50,000
Commanding Forces, Maj.-Gen. C. R. Simpson, C.B.	13,500
Colonial Sec., George Smith, C.M.G.	15,000
Procureur & Advocate-General (vacant)	15,500
Receiver-General, E. A. Grannum	13,500
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, Lieut. H. C. Scroggs, R.N.	10,000
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis	9,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I. C.E.	8,000
Registrar-General, M. L. A. Noël	9,000
Auditor-General, A. G. Biden	7,500
Director, Medical & Health Dept., R. Denman, M.R.C.S.	10,000 to 12,000
Director Public Instruction, W. T. A. Emtage	12,000
Chief Judge, F. A. Herschenroder, K.C.	15,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. M. Brown and C. S. Dawson	each 12,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1911), 4,820. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, E. Rouillard

(2.) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to enquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is cocoa-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1911, 377), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1911) is 1,344.

Transit from London to Mauritius 27 days.

NIGERIA.

* SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Cameroons on the east, and is divided into three Provinces, of which the Western coincides with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, and the Central and Eastern with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of the Government are at Lagos. The area of the whole territory is 79,880 sq. miles, and the population roughly 7,857,583.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cocoa, maize, plantains, earth-nuts, yams and cassava, while coffee and cotton are also grown. The natural products exported are

* The amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria is to be brought about at an early date.

palm oil and kernels, gum copal and rubber, and the export of cocoa, cotton and maize is steadily increasing. A railway has been constructed from Iddo Island, near Lagos, to Zungeru, the capital of Northern Nigeria, a distance of about 422 miles, crossing the Niger at Jebba; and a junction between this railway and the railway from Baro to Kano in the northern Protectorate has been effected by means of an extension to Minna, 38 miles east of Zungeru. There is thus direct rail communication between Lagos and Kano, over a total distance of about 727 miles. Centres of trade are Lagos, Calabar, Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri, Sapele, Akassa, and Forcados, the two last named being situated at the Forcados and Nun mouths of the Niger, which, with the rest of the territories south of Idah on the Niger, passed on January 1, 1900, from the administrative control of the Royal Niger Company to that of Southern Nigeria.

The principal imports are cotton goods, cooper's stores, hardware, cutlery, and spirits.

	1910	1911
Revenue	£1,933,335	£1,956,176
Expenditure	1,592,282	1,717,259
Total imports	5,122,370	5,234,186
Total exports	5,258,451	5,354,101
Imports from U.K.	3,587,358	3,682,291
Exports to U.K.	2,581,149	2,576,610

Governor and Commander in Chief, His Excellency Col. Sir Frederick John Daulton Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (1912)..... £3,500
(And duty allowance £1,500)

A. D. C.,
Col. Sec., A. G. Boyle, C.M.G. 1,500
Principal Assistant Col. Sec., D. C. Cameron £700 to 900
Provincial Commissioners, F. S. James, C.M.G., and H. Bedwell, each £1,200
Major H. C. Moorhouse, D.S.O. 1,000
Assistant Prov. Commrs., A. B. Harcourt, L.S.O., W. E. B. Copland-Crawford £700 to £900 and £600 to 800

Sensor District Commrs., W. G. Ambrose, C. H. Elgee R. A. Roberts, H. M. Douglas, J. Watt, E. D. N. Raikes, P. V. Young..... £600 to 700

Financial Commr., C. E. Dale 1,100

Chief Justice, A. Willoughby Osborne 1,500

Puisne Judges, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker, K.C., A. F. C. Weber, J. E. Green 1,000

Attorney-General, A. B. Pennington, K.C. 1,100

Solicitor-General, R. J. B. Ross £700 to 900

Principal Medical Officer, W. H. Langley, C.M.G. £1,000 to 1,200

Commandant of S. Nigeria Regt. West African Frontier Force, Lt. Col. F. H. G. Cunliffe 900

Director of Public Works, C. V. Bellamy... 1,100

Do. Marine, Lt. H. A. Child, C.M.G., R.N. £800 to 1,000

General Manager of Railway, F. Bedford Glasier, C.M.G. £1,200 to 1,500

Conservator of Forests, H. N. Thompson 1,000

Comptroller of Customs, T. F. Burrows £800 to 1,000

Insptr.-Gen. of Police, C. E. Johnstone £700 to 900

Director of Agriculture, W. H. Johnson £600 to 800

Director of Education, H. J. Hyde-Johnson £600 to 800

Postmaster-General (vacant)..... £600 to 800

Director, Railways and Works, J. Eagle-some, C.M.G. £1,000

Headquarters, Lagos. Transit, 16 days. Telegraph to Lagos, Warri, Bonny and Calabar, with considerable extensions inland, connecting with Lagos.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

This Protectorate was established on January 1, 1900, and includes the northern portion of the territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. It is bounded on the south by Southern Nigeria, to the west and north by the French possessions in the hinterland of Dahomey and the Soudan, and on the east by Lake Chad and the German territory of the Cameroons.

Since the occupation of Kano and Sokoto in February and March, 1903, steps have been taken for the establishment of administrative control over the whole of the Protectorate, of which the area is about 255,700 square miles. The population has been estimated at about 9,269,000. The centre of administration is Zungeru, near the Kaduna River, a tributary of the Niger, and the Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 13 Provinces. The imports are much the same as in Southern Nigeria, with the exception of spirits, which are prohibited under the Brussels Act, and the principal exports are shea butter, shea nuts, and tin. The tinfield on the Bauchi plateau, discovered some years ago, has recently attracted much attention, and its development will be further assisted by the recent completion of a branch railway of about 100 miles in length from Zaria. The railway, 360 miles in length, from Baro on the Niger to Kano, is now complete and open for traffic; and there is an excellent service of trains on the Lagos Government Railway, which joins the Baro-Kano line at Minna. There is telegraphic communication from Lagos to Jebba, Zungeru, and Lokoja, and the line has been continued along the Benue, as well as in other directions. Steam communication with England via Forcados.

The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds to N. Nigeria amounted to £275,000 in 1910-11, and to £347,000 in 1911-12, of which £100,000 was for railway construction.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Revenue (local)	£274,990	£245,292
Expenditure.....	565,760	827,939

Chief Secretary, C. L. Temple, C.M.G.

Residents, 1st Class, W. P. Hewby, C.M.G., £800 to 1,000

H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G., Capt. F. H. Ruxton, W. F. Gowers £750 to 850

Residents, and Class: Major W. S. Sharpe, C.M.G., P. M. Dwyer, Major H. D. Larymore, C.M.G., Major J. E. C. Blakeney, J. A. Ley Greaves, Capt. G. Anderson, F. B. Gall, E. C. Duff, E. J. Arnett, Major W. H. Browne, D.S.O., G. W. Webster, J. M. Fremantle, J. C. P. Sciortino, C. F. Rowe, E. G. M. Dupigny £500 to 700

Treasurer, J. H. Bratt 600 to 700

Chief Justice, Sir E. A. Speed £1,000 to 1,200

Attorney-General, J. M. M. Dunlop... £600 to 700

Puisne Judge, E. V. Parodi 600 to 700

Principal Medical Officer, J. P. Fagan..... 1,000

Commandant of N. Nigeria Regt. W.A. Frontier Force, Col. E. P. Strickland, D.S.O. 1,000

Marine Supt., C. Elliott, R.N.R. £550 to 650
Director of Education, H. Vischer ... 500 to 700

Headquarters, Zungeru.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (British Central Africa).

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at, roughly, 1,000,000, including 733 Europeans and 463 Asiatics, and it has a total area of about 40,000 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, and coffee. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory, tea, ground nuts, and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. There are also twenty-two steamers on the Zambesi and Shire rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns.—Blantyre (population about 250 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. Communication is maintained between Chiromo (at the junction of the rivers Ruw and Shire), and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are the Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's line via Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the German East Africa S.S. Co.

A railway, 113 miles in length, connecting Port Herald (the nearest port to the coast) with Blantyre, is open for traffic, and will probably be extended to Lake Nyasa via Zomba. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, via Fort Salisbury; and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quillman. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

	1910-11.	1911-12
Revenue.....	£ 94,980	£ 97,355
Expenditure.....	112,369	128,070
Imports (excluding transit).....	293,490	247,548
Exports (excluding transit).....	147,340	198,577

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Col. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. (with duty allowance £500) £5,000

Deputy Governor, Maj. F. B. Pearce, C.M.G. *900 A.D.C.,

Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. H. W. Stevens..... 744

Judge of High Court, C. J. Griffin £600 to 800

H.B.M. Consul and Agent, Chinde, S. Hewitt-Fletcher *600

First Asst. Secretary, J. B. Keeble... £450 to 500

Treasurer, W. Wheeler, C.M.G. *500 to 700

Principal Med. Officer, H. Hearsey... 500 to 700

Supt. of Native Affairs, J. C. Casson £450 to 600
Director of Public Works and Survey, T. I. Binnie *£450 to 600

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 160° E., with a total area of about 8,500 square miles. The Santa Cruz Group and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1910-11 was £14,130, and the expenditure £9,463; exports, 1911, £88,890; imports, £103,147. White pop. 500; native pop. 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Charles M. Woodford £950

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate* The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 175° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58' W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Panapa), in lat. 0° 51' S. and long. 169° 35' E., was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population, about 33,000 and 150 Europeans. Revenue, 1907, £4,620, expenditure, £4,206; imports (1908), £60,000; exports (copra and phosphates from Ocean Island), £500,000.

The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, with a port of entry at Atafu. Resident Commissioner, Capt. J. Quayle Dickson, D.S.O. £500

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1905, of 21,103 natives of Tonga, 300 other natives, 151 British subjects, 89 foreigners, and 120 half-castes. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the king being Jioaji Tubou II. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1910-11, £33,600; expenditure, £42,852. Imports, £160,543; exports, £245,946. Of the total shipping cleared in 1910-11, 101,335 tons, 98,000 were British.

Agent and Consul, W. Telfer Campbell £850

(4) *The Phoenix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pileain Island*, situated in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W. Pop. (April, 1907), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, H. A. Richards (H.M. Consul for the Society Islands).

Chief Magistrate, Edmund McCoy.

(6) *Fanning Island*, in lat. 3° 51' 23" N., long. 159° 21' 50" W. Pop., 21 Europeans in connection with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry.

Deputy Commissioner, Charles Louis Hertalet.

* Exclusive of allowances.

(7) *The New Hebrides Group* lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude and the 15th and 17th of east longitude. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the Group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1907. Nat. pop. about 65,000, European 677. Principal exports, maize, copra, and bananas, also coffee, timber, and sulphur. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

High Commissioner, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. £800
British Resident Commissioner, M. King £800
French Resident Commissioner, M. Martin

(8) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

High Commissioner, The Governor of Fiji £300
Assistant to High Commissioner, A. W.

Mahaffy 800

Chief Judicial Commissioner, The Chief

Justice of Fiji, Sir C. Major 300

Sec. to High Comm., C. H. Hart-Davis 450

RHODESIA.

Administrators, Southern (Salisbury), Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *North Eastern* (Fort Jameson), Leicester P. Beaufort (acting), *North-Western* (Livingstone), L. A. Wallace (acting).

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Board of Directors—Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (President), Rochfort Maguire (Vice-President), P. Lyttelton Gell, Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bart., C.B., Hon. Sir Lewis Mitchell, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. Birchenough, C.M.G., The Marquess of Winchester, Otto Beit.

Manager, H. Wilson Fox; *Secretary*, D. E. Brodie, *Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar, *Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.

Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. *Emigration and Information Office*, 138, Strand, W.C.

Emigration Office for Scotland, 131, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Capetown Agency, W. Olive, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.

Acting Commercial Representative, Bulawayo, J. A. Stevens.

Director of Land Settlement, C. D. Wise, Salisbury.

Resident Engineer in Rhodesia, A. H. Ackermann, Bulawayo.

AREA AND POPULATION

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury)	190,000	700,000
North Eastern (Fort Jameson)	110,000	500,000
North Western (Livingstone)	150,000	550,000

The total area of Rhodesia is about 450,000 square miles, the total population being estimated at 1,750,000 in 1911. The territory is named after Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from the Limpopo River to Lake Tanganyika.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, first opened to British influence by Dr. Livingstone, is divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, which are still occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous India-rubber is found in large areas. Timber, cattle, and all agricultural produce abound.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Mashonaland and the Rhodesia Railways. The latter is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, via Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,366 miles. A line to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo (300 miles) was completed in Oct., 1904. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and thence to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a distance of 375 miles. The section from Bulawayo via the Wankie coal-fields to the Victoria Falls (281 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambezi at the Falls, and has been opened to the Rhodesian border in N.W. Rhodesia, and has been extended in Congo territory as far as Elizabethville (Star of the Congo Mine). The distance from the Victoria Falls to the border is 507 miles. A light railway (2 ft. gauge) has been completed between Salisbury and the Ayrshire Mine (84 miles), with a branch to the Eldorado Mine (12 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (about 23 miles), a line from Bulawayo via Gwanda to West Nicholson (119 miles), opens up the gold and coal areas lying to the south-east, and a branch to the Matopos, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, was opened on Nov. 1, 1903. A further branch line from Lyndhurst Halt (near Gwelo) to Umduna, in the Blenkwater district, a distance of 50 miles, was opened in June, 1909.

The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in German East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited to European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to the indigenous products of the country—e.g., tobacco, rubber, cotton, and all kinds of grain. The country is being re-stocked, and inoculation upon a large scale is stamping out various descriptions of veterinary disease.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to Sept. 30, 1910, has an estimated value of £16,348,430. The output for the year ended 31 December, 1909, was valued at £2,623,708, an increase of £97,701 in value over the returns for 1908. The gold output for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1910, is valued at £1,893,200. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome, iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, as amended by the Orders in Council of 1894, 1898, and 1903. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council of not less than four members, and there is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (ex officio), and 14 members, seven of whom are elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and seven nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, have continued in force in Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable; whilst from 1891 to 1899, when the Legislative Council was first convened, laws were amended or enacted by the ordinances of the Directors.

the regulations of the Administrator in Council, and the proclamations of the High Commissioner. Municipal self-government has been established in Bulawayo and Salisbury. Administrative Revenue, 1908-9, £551,789; exp., £524,471.

The total white population of Southern Rhodesia at the census of 1907 was 14,007, but is now estimated to exceed 18,000. A census was taken during 1911. At the end of 1909 the native population was estimated to be 697,800.

The political capital is SALISBURY, 4,880 ft. above sea-level, the chief town of Mashonaland (white population in 1907, 1,684). BULAWAYO, 4,469 ft. above the sea-level, the chief town of Matabeleland, is the commercial centre, with a white population of 3,491 in 1907.

ST. HELENA.

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the American Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in 15° 55' S. lat and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trade" keeps the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1910) 44.38 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circa* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1822, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 the island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships were abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port; the number which called in 1910 was 51. The phormium industry and lace-making, both under Government control, were established during 1907. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station, and has recently been fortified by the Imperial Government. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage. The garrison was withdrawn in October, 1906.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 3 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1911), 1,416.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Public revenue	£8,776	£9,306	£11,128
Expenditure	9,045	9,566	9,129
Debt	nil.	nil.	nil.
Total imports	29,303	37,570	42,412
Total exports	7,892	9,234	9,959
Imports from U.K. .	26,059	33,781	38,206
Exports to U.K. .	1,231	8,160	8,513

Governor, His Excellency Capt H. E. S.

Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. £775

A.D.C. (vacant) uny.

Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master,

Robert B. Bruce 282

Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and

Emigration Agent, A. Hands 150

Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homage, I.S.O. 390

Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. 297

Govt. Schoolmaster, Leslie Tucker 216

Do. Schoolmistress, Eleanor Short and fees 95

Manager, Govt. Plaza Mill, H. J. Broadway 150

Manageress, Govt. Lace Schools, Miss Girdwood 120

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H. H. Charles Johnson Brooke, C.M.G., born June 3, 1829; suc. his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, June 11, 1868; m. 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt (H.H. the Ranees), of Highworth, Wilts.

Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (H. H. the Raja Muda), b. Sept. 26, 1874; m. 1911, Hon. Sylvia Brett.

Resident, 1st Division, Hon. Ivone Kirkpatrick-Caldecott; Hon. B. S. Douglas (acting) \$6,000

Resident, 3rd Division, Hon. J. Baring-Gould \$5,400

Treasurer, Hon. F. H. Dallas 6,000

Commandant, Capt. Stuart Cunynghame 2,880

Postmaster-General, C. C. Robison 4,440

Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c., H. F. Carew-Gibson, A.M.I.C.E. 6,000

Princ. Medical Officer, W. H. Scott, M.D. £620

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H. H. the Tuan Muda).

C. A. Bampfylde (late Resident, 1st Division).

H. F. Deshon (late Resident, 1st Division).

C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).

Offices (temp.), 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the mouth of the River Lawas, where it touches the boundary of the Sultanate of Brunei. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang and Batang Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Bejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 200 miles), the Batang-Lupar and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign, with a council of 7 (3 Europeans and 4 Malay

magistrates), and a general council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, and meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1885, 1890, and 1904, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the British North Borneo Company in 1906. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered in the Baram district, and promises to become a valuable asset. Gold exports, (1909) \$2,139,440; (1910) \$951,119.

	1909.	1910.	1911
Revenue	\$1,346,961	\$1,407,359	..
Expenditure	1,152,736	1,203,062	..
Imports	5,325,759	7,811,556	..
Exports	6,153,207	8,098,122	..
Imports from U. K.	£14,773	£19,774	£32,946
Exports to U. K.	1,487	43,272	14,344

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles. Transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams sent by post from Singapore steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday, arriving on Thursdays.

CEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, which number altogether 50, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1, 1903, they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 128½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 55 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1911) was 22,691 (Mahé 17,721, Praslin 2,018, La Digue 1,364, other islands 1,588), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 3,454. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station, and depot for patent fuel. Although only 4° 8' of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1911 being 15·79 per 1,000. There are 24 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 was voted for 1911; there is a Government college (King's College) and a school (Victoria School), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 17,000, for higher education.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coco-nuts, coco-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cacao, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoise, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world via Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Revenue.....	Rs. 511,316	Rs. 543,630	Rs. 545,336
Expenditure.....	519,158	491,589	522,287
Imports	1,019,876	1,476,934	1,351,832
Exports	1,584,220	2,242,730	1,903,779
Savings Bank			
Deposits	111,720	90,562	76,823
Debt	233,968	225,586	216,974

Capital, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Charles Richard Mackay O'Brien, C.M.G. Rs. 18,000
 Clerk to Governor and Clerk to Councils, J. B. Odelline (actg) Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,600
 Chief Justice, A. K. Young Rs. 9,000
 Crown Prosecutor, d.c., R. Pezzanif (actg) Rs. 6,000
 Treasurer and Collector, L. O. Chitty

Auditor, W. H. Smith Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000
 Chief Med. Off., J. R. Addison, M.R.C.S. Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,250
 Superintendent of Public Works and

Surveys, W. M. Vandin Rs. 4,000
 Inspector of Schools and Principal of King's College, G. Mackay Rs. 4,000
 Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont Rs. 4,000
 Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, L. A. Tonnet Rs. 3,000

Letters from London via Marseilles, 28 days; to London, 18-19 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England; and great numbers of liberated Africans from North America and the West Indies, besides those taken in slavery on the coast, have from time to time been settled there. In this respect Sierra Leone is really a colony, while it is also of commercial importance. The extreme length of the Colony is about 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 sq. miles. The population in 1911 amounted to 75,572, of whom 650 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half were liberated Africans and their descendants, while the remainder belonged to the neighbouring tribes. The liberated Africans were brought from all parts of Africa, and as the result no less than 60 different languages are said to be spoken in Freetown. The exports are palm-oil, palm-kernels and kola nuts; but ginger, ground nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and rice are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions and tobacco. A railway (227½ miles) has been constructed from Freetown into the interior, with terminus at Pendembu near the Liberian frontier, with an extension under construction from Borokuts to the River Rokelle and about 26 miles of branch line.

A Protectorate was proclaimed on August 31, 1896, over territory between 7° and 10° N., and 11° and 13° W., being bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea, and on the S. and S.E. by Liberia. It has an area of about 30,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,327,569. For administrative purposes it is divided into 7 districts under District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Kurankos in the north, the Timinis in the centre, and the Mendis in the south. The principal products are rubber, gum, palm-oil and

palm-kernels, benni-seed, rice, ground and kola nuts.

	1909.	1910	1911.
Public revenue.....	£361,236	£424,215	£457,759
Public expenditure	335,746	361,222	432,448
Total imports	978,807	1,162,470	1,267,231
Total exports	981,466	1,249,367	1,300,238
Imports from U.K.	708,409	907,595	950,815
Exports to U.K. ...	256,223	180,254	313,572

The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 7 official and 4 unofficial members.

Freetown, the capital and seat of government, is the greatest seaport and has the finest harbour in West Africa.

Governor, His Excellency Sir E. M. Meredith, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	£2,500
A.D.C. and Private Sec., Lieut. A. Ross-Hume, Seco. Rif.	300
Chief Justice, G. K. T. Purcell	1,200
Colonial Secretary, †A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.	1,000
Attorney-Gen., †D. F. Wilbriham	700 to 900
Treasurer, †E. O. Johnson, I.R.O.	700 to 800
Comptroller of Customs, †A. P. Viret	600 to 700
Circuit Court Judge, W. R. Townsend	900
P.M.O., †H. M. Forde	£800 to 1,000
Solicitor-Gen., F. A. Van der Meulen	£500 to 700
Master Supreme Court, Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate, K. J. Beatty	£500 to 700
Director of Public Works, C. A. Copland	£600 to 800
P.M.G. and Savings Banks, H. T. March	£500 to 700
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. J. Walsley, D.D.	

Staff of Imperial Forces.

Major-General Commanding, †J. A. Ferrier, C.B., D.S.O.	
A.D.C., Lt. W. McC. C. Cowan, R.A.	
Genl. Staff Officer, Maj. C. Coffin, R.E.	
D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.M.G., Capt. M. H. C. Bird, R.A.	
Commg. R.A., Lt.-Col. J. W. Ormiston	
Commg. R.E., Maj. C. C. Kemp	
Commg. A.S.C., Maj. H. Davies	
Senior M.O., Lt.-Col. J. J. Gerrard, R.A.M.C.	
Chief Ordn. Officer, Capt. J. G. Courtice	
District Paymaster, Lt.-Col. A. G. Inglis	

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool, transit, 10 to 14 days.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Mohammedan tribe, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy, the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. Only the coastal regions are at present under direct administrative control.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of

the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Total imports	£445,795	£456,336
Total exports	231,100	228,035
Commissioner, H. A. Byatt, C.M.G.		£800
Treasurer, H. T. Powell	£350	to 500
Commandant of Indian Contingent, Capt. H. C. Dobb		600
Medical Officers, A. J. M. Paget, R. E. Drake-Brockman		£400 to 500
Principal Towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands and Christmas Island), the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang), the *Federated Malay States* (Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Perlis or Palit) and the Protected State of Johor.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with a population (1911) of 714,069.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillor of Penang has a seat in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement and in Labuan district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1911 amounted in Singapore to 52.72 inches, in Penang to 85.7 inches, and in Malacca to 67.44 inches.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, para rubber, shells, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rattans, coffee, gums, tin, preserved pine-apples, &c.

The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

	1910.	1911.
Public revenue	\$9,336,328	\$11,409,221
Public expenditure	7,532,222	9,085,389
Public Debt (Dec. 1)	£ 7,943,431	£ 7,943,431
*Imports	\$304,470,633	\$308,034,421
*Exports	324,189,766	341,889,822
Imports from U.K.	39,139,560	40,791,966
Exports to U.K.	67,343,913	85,909,362

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

* Exclusive of coasting traffic

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Arthur Henderson	
Young, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
A.D.C., Lieut. R. Crofton, R.A.	450
Commg. Troops, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Stephenson, C.B.	
Colonial Secretary, R. J. Wilkinson	
Res. Counsellor of Penang, Hon. W. Evans	\$9,600
Do. Malacca, L. E. P. Wolferstan	£800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, Sir W. H. Hyndman Jones	£2,000
Attorney-General, T. de M. L. Braddell	1,500
Treasurer, Hon. J. O. Anthonisz	\$7,800
Colonial Engineer, Hon. F. J. Pigott	
.....	£1,050 to 1,300
 Puisne Judges, S. L. Thornton	
Do. W. W. Fisher	1,300
Do. T. Sercombe Smith	\$8,400
Do. L. P. Ebdon	£1,200
Auditor-General, A. L. Bryant	\$7,800
Solicitor-General, P. J. Sproule	£800 to 1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, M. S. H. McArthur	
Insp.-Gen. of Police, W. A. Cusaden, I.S.O.	£1,200
District Judges (Singapore), G. A. Hall, \$6,000; H. W. Firmstone, £800 to £1,000; (Penang), W. C. Michell	
Princ. Civil Med. Off., W. Gilmore Ellis, M.D.	\$6,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, C. J. Saunders	
Master Attendant, Comm. C. A. Radcliffe, R.N.	£1,050 to 1,300
Inspector of Prisons, H. Chevallier	£750 to 900
.....	£650 to 750

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles, it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johor in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E., with 303,321 inhabitants in 1911. The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of \$39,000,000, and extensive works for their improvement and for the improvement of the harbour are now in progress. The trade returns for 1911 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$525,473,357, the value of exported tin being \$41,365,569.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1911, exclusive of native craft, was 11,533, with a tonnage of 15,455,476. The total for the whole colony was 19,698, with a tonnage of 24,086,904. The total native craft entered at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 20,026 (tonnage, 222,332). The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, spirits, wines, beer and petroleum consumed in the colony.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archi-

pelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat. and 105° 15' E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its population is 6,346. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-mines. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1911), \$1,258,825; exports, \$1,075,236.

Resident, H. Chevallier (acting).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the settlement of Singapore. The population is 749, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south-west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population of 1,369. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1911 was 152,865 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1911, 141,559), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1911, 128,978), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18' N., long. 100° 21' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1911 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$249,640,172; the export of tin from the port being \$50,672,007 in 1911.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices, tapioca and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, population in 1911, 7,466) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 120 miles to the N. W. of Singapore, comprises an area

of about 700 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1825, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1921 was 124,081.

Aggregate trade, 1921 £15,221,945
(Including tapioes, \$8,672,077, and para rubber, \$4,371,644, exported in 1921.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 24 days.
Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,506 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,036,999.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johor. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 680 miles of railway all constructed from revenue, including the Johor State Railway (100½ miles), which was opened for traffic on July 1, 1909, thus establishing through communication between Penang and Singapore. There are 2,232 miles of road, and 1,543 miles of bridge-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats. The chief export and source of revenue is tin, of which about one half of the world's supply is produced. Rubber, coconuts, rice, and coffee are extensively cultivated. The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a highly efficient regiment of Sikh troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	£26,553,019	£35,056,544
Public expenditure ..	23,598,610	25,008,749
Public debt	nil.	nil.
Total imports	£53,255,151	£66,532,039
Total exports	102,851,990	116,280,927
Imports from U.K.	4,017,170	6,308,871
Exports to U.K.	24,016,769	24,608,111

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore).

Chief Secretary to Government, E. L.

Brockman, C.M.G. (Kuala Lumpur) £2,500

British Residents:—

Perak, W. J. P. Hume (acting) 1,000

Selangor, R. G. Watson, C.M.G. 1,600

Negri Sembilan, A. H. Lemon (acting) ... 1,200

Pahang, E. J. Brewster 1,200

Chief Judicial Commissioner (vacant), T.

Bercombe Smith (acting) 1,500

Judicial Commissioners, L. M. Woodward;
J. R. Innes; L. P. Edden...each £1,200 to 1,400

Secretary to High Commissioner, H. A.

Marriott (acting) £900 to 1,000

Under Secretary to Government, J. P.

Owen (acting) £1,250 to 1,400

Legal Adviser, F. Belfield 1,400

Commd., Malay States Guides, Lt.-Col.

E. B. Murray 1,100

Director of Public Works, J. Trump 1,400

General Manager Railways, P. A.

Anthony £1,250 to 1,400

Treasurer, H. C. B. Vane £1,050 to 1,200

Commr. of Police, W. W. Douglas *1,050 to 1,200

Sec., Chinese Affairs, C. J. Saunders *1,050 to 1,200

Director of Education, J. B. Elcum *1,200

Surveyor-General, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E. 1,200

Auditor-Gen., F. W. Tablot *£800 to 1,000

Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin *£800 to 1,000

Conservator of Forests, A. M. Burn-

Murdoch *£1,050 to 1,200

Sen. Warden of Mines, W. E. Kenny

Commr. Trade and Customs, W. P. Hume

*£1,050 to 1,200

Protector of Labour, J. R. O. Aldworth

*£1,050 to 1,200

Supt. Indian Immigrants, L. H. Clayton

*£800 to 1,000

Deputy Surveyor-General, A. E. Young *780 to 900

Principal Medical Officer, C. L. Sansom

*£1,050 to 1,200

Director Institute Med. Research, H. Fraser

*£800 to 1,000

Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist

L. Lewton-Brain *£660 to 800

Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor *£660 to 800

Director of Museums, H. C. Robinson *540 to 660

Supt. Printing Dept., J. Brown *450 to 600

Kuala Lumpur (Pop. 46,718) is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (via Penang).

THE FEDERATORY MALAY STATES.

State and Capital.	Sq. Miles	Population.
Kelantan (Kota Baru).	5,000	286,500
Trengganu (Trengganu)	5,000	154,000
Kedah (Alor Star)	4,000	246,000
Perlis (Palit)	200	32,000

In 1909 a treaty was effected between the United Kingdom and Siam whereby the latter obtained the abrogation of certain extra-territorial rights in return for the cession of suzerain rights over the four Malay States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, and Perlis. These States had been administered under the advice of British officers in the service of Siam, and little change was made when the transfer of suzerainty was carried out. Kelantan and Trengganu are on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, and Kedah and Perlis on the west coast.

KELANTAN lies between 4° 48' - 6° 20' N. and 102° 33' - 102° 45' E. on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coconut and betel-nut, and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the

* Exclusive of allowances.

principal industries, but gold and tin are mined and gold is dredged in the Kelantan River. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, at the mouth of the Kelantan River (which is navigable for about 80 miles), has a population of 10,000. Other towns are: Tumpat (4,000) and Tabar (3,000). A British adviser assists the Raja. *British Adviser, J. S. Mason.*

TRENGGANU, between $4^{\circ} 30' - 5^{\circ} 45' N.$ and $102^{\circ} 15' - 103^{\circ} 30' E.$, lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, with approximately similar dimensions and area to that State. The government has received a much needed reform since the State was transferred to British suzerainty, and the former industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining are reviving under the improved conditions. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,991 inhabitants. *British Agent, W. D. Scott.*

KEDAH, between $5^{\circ} 5' - 6^{\circ} 45' N.$, is an ancient Muhammadan State on the west coast of the Peninsula, with a group of islands in the Straits of Malacca, with many fertile stretches in the interior, a flat swampy coast, and a range of mountains on the eastern border. The population in 1911 was 245,986, and the approximate area 1,900 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated, agriculture and tin mining being the principal industries. The capital, Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, is an important port and trading centre, with a population of 8,000. Other towns are: Kuala Muda (2,700) and Kulim (14,000). The Sultan is assisted by a council and a British adviser. *British Adviser, W. G. Maxwell.*

PERLIS is a small State, in the basin of the Palit River, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, and was formerly a district of the neighbouring Sultanate of Kedah. The total population is 32,740; the capital being Perlis or Palit, 12 miles from the mouth of the river of that name. A British adviser assists the Raja. *British Adviser, Meadows Frost.*

JOHOR.

The independent Malay State of Johor occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, between the States of Malacca, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, to the Strait of Singapore, the sovereignty of the Sultan extending over all the islands (except Singapore) south of $2^{\circ} 40' S.$ latitude. The total area is estimated at 9,000 sq. miles, with a population of 180,412 in 1911, of whom about one half are Malays and one third Chinese. The foreign relations of the State have been under British direction since 1885. The country is less hilly than other parts of the peninsula and is mainly a forest-clad plain with occasional clearings, and is watered by the Muar, Johor and Endau rivers. The capital, Johor Bharu, has about 22,500 inhabitants, and is situated on the south coast of the mainland opposite the island of Singapore. The climate is healthy and fairly equable. The province of Muar (capital, Bandar Maharani) was placed under the rule of the Sultan of Johor in 1877.

Sultan of Johor, H. H. Ibrahim, K.C.M.G., born 1873, succeeded his father (Tumenggong Abubakar), 1895.

British Adviser, D. G. Campbell, C.M.G.

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwangwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,592 square miles, and the population (1911) 99,990, of whom 1,083 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis).

Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

The Swaziland Protectorate was placed under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa by an Order in Council of Dec. 2, 1906. By the Act constituting the Union of South Africa no alienation of the land by natives is permitted. The country is ruled by the native chiefs. The paramount chief (Sobhuza) was born in 1898, and his grandmother (Nabotsibeni, widow of the chief Mbandini) acts as Regent. The soil is generally fertile, but pastoral pursuits are preferred to agriculture, large herds of sheep and cattle being reared. The crops include grain, bananas, sugar, coffee, tea and mesquites, while cotton is indigenous in certain districts, and is planted elsewhere with success. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal and copper. Mbabane, the headquarters of the administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,300 feet, and Bremersdorp, the old capital, is on the Middle Veld. There are no other European villages. The administration has a native school at Zombodi, the kraal of the Regent, and has schools for European children at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Ferreira's, Hluti, Parady's and Mankalana. There is bi-weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Zreyten, on the Springs-Ermelo railway extension, a distance of 80 miles. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp and Ezulweni.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12.
Revenue . . .	£44,689	£58,723	£57,307
Expenditure . . .	54,217	62,258	62,191
Debt . . .			100,000

Since 1904 the sum of £175,725 has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies, etc. The excess of expenditure is accounted for by the cost of settlement of the concessions question.

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G.
Government Secretary, D. Honey.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between $11^{\circ} 3' - 10^{\circ} 50' N.$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 55' - 61^{\circ} 56' W.$ long., and is about 60 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,750 square miles (382,500 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1911 of 330,093 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised

in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 60,000), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with electric lighting, tram, and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 8,697), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 4,438), and Arima (pop. 4,000). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply: in 1911, 169,127 tons (£293,193) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1911) were sugar, rum, molasses, bitters, and cocoa (49,790,832 lb). Coal is found in Manzaniña, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried out on 10 different fields, 67 prospecting licences, and exploration licences covering an area of 61,922 acres, have been issued. There are 89 miles of railway open, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara. 90 steamers call at Trinidad every month. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Revenue	£853,565	£948,383	£950,743
Expenditure ..	863,254	927,033	959,551
Public debt ...	1,060,093	1,051,092	1,047,793
	1909.	1910.	1911.
Imports	£3,288,826	£3,343,011	£5,018,848
Exports	3,218,092	3,467,588	4,769,486

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 6' N. lat. and 60° 43' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S S W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 20,762. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°.

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 729) and Plymouth.

Governor, His Excellency Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, G.C.M.G.	£5,000
Private Secretary & A.D.C. (vacant)	
Colonial Secretary, S. W. Kinagga, C.M.G.	1,200
Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon,	£600-750
Attorney-General, H. C. Gollan, K.C.	1,300
Commndt. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. G. D. Swain,	1,000
Auditor-Gen., R. Gervase Busha, C.M.G.	800
Chief Justice, Sir A. W. van Lucie-Smith,	1,500
Director of Public Works and Inspector of Mines, Arch. G. Bell, M.I.C.E.	1,200
Solicitor-General, Robt. R. A. Warner, K.G.	607
First Puisne Judge, R. A. Swan,	1,000
Second Puisne Judge, Alex. D. Russell, LL.D.	1,000
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott,	£800-900
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Gan- teaume	600

Receiver-General, Denis Slyne	£800
Protector of Immigrants, Commander W. H. Coombs, R.N.	800
Registrar-Gen., T. I. Potter	550
Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross	550
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Saunders	550
Surgeon-General, H. L. Clare, M.D.	1,200
Schools Inspector, Lt.-Col. J. H. Collins, V.D.	700

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 60,000); transit, 14 days.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat 37° 6' S and long. 12° 2' W, discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides a miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,205 ft above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez) in 40° 20' S and 9° 44' W., lies about 250 miles S S E of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,615, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,681. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Revenue	£7,748	£8,646	£8,318
Expenditure	6,654	6,827	7,695
Total imports	25,262	27,925	24,722
Total exports	18,936	24,461	23,703

Commissioner and Acting Judge, Fredk. H. Watkins, I.S.O.	£700
Grand Turk, via U.S., 13 days.	

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate.)

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the "London Gazette" of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Buganda, bounded by the territories known as Busoga, Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro. This Protectorate has since been extended, and now includes Ankole and Toro, which form the *Western Province*, Bunyoro and the territories east of the Nile to the south boundary of the Sudan forming the *Northern Province*, the districts of Busoga, Bukeli, Teso, Lango and Karamoja, forming the *Eastern Province*, and the territory between Lake Rudolf and the south boundary of the Sudan and the eastern boundary of the Northern Province, which is known as the *Rudolf Province*. The Buganda Province lies on the north-west shore of Lake Victoria, about 800 miles by railway and steamer from Mombasa, the coast port. It is situated on and to the north of the Equator. Bunyoro lies further to the north between the Victoria Nile and Lake Albert. The Eastern Province extends from the Victoria Nile to Mount Elgon and the N.W. boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate. Toro lies to the W. of Buganda, and Ankole to the S.W. The total population of the Protectorate, taken from the Census returns of 1911, was 2,843,325, and its area 117,681 square miles (excluding the portion of Lake Victoria which lies within the Protectorate).

The capital town of Buganda is Kampala, but the centre of the Protectorate Administration is the neighbouring settlement of Entebbe. The port on Lake Victoria for Kampala is Port Bell, which is being connected with Kampala, 7 miles away, by a railway. The principal exports are ivory, skins, chillies, cotton, rubber, and sim sim. The export of cotton has increased from 43 tons, valued at £1,089, in 1905-6, to 5,257 tons, valued at £230,850, in 1911-12. Coffee is also exported. Principal imports are cotton cloths, prints, groceries, &c. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Africa Protectorate), and there are six Government steamers on Lake Victoria, including two of 600 and two of about 1,000 tons displacement. There are also steamers on Lakes Albert and Kioga.

A railway 61 miles in length has been constructed between Jinja, in Busoga, and Namagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, 54 miles of which were opened for traffic on April 1, 1912.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son, Daudi Chwa, was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1903. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Sudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly, Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

The Uganda Railway.—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 construction was commenced, and the last rails were laid at the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (584 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date

the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. The administration of the railway is controlled by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway, and there is also telegraphic communication from the terminus on the lake to Nimule, on the Nile. Messages are accepted for Nimule, and sent thence to stations further inland by post. A volunteer corps has been organised.

	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12
Revenue (local) ...	£165,145	£191,094	£203,498
Expenditure	240,240	252,347	283,689
Imports	403,400	555,358	624,537
Exports ...	225,271	340,226	398,591

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G. ... £2,200
A. D. C. Lt. J. Fraser 250
Chief Secretary, H. R. Wallis, C.M.G. £700 to 800
Provincial Commrs., F. A. Knowles, F. Spire, C. W. G. Eden, T. Grant £500 to 700
Chief Justice, W. M. Carter £900
Crown Advocate (vacant) 500
Principal Medical Officer, A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G. 900
Asst. Chief Secretary, E. B. Jarvis ... £500 to 600
Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G. ... £250 to 750
Suplt. of Marine, Comm. H. Hutchinson, R.N.R. £500 to 600
Dir. of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut £600 to 750
Director of Surveys, R. C. Allen £500 to 700
Commandant of 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. I. E. S. Ward 700
 CAPITAL, Kampala; Administrative Headquarters, Entebbe

WEIHAUWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30' N., longitude 121° 10' E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 147,177, in which are included 3,000 residents on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a sphere of influence which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40'—an area of 1,500 square miles. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The Government is administered by a Commissioner, who discharges his functions under the Weihaiwei Order in Council of July 24, 1901, by which he is empowered to make ordinances, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the administration of the territory, and provision is made for a High Court, in which all jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is vested, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, and for District Magistrates' Courts. The village communities are administered through their headmen. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. Sec. to Government and Magistrate, R. Walter. District Officer and Magistrate, R. F. Johnston. Financial Assistant, H. B. Ching. Medical Officers, H. Hickin, M.B.; W. M. Mant.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian Islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 506 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 157,864. There is one governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and in the governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500
Private Secretary & A.D.C., 200

Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA

(AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–12° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 200 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,200 acres, population (including some of the Grenadines), 65,750 (1911). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former a sanatorium, under Government auspices, has been established. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1763.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers, particularly bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and galba, and vanilla and several varieties of gum-yielding trees are indigenous. Turtles are caught and exported, and whales are met with, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Public revenue.....	£71,224	£81,413	£98,646
Expenditure	73,288	75,428	81,012
Public debt	123,670	123,670	123,670
	1909.	1910.	1911.
Total imports	268,237	279,358	309,216
Total exports.....	284,846	291,760	264,640
Colonial Sec., Edward Rawle Drayton, C.M.G. £750			
Treasurer, H. Ferguson			600

Chief Justice, Robert Stewart Johnstone ...	£850
Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson	650
Registrar and Magistrate, Southern District, John Stuart Martin	450
Magistrates (vacant), E. Dist., £350;	
T. M. Comission, W. Dist., £350; G. W. Smith, N. Dist. & Commr. of Carriacou	250
Postmaster, T. B. C. Musgrave	300

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,466 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1911), 6,886.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N. lat. and 60° 58' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (1911) of 48,637. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1910) are sugar (4,460 tons), rum (12,410 gals.), cocoa (2,073,600 lb.)—which is now being extensively cultivated—fuel, and sticks. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1911, 6,866), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1911, 943 steamers (tonnage 1,991,411) entered Port Castries.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Public revenue	£65,740	£65,066	£71,979
Expenditure	64,446	67,288	69,399
Public debt	149,029	146,930	144,730
Total imports	266,228	277,208	318,591
Total exports	250,674	238,955	273,111

Administrator & Col. Sec., Edward John Cameron, C.M.G. (and allowance £300)	£1,000
Chief Justice (vacant)	700
Attorney-General, A. de Freitas	500
Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O.	500
Colonial Engineer, M. A. Murphy	500
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon	500
Magistrates, T. A. Drysdale, £400; A. F. Palmer	350
Chief of Police, Maj. G. L. J. Golding	400

ST VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (March 31, 1911), of 43,117. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. The St. Vincent arrowroot has a specially good name in London, and its Sea-Island cotton is of particularly fine quality. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen

manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands specially acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1911), 4,300.			
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Public revenue	£28,440	£30,125	£34,852
Expenditure	31,330	30,343	33,735
	1909.	1910.	1911.
Total imports	87,810	97,737	110,926
Total exports	81,698	101,180	118,625
<i>Administrator and Colonial Sec., Hon. C. Glendon Murray (and £100 table allowance)</i>			
			£800
<i>Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District, R. B. Roden ..</i>			
			600
<i>Attorney-General, R. E. Noble (acting)</i>			
			400

ZANZIBAR.

(The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunguli Bay and north as War-shelkh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruwama to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H. M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (q.v.). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1911) was 198,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, copra, groceries, rice, and coal; the exports are ivory, cloves, copra, hides, gum-copal, and many minor articles.

The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from

which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. There is direct communication with the United Kingdom by the Union Castle and Ellerman-Harrison Lines, and also a monthly cargo service by the British India Steam Navigation Company. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes, the Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie, and the Società Nazionale de Servizi Marittimi; and a three-weekly service to and from Bombay by the latter company.

The trade of the Port of Zanzibar in 1911 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to.
	£	£
British India ..	490,468	271,248
German E. Africa ...	133,448	186,407
U. K.	111,809	115,994
Fran c'.....	...	209,329
South Africa ..	65,943	...
Netherlands ...	61,719	...
U.S.A.	50,923	84,193
Germany.....	44,713	111,754
E. Africa Protectorate	...	94,194

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1911 was—German 130, British 127, French 36, and other nationalities 4, the total tonnage being 710,418. This does not include the coasting and dhow traffic, which is a very large one, extending to Bombay, Arabia, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar; 170 coasting vessels (24,234 tons), and 4,848 dhows (76,324 tons), entered the port in 1911.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Imports	£994,368	£993,031	£1,179,699
Exports	1,001,364	1,033,467	1,193,139
Imports from U. K.	144,154	110,123	111,809
Exports to U. K.	89,900	64,472	115,994

Sultan, H. H. Khalifa bin Harub, succeeded his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

Agent & Consul-General, E. A. W. Clarke £1,800

Judges of H. B. M. Court, Lindsey Smith,

£1,300; J. W. Murison, £900; T. S.

Tomlinson 700

H. R. M. Consul, J. H. Sinclair 600

Vice-Consuls, B. M. Kohan, S. E. Kay

£300 to 500

First Minister, Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G.

Financial Member of Council, J. Corbett Davis.

Legal Member of Council and Attorney-General,

P. Shearman-Turner.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

Bulgaria.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1905.	1910
Burgas (Burgas)	4,576	335,958	351,500
Kiustendil (Kiustendil)	1,825	213,661	231,522
Plevna (Plevna)	2,957	338,979	365,868
Philippopolis (Philippopolis)	3,907	418,547	447,309
Rustchuk (Rustchuk)	2,948	378,932	406,309
Shumla (Shumla)	2,316	266,324	282,601
Sofia (Sofia)	3,734	433,361	481,598
Stara-Zagora (Stara-Zagora)	4,095	420,372	442,969
Trnovo (Trnovo)	2,989	422,769	448,197
Varna (Varna)	3,485	305,134	329,612
Vidin (Vidin)	1,701	216,077	237,571
Vratza (Vratza)	2,660	285,461	312,460
Total	37,202	4,035,575	4,337,516

Bulgarian, a language of the Slavonic group, is the national language.

Races and Religions, 1905.		Increase of the People.			
NATIONALITIES.	RELIGIONS.	Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths.
Bulgarians 3,210,502	Orthodox	1905	175,211	43,241	87,304
Turks 514,658	Greeks 3,345,519	1906	180,084	38,766	90,870
Rumanians..... 88,109	Muhammadians 603,867	1907	182,203	40,851	92,193
Greeks 69,820	Israelites ... 37,656	1908	170,571	37,051	101,807
Gipsies..... 67,396	Catholics ... 29,684	1909	174,127	38,917	113,307
Jews 36,446	Armenian				
Germans and	Gregorians 12,622				
Austrians and	Protestants 5,644				
Russians 3,299	Unknown ... 583				

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Bulgaria is an independent kingdom in the north-east of the Balkan Peninsula, bounded on the north by Rumania (the Danube being the main line of demarcation), on the south by Turkey, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the west by Serbia.

Relief.—The Balkan range divides Bulgaria almost equally into northern and southern districts, the latter being the former Turkish province of Eastern Rumelia. The course of the Balkans is parallel with that of the Danube, about 60 miles to the north, their highest point being Yumrukchal (7,840 feet). The Rhodope mountains extend along the southern boundary of Eastern Rumelia, with a south-easterly trend into the Turkish vilayet of Adrianople. The highest peak of the Rhodope range is Musallá (9,640 feet). The western portion of Eastern Rumelia (and to a smaller extent of Bulgaria proper) is occupied by extensive plateaus which connect the Balkan and Rhodope ranges.

Rivers.—All the rivers of Northern Bulgaria rise in the Balkans and flow northwards into the Danube, the fall being often precipitous. Of these rivers the Iskr rises in the western highlands and flows through Samakov to Sofia, and thence through the Balkans at the Iskretz Gorge on its way to the Danube. Other rivers are the Lom, Ogust, Vid, Osem, and Yantra. Their basins form the more fertile districts of the kingdom. In Eastern Rumelia the Maritza rises in the slopes of Musallá, and flows eastward to a confluence with the Arda from the west and the Tounja from the north on its way to the Aegean. In the north-east the Kamchia rises in the southern slopes of the Balkans, and flows into the Black Sea.

GOVERNMENT.

Bulgaria is a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line of a prince, "freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte with the assent of the Powers." The Constitution was voted by the Assembly of Notables on April 29, 1879 (with revisions of May 27, 1893, and May 27, 1911). The Bulgarian kingdom was originally founded in the seventh century by an incursion of Bulgars across the Danube, and their settlement in a district of the Roman (Byzantine) Empire. At the close of the fourteenth century the kingdom fell under the sway of the Turks, from whose dominion Bulgaria was separated by the Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin (1878) after an armed revolt against Turkish misrule, many heroic engagements marking the course of the struggle. The Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) created the Principality of Bulgaria as a tributary State of the Turkish Empire. In 1886 war broke out between Bulgaria and her western neighbour, the outcome of the Servo-Bulgarian War being the political union of Eastern Rumelia and Bulgaria under the Convention of Top-Khané (April 5, 1886). On October 5, 1908, the Principality of United Bulgaria was declared an independent kingdom, and the present ruler (who was elected in succession to the first prince on July 7, 1887) declared himself Tsar (King) of the Bulgarians. The Independence was recognised by all the Powers, April 20-29, 1909, the tribute to Turkey being capitalised and the annual payments cancelled. In 1912 Bulgaria (in conjunction with Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece) declared war against the Ottoman Empire. The forces at the disposal of the Bulgarian Sovereign proved themselves not only courageous but highly efficient and well organized, and before the end of October they threatened the defences of the Ottoman capital. The outcome of the war would appear to be a considerable extension of the southward limits of Bulgaria.

Tsar (King) of the Bulgarians.

His Majesty Ferdinand I. (Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Marie, Duke of Saxony), born at Vienna, February 26, 1861 (N.S.); son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Princess Marie Clementine of Orleans; married (1) April 8-20, 1893, to Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon-Parma (born January 17, 1870, died January 19-31, 1899), (2) Princess Eleanor of Reuss—younger line (born August 22, 1860, N.S.). His Majesty has issue (by first marriage):—

1. H.R.H. Boris, *Prince of Timovo*, born Jan. 18, 1894 (O.S.).
2. H.R.H. Cyril, *Prince of Preslav*, born Nov. 5, 1895 (O.S.).
3. H.R.H. Princess Eudoxia, born Jan. 5, 1898 (O.S.).
4. H.R.H. Princess Nadejda, born Jan. 18, 1899 (O.S.).

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive Power is vested in the Sovereign and is exercised by a Council of Ministers appointed by the King.

Council of Ministers (1912).

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ivan E. Guchoff.
Interior and Public Health, Alex. Ludskanoff.
Finances, T. Teodoroff.
Public Instruction, Iv. Peyeff Plachhoff.
Justice, P. Abrasheff.
War, Maj.-Gen. N. Nikyphoroff.
Commerce, Chr. Teodoroff.
Agriculture, D. Christov.
Public Works, D. Tablansky.
Communications, A. Franghia.
Secretary of the Council, K. Apostoloff.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The National Assembly (*Sobranje*) consists of 213 representatives (1 for 20,000 inhabitants), elected by direct manhood suffrage for a maximum duration of four years. Certain matters are reserved for the *Grand Sobranje*, which is similarly elected (when occasion demands) with twice the number of representatives. Members must be 30 years old and able to read and write. The *Sobranje* of Sept. 1911-1915 consists

of 190 Nationalists, 5 Agrarians, 14 Liberals, and 4 Democrats.

President of the Sobranje, Dr. S. Danev.
Vice-Presidents, A. Bourrov, Pelev.

THE JUDICATURE.

There are departmental courts and courts of appeal (Sofia, Rustchuk, and Philippopolis). The supreme court of appeal is the Court of Cassation at Sofia. The Greeks, Muhammadans and Jews have special spiritual courts for family law and the law of inheritance.

DEFENCE.

Service in the ARMY is universal and compulsory on all males between the ages of 20 and 46. The period of training is 2 years (3 years for other than infantry) with *Active Army* and 18 or 16 years in *Active Reserve*, with 3 weeks' annual training; then *Territorial Army*, 1st Ban, to age 44 with 1 week, and 2nd Ban, to 46, with 3 days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* is 3,844 officers, 54,037 others. *War Effective*, *Field Army*, 275,000; *Territorial Army*, 55,000. Annual expenditure, £1,600,000. The NAVY consists of 1 cruiser and 6 small armed vessels (with certain miscellaneous craft) on the Black Sea. The ships are manned by about 1,500 officers and men.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education (age 8-12) is free and nominally compulsory with fees in higher grades, the State bearing two-thirds and local taxation one-third of cost. The proportion of attendances is good. *Secondary Education* is paid for as to half its cost by the State. In addition to gymnasia and middle schools there are special and technical schools, many of which are foreign. There is a *University* at Sofia.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as follows in *leva* (leva 25^{ss} = £1 sterling):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1907 . . .	145,554,389	119,708,751
1908 . . .	148,750,488	123,337,136
1909 . . .	166,827,250	140,567,086
1910 . . .	178,083,195	165,751,774
1911 . . .	195,350,150	169,502,566

DEBT.

The debt of Bulgaria on Jan. 1, 1912, consisted of the following obligations:—

Debt.	Leva.
6% loan 1892	86,767,500
5% loan 1902	101,605,000
5% loan 1904	97,117,500
4½% loan 1907	143,460,000
4½% loan 1909	81,800,000
4½% loan 1909	99,450,000

	610,200,000
Floating Debt	27,750,000

Total Debt..... 637,950,000

(637,950,000 leva = £25,295,400.)

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Over 70 per cent. of the population live by agriculture, and more than one-third of the land is under cultivation, one-third being woods and forests and the remainder barren mountain. The principal crop is wheat, but wine, tobacco, silk, cotton and rice are also largely cultivated, while attar of roses is produced in large quantities from the rose fields of the sheltered valleys. The *Live Stock* included 8,000,000 sheep, 1,400,000 goats, 2,180,000 cattle, 500,000 pigs, 540,000 horses and 125,000 asses in 1910, the buffalo being the principal draught animal for ploughing, etc.

Minerals.—Coal and stone are worked with increasing outputs but many beds remain unexploited. Gold, silver, iron, lead, manganese and copper are found. There are many mineral springs, mainly sulphurous; the hot springs of Eastern Rumelia and the cold springs of Bulgaria being much frequented on account of their therapeutic qualities.

Manufactures.—Bulgarian homespun and embroidery are unrivalled in their excellence but suffer from the competition of cheap and inferior imports from Europe. Distilling, brewing and sugar refining are important industries, and corn mills and sawmills are provided with power by the torrents descending to the Danube.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for five years 1907-1911 are stated in *leva* as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907	124,650,000	125,590,000
1908	131,388,000	112,347,000
1909	160,450,000	111,440,000
1910	177,360,000	129,100,000
1911	199,344,808	184,633,945

The exchange of trade was with the following countries in 1910 (value in *leva*):—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to.
Austria-Hungary .	48,215,666	10,567,214
Germany	39,836,757	22,911,569
Turkey	15,986,158	29,209,939
United Kingdom	1,694,526	1,166,518
Belgium ...	5,047,317	53,789,592
France ..	24,927,028	11,119,066
Rumania	8,723,735	1,246,221
Russia	6,974,737	336,190
Italy	9,118,389	3,948,488

The principal imports in 1911 were textiles, metals and machinery, hides and skins, and building materials; the exports being wheat, maize, live-stock, raw silk, and attar of roses.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1912 there were 2,000 kilometres of railway open, all belonging to the State, with 260 kilometres under construction, the capital being in direct communication with the general European system.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1910 there were 2,205 post offices handling 62,000,000 letters, packets, and newspapers. There were also 350 telegraph offices with 6,012 kilometres of line, the number of dispatches being close on 2,000,000. Telephones are in general use.

Shipping.—In 1910, 6,820 ships of 1,988,422 tons entered and cleared at the Black Sea ports. The chief ports are Varna and Bourgas.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Sofia. Population 1910, 102,812.	
Philippopolis ...47,981	Shumla.....22,225
Varna .....41,419	Stara-Zagora .....22,003
Rustchuk . . .36,255	Pozardjik.....18,098
Sliven25,122	Dobrichk17,147
Plevna .....23,019	Vidin16,450

There are 16 other towns with populations exceeding 10,000.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* has been adopted.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *lev* (plural *leva*) of 100 *stotinki* (the *lev* = 1 franc, the *stotinka* = 1 centime); 25^{ss} *leva* = £1 sterling.

Canada.

(The Dominion of Canada.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	73,022	374,663
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	178,657	392,480
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	73,731	255,211	455,614
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	331,120	351,889
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,428	459,574	492,338
Ontario (Toronto).....	260,862	2,182,947	2,523,274
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) ...	2,184	103,259	93,728
Quebec (Quebec)	351,874	1,648,808	2,002,712
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	91,279	492,432
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	27,219	8,512
North-West Territories (Ottawa) . . .	1,921,685	20,129	17,196
Total	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,204,838

The rural population, in 1911, was 3,924,328, and the urban population, 3,280,444. Of the immigrants in 1911, 84,707 were from England, 1,505 from Wales, 29,924 from Scotland, and 6,877 from Ireland, total 123,013; and 121,451 came from the U.S.A. and 66,620 from other countries.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total		
1861 .....	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,698,257	544,463	27,000
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	625,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,163
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,067	3,383,771	7,204,838	1,833,523	311,084

Races and Religions.

Races (Birth-place).	1901	1911	Religions.	1901	1911
Canadian	4,671,815	...	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	...
United Kingdom ..	386,545	...	Methodists	916,886	...
Other British ..	19,338	...	Presbyterians	842,442	...
United States....	127,899	...	Church of England ..	660,600	...
Germany	27,300	...	Baptists	316,477	...
Russia	31,231	...	Lutherans	92,544	...
Scandinavia.....	12,331	...	Congregationalists ..	28,293	...
France	7,944	...	Miscellaneous	206,821	...
Italy, Spain and Portugal	7,124	...	Unknown	58,652	...
China	17,043	...	...	...	...
Elsewhere	62,745	...	...	...	...

The Indian Population was 127,932 in 1901 and was estimated at 111,000 in 1911.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and Labrador), from 49° north latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec,

thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54° , is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54^{th} parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

HISTORY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, then known as the North-West Territories, admitted into the Dominion. In 1905 the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created, having previously formed part of the North-West Territories. British Columbia was admitted to the Dominion in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. By caps. 3 and 27 of the Acts of 1905, the four provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabaska were formed into the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and were admitted into the Dominion on Sept. 1, 1905. Yukon was made a separate territory by cap. 6, Acts of Canadian Parliament, 1898.

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1868 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (appointed 1911 for two years) £10,000
Military Secretary and Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. C. Lowther, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., Scots Gds.
Esquerry and Comptroller of the Household, Capt. T. H. Rivers-Bulkeley, C.M.G., M.V.O., Scots Gds.
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. Hon. A. Ramsay, R.N.; Capt. W. Long, D.S.O., R. Scots Greys; Capt. H. C. Buller, Rif. Brig.
Medical Officer, Maj. E. S. Worthington, M.V.O., R.A.M.C.
Private Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

<i>Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council</i> , Rt. Hon. Robert Laird Borden, P.C., K.C., LL.D. (N.S.)	\$12,000
<i>Min. of Trade and Commerce</i> , Hon. George Eulas Foster, D.C.L. (Ont.)	7,000
<i>Minister of Interior</i> , Hon. William James Roche, M.D. (Man.)	7,000
<i>Minister of Public Works</i> , Hon. Robert Rogers (Man.)	7,000
<i>Minister of Railways and Canals</i> , Hon. Frank Cochrane (Ont.)	7,000
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Hon. William Thomas White (Ont.)	7,000
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Hon. Louis Philippe Pelletier, LL.D. (Quebec)	7,000
<i>Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service</i> , Hon. John Douglas Hazen, B.C.L. (N.B.)	7,000
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., D.C.L. (Quebec) ..	7,000
<i>Minister of Militia and Defence</i> , Hon. Col. Sam Hughes (Ont.)	7,000
<i>Secretary of State</i> , Hon. Louis Coderre (Quebec)	7,000
<i>Minister of Labour</i> , Hon. Thomas Wilson Crothers, K.C., B.A. (Ont.)	7,000
<i>Minister of Inland Revenue and of Mines</i> , Hon. Wilfred Bruno Nantel, K.C., LL.D. (Quebec)	7,000
<i>Minister of Customs</i> , Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. (Ont.)	7,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. Martin Burrill (B.C.)	7,000
<i>Ministers without Portfolios</i> , Hon. George Halsey Perley, B.A. (Ont.), Hon. Albert Edward Kemp (Ont.), Hon. James Alexander Lougheed, K.C. (Alberta). <i>Not in the Cabinet</i>	
<i>Solicitor-Gen.</i> (vacant)	5,000
<i>Leader of the Opposition</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.C.L.	7,000

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

<i>Clerk of the Privy Council</i> , Rodolphe Boudreau	\$5,000
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TRADE AND COMMERCE

<i>Deputy Minister</i> , F. C. T. O'Hara	5,000
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

<i>Under Secretary</i> , Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C.	5,000
<i>Do. for External Affairs</i> , Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.	5,000
<i>King's Printer and Controller of Stationery</i> , C. H. Parmelee	5,000

JUSTICE.

<i>Deputy Minister</i> , E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.	7,000
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MARINE AND FISHERIES.

<i>Deputy Minister</i> , Alexander Johnston	5,000
<i>Do. Naval Service</i> , G. J. Desbarats, C.E.	6,000

POST OFFICE.

<i>Deputy P.M.G.</i> , R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D.	\$5,000
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AGRICULTURE.

<i>Deputy Minister</i> , G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L.	6,000
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PUBLIC WORKS.

<i>Deputy Minister</i> , James B. Hunter, B.A.	5,000
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FINANCE.

<i>Deputy Minister</i> , T. C. Boville, C.M.G.	5,000
<i>Auditor-General</i> , John Fraser, I.S.O.	5,000
<i>Supt. of Insurance</i> , William Fitzgerald, M.A.	5,000

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

<i>Deputy Minister</i> , A. W. Campbell, C.E.	5,000
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INTERIOR.

<i>Deputy Minister</i> , Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G.	5,000
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CUSTOMS.

<i>Commissioner</i> , John McDougald, C.M.G.	5,000
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INLAND REVENUE AND MINES

<i>Deputy Ministers</i> , W. J. Gerald, I.S.O., (I.R.) A. P. Low, LL.D. (Mines). each	5,000
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LABOUR.

<i>Deputy Minister</i> , F. A. Acland	5,000
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CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA (Office, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.): The Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith.

Immigration Agent in London, J. Obad Smith, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Commissaire Général, Paris, Philippe Roy.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 24 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 4 for Manitoba, 4 for Alberta, and 4 for Saskatchewan; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and the 1911-16 Parliament consists of 221 members, future Houses will contain 231 members, elected as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 16 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 15 for Manitoba, 11 for British Columbia, 3 for Prince Edward Island, 12 for Alberta, 15 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and two speakers, including the Speaker, form a quorum.

<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> , Hon. A. C. P. Landry	\$4,000
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<i>Clerk of the Senate</i> , S. E. St. O. Chapleau	5,000
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<i>Speaker of the House of Commons</i> , Hon. Thomas S. Sproule	4,000
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<i>Clerk of the House</i> , T. B. Flint, D.C.L.	5,000
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* NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—two thousand five hundred dollars is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his seasonal indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. \$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. Idington, Hon. Lyman Poore Duff, Hon. F. A. Anglin, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur each 9,000
Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Walter Cassels 8,000

DEFENCE.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8-16 days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Staff of 3,312 officers and men, and 60,000 undergoing service. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 30 to 40; the married men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60, a total estimated at 1,030,000.

The Militia Act of 1904 established a Council analogous to the Army Council of the United Kingdom.

Militia Council.

President, The Canadian Minister of Defence.
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Otter, C.V.O., C.B.
Chief of the General Staff, Maj.-Gen. Colin John Mackenzie, C.B.
Quartermaster-General,
Civil Member,

Royal Canadian Navy.

There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and two vessels, *H.M.C.S. Niobe* and *H.M.C.S. Rainbow*, are used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy. A defence scheme, including a shipbuilding programme, is under consideration.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the provincial governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the Dominion Government. There are some 23,000 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory), with over 1,000,000 pupils; and 60 universities and university colleges with 40,000 students. The 20 universities had about 20,000 students in 1911.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Canada for 1908-1912 and for certain years since 1868 is stated as follows in dollars (\$4 867 = £1 sterling):—

*Year ended March 31	Consolidated Fund.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092
1878	22,375,012	23,503,158
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495
1898	40,555,238	38,832,526
1905	71,182,772	63,319,683
1906	80,139,360	67,240,641
1908	96,054,506	76,641,452
1909	85,093,404	84,064,732
1910	101,503,711	79,411,747
1911	117,780,410	87,774,198

Particulars of the Revenue and Expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for the years 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 are stated below:—

Receipts.

Head	1909-1910	1910-1911.
From Taxes—	\$	\$
Customs	60,156,134	72,965,394
Excise	15,853,353	16,869,837
From various sources ...	26,094,224	27,945,178
Total Receipts ..	102,103,711	117,780,410
Surplus	22,091,964	30,006,211

Expenditure.

Head.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
	\$	\$
Debt Charges	13,456,454	12,910,698
Sinking Fund	1,441,031	1,203,416
Provincial Subsidies ..	9,361,388	9,092,472
Cost of Collection ..	21,811,195	24,951,636
Other Expenditure ...	33,341,679	39,615,976
Total Expenditure ..	79,411,747	87,774,198

DEBT.

Gross and Net Public Debt of Canada for certain years since 1868.—

*Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	\$	\$
1868	96,896,666	75,728,642
1878	174,957,268	140,362,070
1888	284,513,842	234,531,358
1898	338,375,984	263,956,399
1905	377,678,580	266,224,167
1906	392,269,680	267,042,977
1907	379,966,826	263,671,860
1908	408,207,158	277,960,860
1909	478,535,427	323,930,279
1910	470,663,046	336,268,546
1911	474,941,487	340,042,052
1912	...	...

* Since the year 1906 the financial year ends on March 31, previous to 1906-7 on June 30.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1911 there were 28,704,028 acres under corn crops (wheat 10,373,928, barley 1,404,352, oats 9,219,920) and 10,129,046 acres under other crops (hay and clover 7,903,242), a total of 38,833,074 acres under cultivation. The Live Stock (1911) included 2,336,800 horses, 7,903,242 cattle, 2,360,600 sheep, and 2,656,400 pigs (exclusive of B.C.). According to the census of 1911 there were 3,628 butter and cheese factories and 5 factories for preserved milk and cream, the total value of all dairy products being \$39,143,089 in 1911. The progress of Canadian Agriculture in ten years is shown below:—

Crops.	Produce.	
	1901.	1911.
Wheat..... (bushels)	55,572,368	215,851,300
Barley..... "	22,224,366	40,641,000
Oats..... "	151,497,407	348,187,600
Rye..... "	2,316,793	2,604,400
Corn (Maize) ..	25,875,919	18,772,700
Buckwheat.....	4,547,159	8,155,500
Peas..... "	12,348,943	4,536,100
Mixed Grains ..	—	1,155,600
Beans..... "	861,347	16,679,000
Potatoes.....	55,362,635	66,023,000
Turnips..... "	76,075,642	84,933,000
Hay and Clover .. (* tons)	7,852,731	12,694,000
Hops..... (lb.)	1,004,216	—
Tobacco..... "	11,266,732	—
Fodder Corn (tons)	—	2,577,200
Sugar Beet..... "	—	177,000
Alfalfa..... "	—	227,900

The total value of farm property in Canada was \$1,787,102,630 in 1901, the total value of the principal field crops was \$565,711,600 in 1911.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth and include salmon, cod, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in 1910-11 being \$29,965,433 (1909-10, \$29,689,170).

Forestry.—The lumber, square timber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1910 had a total value of \$83,989,000. Wood used in the pulp industry in 1911 was valued at \$4,338,000; the forests have a total estimated area of nearly 568,500,000 acres.

Manufactures.—The industrial establishments of all kinds numbered 19,218 in 1911, with a total capital of \$1,247,583,609, the value of the products being \$1,165,975,639; 515,203 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to \$241,008,416.

Minerals.—The metals produced in 1911 were valued as follows:—Gold, \$9,762,096; silver, \$17,452,126; copper, \$6,911,821; nickel, \$10,229,623; lead, \$218,672; and pig iron (from Canadian and foreign ores), \$12,306,860; the non-metallic minerals included coal, \$26,378,477; Portland cement; asbestos; petroleum, 10,102,801 gallons; and natural gas, \$2,186,762.

* Short tons of 2,000 lb.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total trade of Canada for certain years since 1868 is stated as follows, in dollars (\$4=867 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
1867-8	73,459,644	57,587,888	131,047,532
1877-8	93,081,787	79,323,667	172,405,454
1887-8	110,894,630	90,203,000	201,097,630
1897-8	140,323,023	164,152,683	304,475,706
1907-8	370,786,525	280,006,606	650,793,131
1908-9	309,756,608	261,512,159	571,268,767
1909-1910	391,854,692	301,358,529	693,213,221
1910-1911	472,247,540	297,196,365	769,443,905
1911-1912	559,320,544	315,317,250	874,637,794

The trade of Canada is classified as follows (*Home produce* exported and total imports):—

Classification	Exports 1911-12	Imports 1910-11
	\$	\$
Agricultural Produce.	115,454,486	35,304,683
Animals and Produce	49,220,897	23,256,364
Fisheries and Produce.	16,815,192	1,995,091
Forest Produce	41,104,887	12,873,875
Manufactures.....	42,508,985	310,514,144
Mineral Produce ..	41,510,522	44,000,074
Miscellaneous.....	1,101,122	33,985,078
Total.....	307,716,151	401,951,318

The external trade of 1911-1912 was shared as under:—

Countries.	Imports from	Exports to.
	\$	\$
British Empire		
United Kingdom	117,192,431	151,853,413
Australia.....	425,781	3,947,015
British Africa ..	384,544	2,495,386
India, &c.....	5,021,455	308,579
West Indies.....	5,545,861	4,034,425
British Guiana ..	5,004,630	583,536
Newfoundland ..	1,828,046	4,284,213
New Zealand.....	1,323,543	1,340,832
Total British ..	137,684,394	170,156,422

Foreign Countries

United States ..	368,145,107	120,534,634
Argentina.....	3,007,569	2,975,984
Austria-Hungary ..	1,533,275	55,865
Belgium.....	3,628,760	3,732,222
China.....	611,311	414,807
Cuba.....	1,770,874	1,096,778
France.....	11,885,706	2,123,705
Germany.....	11,146,746	3,814,914
Italy.....	2,443,266	1,782,726
Japan.....	1,200,454	285,091
Mexico.....	2,902,271	487,568
Netherlands.....	1,009,717	495,495
Russia.....	1,303,707	114,584
Spain.....	3,507,197	19,518
Switzerland.....	—	—

Total Foreign .. 421,636,150 145,160,228

Grand Total 559,320,544 315,317,250

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1911, was 25,400 miles, the total capital involved being \$1,528,690,000, the earnings being \$188,733,500, and the working expenses \$131,034,790, in 1910-11; there were also 1,224 miles of electric railways with a capital of \$111,532,350, earning \$20,356,951 in 1910-11, with working expenses \$12,096,150. Lines exceeding 300 miles in length are shown in the following table:—

Name.	Miles operated.	Capital.
Government Lines:		\$
Intercolonial	1,450	..
P.E.I.	269	..
Canada Southern	382	35,130,000
Canadian Northern	3,687	192,047,500
Do. Ontario	342	8,110,000
Do. Quebec	368	18,300,000
Canadian Pacific	10,210	533,796,000
Grand Trunk Pacific .....	..	120,600,000
Grand Trunk:—		
Canadian Section	3,095	378,132,000
Canada Atlantic	456	24,408,000
Halifax and S.W.	378	5,350,000
Total, 1911	25,400	\$1,528,690,000

Navigations.—The canal, river and lake systems are of great commercial importance, the lakes being in direct communication with the Atlantic. In 1910-11 Canadian vessels of 8,153,779 tons passed over the systems, and 3,449,904 passengers, and 28,030,353 tons of merchandise, chiefly grain, lumber, and minerals, were carried in 1911.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 13,324 post offices in 1910-11, carrying 504,233,000 letters (in 11,584,000 registered), and 49,313,000 post-cards. The total value of money orders issued from 3,501 offices was \$70,614,866, and the net postal revenue \$9,146,952, expenditure \$7,954,223. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1911 was 8,446 miles (including 296 miles of cables), and the number of offices was 603, from which 249,915 messages were sent and received. The chartered telegraph companies have a line mileage of 33,905, carrying 174,172 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables), and 3,249 offices, from which 8,663,690 messages were sent and received. In 1911 there were 32 radio-telegraph stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 400 nautical miles, or an average of 218 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 126,863. Ten Government steamers are equipped with wireless apparatus, having a range of 100 to 200 miles, or an average of 140 miles.

On June 30, 1911, there were 302,759 telephones and 687,728 miles of telephone wire in use; of the latter, 576,713 miles were urban and 110,015 rural. The earnings amounted to \$10,068,280, and the operating expenses to \$6,979,045.

Shipping.—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1910, consisted of 4,572 sailing vessels and 3,332 steamers (total tonnage 750,929 tons). The sea-going vessels entered at Canadian ports in 1911 numbered 29,944 (Canadian 20,607, British 6,870, Foreign 22,467), tonnage 22,297,186. The principal Cana-

dian ports are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Ottawa.

CITIES.

CAPITAL, OTTAWA, Population (1911), 87,062. The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities:—

Cities.	Population.		
	1871.	1901.	1911.
OTTAWA	24,141	59,928	87,062
Montreal, Que. ...	115,000	267,730	470,480
Toronto, Ont.	59,000	208,040	376,538
Winnipeg, Man. ...	241	42,340	136,035
Vancouver, B.C. ...	..	27,010	100,401
Hamilton, Ont. ...	26,880	52,634	81,969
Quebec, Que.	59,699	68,840	78,190
Halifax, N.S.	29,582	40,832	46,419
London, Ont.	18,000	37,976	46,300
Calgary, Alta. ....	..	4,392	43,704
St. John, N.B.	41,325	40,711	42,511
Victoria, B.C.	3,270	20,816	31,660
Regina, Sask. ....	..	2,249	30,213
Edmonton, Alta. ...	..	2,626	24,900
Brantford, Ont. ...	8,107	16,619	23,122
Kingston, Ont.	12,407	17,561	18,874
Mallesonneuve, Que	..	3,958	18,684
Peterborough, Ont	4,611	11,239	18,360
Hull, Que.	3,800	13,993	18,222
Windsor, Ont.	4,253	12,153	17,829
Sydney, N.S. ....	..	9,909	17,723
Gloucester, N.S. ...	..	6,645	16,562
Fort William, Ont	..	3,633	16,499
Sherbrooke, Que. ...	4,432	11,765	16,405
Berlin, Ont.	2,743	9,747	15,196
Guelph, Ont.	6,878	11,496	15,175
Westmount, Que. ...	200	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas, Ont. ...	2,197	11,485	14,054
Brandon, Man. ....	..	5,620	13,839
Moosejaw, Sask. ...	..	1,558	13,822
Trois Rivières, Que	7,570	9,981	13,691
New Westminster, B.C.	..	6,499	13,199
Stratford, Ont.	4,313	9,959	12,946
Owen Sound, Ont. ...	3,369	8,776	12,558
St. Catharines, Ont	7,864	9,946	12,484
Saskatoon, Sask. ...	..	113	12,004
Verdun, Que. ....	..	1,898	11,620
Moncton, N.B. ....	..	9,026	11,345
Port Arthur, Ont. ...	..	3,212	11,220
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	8,807	12,080	11,198
Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	879	7,169	10,984
Chatham, Ont.	5,873	9,068	10,770
Lachine, Que.	1,666	5,561	10,699
Galt, Ont.	3,227	7,866	10,299

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *System of Weights and Measures* is that of the United Kingdom, except that the cwt. = 100 lb. and the ton 2,000 lb., as in the U.S. The *Unit of Currency* is the dollar of 100 cents. \$1 = 49 3/4 pence, English, i.e. \$4.867 = £1 sterling. All British coins are legal tender, and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

Banking.—There were 29 incorporate banks of issue in 1911 with average liabilities \$1,774,323,431 and average assets \$1,390,069,512. The balance of undrawn deposits in Government savings banks on March 31, 1910, amounted to \$43,330,579, the depositors numbering 147,478.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 260,866 sq. miles, of which 220,908 are land and 40,354 water (exclusive of the great lakes), with a population (1911) of 2,523,008 (1,299,253 males and 1,223,955 females), an increase since the last census of 440,261 persons.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 106 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 106 electoral districts into which the Province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of eleven members, eight of whom act as the Ministry of the Province, and three are without portfolio; the legislature meets every year at Toronto.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Sir John

Morrison Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. \$10,000

Official Sec., Maj. Clyde Caldwell, R.C.E. 1,400

Asst. Sec., Lieut. S. H. Fellows 600

Private Sec., Lieut. A. H. Gibson

Executive

Premier and President of the Council,

Hon. Sir James P. Whitney, LL.D. \$9,000

Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. J. Foy, LL.D., K.C. 6,000

Deputy, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C. 4,000

Treasurer, Col. A. J. Matheson 6,000

Asst. Treas., C. H. Sproule 3,250

Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D. 6,000

Deputy, A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D. 3,500

Agriculture, Hon. James S. Duff 6,000

Deputy, W. H. Roadhouse 2,500

Land, Forests & Mines, Hon. W. H. Hearst

Deputy Land, A. White 4,000

Deputy Mines, T. W. Gibson 3,500

Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna 6,000

Assistant, S. A. Armstrong 3,500

Public Works, Hon. J. O. Reaume, M.D. 6,000

Assistant, R. P. Fairbairn 3,250

Without Portfolio, Hon. Col. J. S. Hendrie,

Adam Beck, I. B. Lucas.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. H.

Hoyle \$2,500

Ontario Government Agent in Great Britain,
N. B. Colecock, 163, Strand, London,
W.C. ... (excluding travelling allowances) \$3,600

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice of Ontario and Chief Justice of Appeal (Vacant) \$8,000

Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal, Hons. James Maczay, J. T. Garrow, J. J. McLaren, and R. M. Meredith each 7,000

C. J., King's Bench, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge 8,000

Puisne Judges, K.B., Hons. B. M. Britton and W. R. Riddell 7,000

Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith 8,000

Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas, Hon. J. V. Teetzel and Hon. Hugh T. Kelly each 7,000

Chancellor, Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G. 8,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. W. I. Middleton and Hon. F. Latchford each 7,000

Chief Justice, Exchequer, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G. 8,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. R. C. Clute and Hon.

R. F. Sutherland each \$7,000

Master in Ordinary, G. O. Alcorn, K.C. 4,000

Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal,

N. F. Paterson, K.C. 2,300

Master in Chambers, J. S. Cartwright, K.C. 3,500

Production and Industry.—The total area is 141,125,000 acres, and in 1911 the total area of cleared land was 14,402,645 acres, of which 9,718,741 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being \$723,900,419. The total area under pasture in 1911 was 3,116,768 acres, with 340,134 acres of orchards, small fruit, and vineyards. Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 21 4; spring wheat, 17 2; barley, 26 3; oats, 31 4; rye, 15 8; peas, 14 7; corn, 71 1; buckwheat, 20 4; bean, 17 4; potatoes, 86; turnips, 394; hay (tons), 1 28. 1,100 cheese factories produced 135,522,390 lb of cheese, valued at \$14,491,410, and 121 creameries made 12,893,650 lb of butter (\$3,016,135) in 1910. There were 737,916 horses, 2,593,205 cattle, 1,040,245 sheep, 737,916 pigs, and 12,942,293 poultry in 1911. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph supplies a general education, together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses by labouring on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £10 to £15 for natives and from £20 to £30 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

Cities and Towns.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1912) 421,387, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (81,569); Ottawa, the Federal capital (87,062), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactures; and London (46,727), other large towns are Kingston (18,874); Windsor (17,829); St. Thomas (14,054); Guelph (15,175); Stratford (12,246); St. Catherine's (12,484); Chatham (10,770); and Galt (10,299).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 351,873 square miles, of which 341,756 are land, and 10,117 water (exclusive of the great lakes), with a population (census 1911) of 2,008,712 (1,011,247 males and 997,465 females), an increase since the last census of 353,814. This area is exclusive of the district of Ungava, taken over in 1912.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir François C.

S. Langellier \$10,000

Aide-de-Camp Hon.

Private Sec., A. Genereux 1,250

Executive.

Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen., Hon.

Sir Lomer Gouin 5,000

Land and Forests, Hon. Jules Allard 4,000

<i>Provincial Treasurer</i> , Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie	\$4,000
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. J. E. Caron	4,000
<i>Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. J. L. Décarie	4,000
<i>Public Works and Labour</i> , Hon. L. A. Taschereau	4,000
<i>Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries</i> , Hon. Charles R. Devlin	4,000
<i>Without Portfolio</i> , Hon. John C. Kaine and Hon. N. Pérodeau	

The Legislature.

<i>President, Legislative Council</i> , A. Turgeon	\$2,500
<i>President, Legislative Assembly</i> , Cyr Delage	2,500

The Judiciary.

King's Bench:—

<i>Chief Justice</i> , K.B., Hon. H. Archambault	\$8,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. N. W. Trenholme; H. J. Carroll, LL.D.; J. Lavergne; A. G. Cross; Honoré Gervais each	\$5,000 to 7,000

Supreme Court:—

<i>Chief Justice</i> , C. P. Davidson, LL.D.	8,000
<i>Do. (acting)</i> , Hon. F. X. Lemieux, LL.D.	8,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , E. Climon; C. H. Pelletier, LL.D.; Ch. C. de Lorimier, LL.D.; S. Pagnuelo; Louis Tellier; W. Lynch; J. E. Robidoux; H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; N. Charbonneau; H. John Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouin; L. J. Cannon; J. C. McCorrill; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; P. Demers; Ed. Guerin; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. Tessier; E. Lafontaine; J. S. Archibald; F. S. Tourigny; F. O. Dugas; L. R. Roy; C. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot; B. Letellier; D. E. Dorien; P. Laurendeau; G. Globensky; Blaise Letellier; S. Beaudin; C. Lane	each \$5,000 to \$7,000

Representative of Quebec in London, J. P. Pelletier, 36, Kingsway, W.C.

Production and Industry.—The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 150,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only \$800,000 at the last census, is now probably ten times that amount. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1909, was 6,238,099 acres. In 1906 there were 1,392 cheese factories, 627 butter factories, and 736 butter and cheese factories combined.

Cities and Towns.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 78,190), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 470,480), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St.

Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Three Rivers (24,441), Hull (28,222), Sherbrooke (26,485), St. Hyacinthe (9,797), Lévis (7,448).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 30'–47° N. lat. and 60°–66° 15' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 square miles (one-fifth of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the census of 1911, of 492,338 (251,029 males and 241,319 females), an increase since the last census of 2,773 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. D. McGregor \$9,000

Executive.

<i>Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. G. H. Murray, LL.D., K.C. (Premier)	\$6,000
<i>Deputy Sec and Clerk of the Executive Council</i> , F. F. Mathers, LL.B., K.C.	3,000
<i>Commissioner, Public Works and Mines</i> , Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C.	5,000
<i>Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c.</i> , Hiram Donkin, C.E.	
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. O. T. Daniels	5,000
<i>Deputy Attorney-General</i> , Stuart Jenks, LL.B., K.C.	3,000
<i>Without Office</i> , Hon. J. M. Mack, James Macdonald, G. E. Faulkner, J. W. Comeau, and E. MacGregor	
<i>Secretary of Industries and Immigration, and Dep. Registrar-Gen.</i> , Arthur S. Barnstead, LL.B.	2,500

The Legislature.

<i>President, Legislative Council</i> , M. H. Goudge	
<i>Speaker, House of Assembly</i> , J. F. Ellis ..	

The Judiciary.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir Chas. J. Townshend	6,000
<i>Judge in Equity</i> , Hon. Wallace Graham ..	5,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. N. H. Meagher, Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, and J. J. Ritchie	each 5,000
<i>Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court</i> , Hon. James McDonald	600
<i>Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London</i> , John Howard, 57A Pall Mall, S.W.	2,000

Production and Industry.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is unsurpassed for fertility. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not nearly so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. In 1911 there were 5,064,968 acres of land occupied (2,219,573 improved), of which 756,712 acres were under crop, 1,288,050 acres in pasture, and about 100,000 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding nearly 1,000,000 tons. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world (2,000,000 barrels in 1911), the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Improved farms of 200 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £200 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$30

per acre, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity.

The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality, 6,380,444 gross tons were produced in 1921; iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked. The manufacturing interest is growing. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm near Truro for men and women and a well equipped technical college at Halifax.

Cities and Towns.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 45,619), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America; other large towns are Sydney (17,617); Glace Bay (16,569); Amhurst (9,000); Truro (6,107); Yarmouth (6,600); New Glasgow (6,383); and Dartmouth.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 122,084 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 17,617), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. A graving dock is to be erected at Sydney by the Dominion Government at the estimated cost of \$4,500,000. The Intercolonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°–48° N. lat. and 63° 47'–69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), an increase since the last census of 20,769 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1763, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Josiah Wood,
LL.D., D.C.L. \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Surveyor-General, Hon.
James K. Flemming 2,100
Provincial Secretary, Hon. H. F. McLeod 2,100
Public Works, Hon. John Morrissey 2,100
Attorney-Gen., Hon. W. C. Hazen Grimmer 2,100
Agriculture, Hon. David V. Landry, M.D. 1,700
President, Executive Council, J. A. Murray 2,100
Without Portfolio, John E. Wilson.

Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer,
R. W. L. Tibbits.

Deputy Receiver-General, G. N. Babbitt, I.S.O.
Deputy Surveyor-General, J. G. Loggie.
Secretary, Board of Works, H. M. Blair.
Deputy Commr., Agriculture, W. W. Hubbard.
Clerk, Executive Council, J. Howe Dickson.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, G. J. Clarke.
Representative in London, A. Bowder, 37 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. Frederick E. Barker... \$7,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty, Hon. E. McLeod 7,000
Judge, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes,
Hon. Harrison A. McKeown.
Puisne Judges, Pierre A. Landry, Esakiel
McLeod, Albert S. White, Jeremiah H.
Barry, and Harrison A. McKeown each 6,000

Production and Industry.—The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. In 1920 13,988 acres were under wheat, 126,795 under oats, and 56,305 under buckwheat, with (1908) 3,416 acres under barley. The produce in 1920 was 33,321 quarters of wheat, 730,985 quarters of oats, and 173,840 quarters of buckwheat. The live stock (1920) included 215,829 cattle, 147,489 sheep, 80,000 pigs, and 61,042 horses. The value of agricultural produce in 1921 was \$18,959,000. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad.

Cities and Towns.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON, population (1921) 7,208. St. John (pop. 11,198) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (12,260).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°–60° N. lat. and 95°–101° W. long., with a total area of 252,732 square miles (including the area included under the readjustment of 1922) and a population (1921) of 455,614 (250,096 males and 205,518 females), an increase since the last census of 200,403.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Douglas C.
Cameron \$9,000

EXECUTIVE.

President of Council, Prov. Secretary, and Commissioner of Provincial Lands, Hon.
Sir Rodman P. Roblin, K.C.M.G. 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Hugh Armstrong 5,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. H. Howden 5,000
Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. G. R. Coldwell 5,000
Public Works, Hon. Colin H. Campbell ... 5,000
Agriculture, George Lawrence 5,000
Public Utilities Commissioner, Hon. H. A. Robson 6,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, J. Johnson

THE JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal :—

Chief Justice, Hon. H. M. Howell 8,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. E. Richards,
W. E. Perdue, J. D. Cameron, Alexr.
Haggart each 7,000

King's Bench:—

Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers..... \$7,000
 Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald,
 T. L. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prendergast,
 each 6,000

Production and Industry.—The soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1910 5,595,061 acres were cultivated, of which 1,961,167 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 39,916,391 bushels of wheat, 42,647,766 oats, 12,960,038 barley, and 544,320 flax, rye, and peas. The main line of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways traverse Manitoba, and there are several other lines in operation. The Red and Assiniboine Rivers are also navigable for a considerable course in the Province.

Cities and Towns.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1911) 125,430; the third largest city in Canada. Other towns in Manitoba are Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morden, Deloraine, Virden, Carberry, Boissevain, Carman, Lauphar, Emerson, Gretna, Killarney, Manitoba, Rivers St. Boniface, Selkirk, and Souris.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 372,630 to 395,610 square miles, with a total population (census 1911) of 321,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the last census of 113,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. T. W. Patterson .. \$10,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett..... 1,800

Executive.

Premier & Minister of Mines, Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., K.C. . . . \$9,000
Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education, Hon. Henry Esson Young, M.D. 6,000
Finance & Agriculture, Hon. Price Eliason 6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C. 6,000
Land, Hon. Wm. Roderick Ross, K.C. 6,000
Public Works, Hon. Thomas Taylor 6,000
President of Executive Council, Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K.C. uny

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, D. M. E. Eberts, K.C. \$

The Judiciary.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter \$7,000
 Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, W. N. P. Clement, and Aulay Morrison each 6,000
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald 8,000
 Puisne Judges, Hons. P. E. Irving, A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher each 7,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, John Herbert Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Production and Industry.—There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over \$304,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development; the fisheries produce an average

annual value of \$8,000,000. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands are at present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron and petroleum. The average annual yield of the industries is: minerals, \$5,000,000; lumber, \$12,700,000; fisheries, \$8,000,000; fruit farm products, \$3,500,000; and manufactures, \$30,000,000. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber. In 1911, 3,744 sea-going vessels (3,682,693 tons) inwards, and 3,796 (3,718,054 tons) outwards, entered and cleared, while 27,260 coastwise vessels (9,266,214 tons) entered and cleared outward. There are 1,750 miles of railway in operation (mainly C.P.R.), and the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways are building extensions of their systems through to the Pacific coast.

Cities and Towns.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population (1911), 31,660. Other centres are Vancouver (123,902), New Westminster (13,394), Nanaimo (8,305), Nelson (4,476) and Prince Rupert (4,184).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1911) 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), a decrease since the last census of 9,543 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it, they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Benjamin Rogers ... \$7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. John A. Matheson \$2,700
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commis. of Agriculture, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon 1,200
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. J. A. McNeill 1,200
Without Portfolio, Hons. A. E. Arnsperth, John McLean, John A. Macdonald, Murdoch Kennedy, William S. Stewart, Charles Dalton.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. Edward Wyatt.

Departmental Officers.

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson \$1,200
Sup. of Education, Robert H. Campbell ... 1,200
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, I.R.O. 1,450
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan 1,000
Official Court Stenographer and Librarian, W. H. Crosskill 1,200
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, W. C. White 1,200

The Judicature.

<i>Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. W. W. Sullivan</i>	\$6,000
<i>Assistant Judge of Superior Court and Master of the Rolls, Francis L. Hazard</i> ...	5,300
<i>Asst. Judge and V.-C., R. R. Fitzgerald</i> ...	5,300
<i>Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, W. A. O. Morson</i>	1,250

Agent-General in London, Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.

Production and Industry.—The inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fisheries and to the breeding of horses and sheep. There were (1891) 718,092 acres of improved land, of which 536,175 acres are under crops, 178,072 acres of pasture land, and 3,845 acres of gardens and orchards. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality.

Cities and Towns.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, and Saults.

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 253,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1911) of 374,663 (223,989 males and 150,674 females), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 301,641.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 41 members, elected for five years, representing 39 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of four members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea \$9,000

Executive.

<i>Premier and President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Public Works, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton</i> ..	\$6,000
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. C. R. Mitchell</i> ..	5,000
<i>Provincial Secretary, A. J. McLean</i> ..	5,000
<i>Agriculture, Hon. D. W. Marshall</i> ..	5,000
<i>Clerk of the Executive Council, M. J. Macleod</i> ..	800

President of the Legislative Assembly, C. W. Fisher \$

The Judicature

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey</i>	\$
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, and W. C. Simmons</i> each	

Production and Industry.—There is a succession of wheat fields, homesteads, villages, and towns; while settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1909, was 1,222,644 acres. Spring wheat, 324,472 acres, yielding 6,155,455 bushels; winter wheat, 102,167 acres, yielding 2,312,344 bushels; oats, 693,901 acres, yielding 24,819,661 bushels; barley, 107,764 acres, yielding 3,310,332 bushels. The Provincial Government operate 24 creameries,

where they manufacture butter. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities.

Cities and Towns.—CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (census of 1911, 24,822; estimated in July, 1912, 33,383). Calgary (43,736), Medicine Hat (5,579), Lethbridge (8,048), and Strathcona (5,580).

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between 102°–110° West and 49°–60° North, and has an estimated area of 250,000 square miles, the population, at the census of 1911, being 422,432 (221,730 males and 200,702 females), an increase of 301,152 persons since the census of 1901.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of five members. The Province is divided into forty-one electoral districts, each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. George William Brown \$9,000

Executive.

<i>Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Education, Hon. Walter Scott</i> ..	\$6,000
<i>Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon</i>	5,000
<i>Railways and Telephones, Hon. J. A. Calder</i> ..	5,000
<i>Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell</i> ..	5,000
<i>Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNabb</i>	5,000
<i>Municipal Affairs, Hon. George Langley</i> ..	5,000
<i>Provincial Treasurer, Hon. George Bell</i> ..	5,000
<i>Clerk of the Executive Council, J. W. McLeod</i>	3,000

President of the Legislative Assembly, W. C. Sutherland

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, S. S. Page.

The Judicature.

<i>Chief Justice (vacant).</i>	
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. H. Lamont, and J. T. Brown</i>	

Of the total area, 143,927,680 acres are land, and of the total area surveyed, 67,731,270 acres are land, 1,689,393 acres water, and 1,407,000 roads. Forest reserves extend 599,642 acres, and the Indian reserves (including 6,683 acres north of the surveyed area, and 95,859 acres in Alberta province) amount to 1,140,286 acres, while 263,623 acres of Indian reserves have been surrendered. The area under homesteads, &c., was 32,649,275 acres in 1911, while 15,177,063 acres had been granted to railway companies, 3,787,764 to Hudson's Bay Company, 3,762,848 acres were school land endowment, and 69,200 had been sold under irrigation system. The area under grain crops in 1912 was 9,124,814 acres, including 5,384,092 acres under wheat.

The Province is traversed by the C.P.R. and the Canadian Northern Railway, while the Grand Trunk Pacific will cross the Province from east to west, with a network of branches. Several other railway projects are under consideration for opening up communication with the deep-water ports on Hudson's Bay.

The principal products are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry. In 1898 there were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst in 1912 there were 5,384,092. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels were produced; in 1912 the yield increased to 96,796,588 bushels. The northern half of the

Province is known only to the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian missionary.

The climate has a wide range—from 90° to -40° at its greatest extremes. Rainfall is not excessive, and there is an unusual amount of sunshine at all periods of the year.

Cities and Towns.—CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1911), 20,212. Moose Jaw (12,844). Saskatoon (census of 1911, 12,002; estimated September, 1912, 27,000), and Prince Albert (6,254).

YUKON TERRITORY.

THE YUKON TERRITORY, which occupies the northwestern extremity of the Dominion, was constituted in 1898, and contains a total area of 207,076 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 8,512 (6,518 males and 2,004 females). It is bounded on the west by Alaska, on the south by British Columbia, on the north by the Beaufort Sea, and on the east by the N.W. Territories. The Government is administered by a Commissioner, with a Legislative Council of 20 members. The capital, Dawson, in the Klondike district, the centre of the gold discoveries of 1898, on the Yukon River, has a population of 3,013 persons. Commissioner, George Black.

Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganised part of British

North America lying to the north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and comprise a total area estimated at 1,243,274 square miles, a reduction of nearly 700,000 square miles since the Census of 1911, owing to the transfer of Ungava to the Province of Quebec in 1912 and by rearrangements of boundaries with Manitoba and Ontario in the same year. The population in 1911 was ascertained to be 27,196 (8,673 males and 8,523 females), a decrease since 1901 of 2,933 persons. Their administration (Headquarters, Ottawa) is entrusted to the officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the Comptroller of the Force being also Commissioner of the Territories, with full executive, legislative, and administrative authority. The Territories for nearly 250 years have been under the almost absolute control of the Hudson's Bay Company, but of recent years the Dominion Government has taken an increasingly active part in the administration. Several expeditions to Hudson's Bay, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of the navigation of the Bay and Straits, have been made, and at several points on the shores of the Bay police posts are maintained, being visited from time to time by an exploring ship sent into the Bay for that purpose.

Commissioner of N.W.T., Lt.-Col. Fred. White, C.M.G. (Ottawa).



MAP SHOWING BOUNDARY CHANGES, 1912.

Chile.

(Republica de Chile.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. (1910).
Aconcagua (San Felipe)	5,404	132,730
Antofagasta (Antofagasta)	46,591	118,716
Arauco (Lebu)	2,188	62,259
Atacama (Copiapo)	30,687	65,118
Bfo-Bfo (Los Angeles)	5,349	100,495
Cautin (Temuco)	6,377	161,935
Chiloé (Ancud)	8,583	91,657
Colchagua (San Fernando)	3,849	159,421
Concepción (Concepción)	3,311	225,054
Coquimbo (La Serena)	14,089	178,731
Curicó (Curicó)	3,041	108,120
Linares (Linares)	3,967	111,773
Llanquihue (Puerto Montt)	35,387	113,285
Magallanes (Punta Arenas)	66,176	23,650
Mallico (Angol)	3,301	113,020
Maule (Cauquenes)	2,809	115,568
Nuble (Chillan)	3,497	169,858
O'Higgins (Rancagua)	2,168	94,257
Santiago (Santiago)	5,890	546,599
Tacna (Tacna)	9,248	42,925
Talca (Talca)	3,862	132,730
Tarapacá (Iquique)	18,126	115,940
Valdivia (Valdivia)	8,991	131,751
Valparaiso (Valparaiso)	1,774	299,466
Easter Island, etc. ....	...	...
Total	294,665	3,415,060

Increase of the People.

In 1885 the census gave a total of 2,527,320; in 1895, 2,712,145; and in 1905, 3,399,928.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1907.....	126,104	8,462	134,566	96,534	21,286
1908.....	129,733	6,024	135,757	104,709	21,483
1909.....	129,333	3,098	132,431	104,707	19,637
1910.....	130,052	2,543	131,436	106,073	19,326

There are four distinct elements in the racial divisions: (a) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) the indigenous Auracanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; (d) European immigrants. The latter were represented in 1910 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 11,000 Germans, 10,000 British, and 10,000 French. Spanish is the language of the country, and the State religion is Roman Catholic.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Chile extends down the western coast of South America from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn, and is bounded on the north by Peru and on the east by Bolivia and Argentina. It lies between $18^{\circ} 28' - 56^{\circ} 35'$ South latitude and $66^{\circ} 30' - 75^{\circ} 40'$ West longitude, with a coast line of 2,485 miles, an extreme length of 2,800 miles, and an average breadth (north of 41°) of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways; the largest are the Mapu in the centre, and the Maule and Biobio in the south.

GOVERNMENT.

Chile was discovered by Spain in the 16th century, but in 1810 a revolutionary war, culminating in the Battle of Maypu of April 5, 1818, achieved the independence of the nation. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of May 25, 1833, and is that of a democratic Republic. The Government (despite a fierce civil war of 1890-91) is far the most stable in South America. The President is elected by indirect vote for five years, the election being held on June 25 and the inauguration on September 18, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence (1810). The President is ineligible for a succeeding term of office, and receives a salary of \$30,000 and an allowance of \$22,000.

President (1910-15), Ramon Barros Luco assumed office December 23, 1910 (*vice* Pedro Montt; elected for the period September 18, 1906-11; *died* August 16, 1910).

The Executive.

There is a Council of State of 11 members (5 appointed by the President and 6 chosen by Congress), the Cabinet of 6 having portfolios distributed as follows:—

Cabinet (Aug. 15, 1911).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Guillermo Barros Jara.

Foreign Affairs, Religion, Colonisation, Antonio Huneeus.

Justice and Public Instruction, Enrique Villegas.

Finance, Manuel Rivas Vicuña.

War and Marine, Claudio Vicuña S.

Industry and Public Works, Oscar Viel C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The National Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The *Senate* of 37 members (one for every 3 members of the Chamber) is elected by direct vote of the people for six years. The *Chamber of Deputies* of 108 members (one per 30,000 inhabitants of each Department, with a minimum fraction of 15,000) is elected by direct vote for three years. There is universal adult male suffrage at 21 for those who can read and write.

President of the Senate, Ricardo Matte Perez.

Vice-President, Pedro Letelier Silva.

President of the Chamber of Deputies, Carlos Balmaceda.

Vice-Presidents, Julio Puga Borne (1st); José Maria Pinto (and.).

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a High Court of Justice at Santiago (with a President elected annually) and Courts of Appeal at Concepción, Santiago, Serena, Talca, Valdivia, and Valparaiso. There are Courts of First Instance throughout the country and District Courts subordinate to the High Court at the capital.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provinces are governed by *Intendentes*, under whom are *Gobernadores* for Departments of each Province and for the Magallanes Territory. The municipalities have popularly elected triennial councils. The police are a national force financed by the Treasury and the Municipalities.

DEFENCE.

Army.

By law of 1900 all able-bodied male citizens from 18th to 45th year are obliged to serve in the Militia. Service is in the *Active Army* for 1 year, with 9 years in the Active Reserve and the remaining period in the *Territorial Army*. The *Peace Effectives* is 850 officers and 10,800 others. Army expenditure 1911 £1,210,000.

Navy.

The Navy consists of 1 battleship, Capitan Prat (7,000 tons, six 9.4 in. and eight 4.7 in. guns, 18½ knots), 2 armoured cruisers, 4 protected cruisers and 15 torpedo vessels; 2 "Dreadnought" battleships and 6 destroyers are in construction. The *personnel* in 1911 was 500 officers and 6,000 men.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is free, but is not compulsory, and reading and writing are the qualifications for adult male suffrage. There were in 1911 2,896 primary schools, with an average attendance of 161.751. *Secondary* education is conducted in State lycées at various centres (40 lycées for boys, with 12,553 pupils; 37 for girls, with 8,277 pupils). There are also numerous special commercial and technical schools. There is a State *University* and a Roman Catholic university at Santiago. The National Library at the capital contains 140,000 volumes.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Chile for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as under in pesos (gold peso = 1s. 6d., i.e. 13'33 = £1 sterling; paper peso = 10d., i.e. 24 = £1 sterling).

Year	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			Cambio.
	Gold Pesos.	Paper Pesos	Total in Gold Pesos.	Gold Pesos.	Paper Pesos.	Total in Gold Pesos.	
1907.....	96,586,766	113,279,141	172,483,790	31,134,446	180,640,337	152,163,471	12'06
1908.....	72,447,363	165,409,348	160,941,364	39,108,517	197,719,009	144,882,186	9'62
1909.....	73,729,045	145,617,609	160,937,813	44,736,791	199,209,099	164,040,907	10'78
1910.....	82,764,423	169,070,342	184,018,772	60,677,704	234,143,253	200,903,496	10'78
1911.....	71,938,379	213,214,928	197,853,639	60,775,635	234,191,707	199,078,849	10'62

DEBT.

The Public Debt of Chile stood on Dec. 31, 1910 and 1911, as under:—

Debt	Dec. 31, 1910	Dec. 31, 1911
External, 336,781,600 gold pesos	= £25,258,680	463,050,666 gold pesos = £34,728,800
Internal, 6,093,800 gold pesos	= 457,035	6,007,500 gold pesos = 450,563
„ 179,465,191 paper pesos	= 8,060,978	180,593,372 paper pesos = 7,998,781
Total ..	£33,776,633	£43,178,144

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations of the people. The central belt enjoys a moderate rainfall, and wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively, the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. In the south the rainfall is excessive and the mountains are covered with dense forests. The *Live Stock* includes about 1,000,000 cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, 200,000 horses, 170,000 goats and 150,000 pigs.

Mines and Minerals.—The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more, especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal.

Manufactures.—There are smelting works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of merchandise for the five years 1907-1911 were valued as under in gold pesos (1s. 6d.).

Year	Imports.	Exports.
1907	293,681,855	280,080,730
1908	267,264,169	319,149,072
1909	262,082,755	306,429,909
1910	297,485,697	328,827,176
1911	348,990,354	339,409,363

The exchange of trade was with the following nations in 1910 and 1911:—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910.	1911	1910.	1911.
United Kingdom	94,000,000	111,797,889	127,000,000	145,613,102
Germany	72,000,000	89,578,554	63,500,000	71,780,194
United States	36,750,000	43,221,833	67,750,000	53,566,939
France	19,250,000	18,990,996	14,500,000	16,068,983
Peru	15,000,000	20,343,731	3,500,000	1,074,477
Argentina	15,000,000	21,410,343	3,000,000	3,284,006
Belgium	6,750,000	10,567,088	9,500,000	9,531,591
British India	11,000,000	6,104,645	...	.....
Italy	9,000,000	8,681,239	1,250,000	979,371
Spain	3,500,000	3,599,758	5,500,000	5,511,370
Australia	7,500,000	6,056,240	1,500,000	63,000
Netherlands	550,000	274,410	6,750,000	9,429,511
Bolivia	400,000	248,222	3,700,000	1,826,140
Brazil	2,000,000	1,709,878	600,000	428,248
Uruguay	1,000,000	1,452,564	750,000	3,348,158
Ecuador	1,300,000	1,234,697	100,000	68,416

The principal articles exchanged were valued in 1909 and 1910 as follows:—

Imports.	Value (Gold Pesos).		Exports.	Value (Gold Pesos).	
	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
Cottons	39,564,465	39,016,366	Nitrate of Soda	235,666,750	262,649,476
Coal	28,562,400	28,145,980	Copper	20,728,495	18,625,492
Machinery	23,602,546	36,619,236	Wheat	6,766,217	1,422,312
Cattle	15,079,020	21,777,591	Iodine	6,831,826	5,140,424
Woollen Manufactures	19,304,201	23,177,748	Borate of Lime	4,686,633	6,231,124
Railway Material	9,013,120	16,114,416	Barley	2,212,427	1,853,202
Sugar	7,557,727	9,883,022	Oats	3,360,532	1,599,798
Paper and Stationery	2,564,726	10,273,386	Wool	10,641,316	7,625,752
Tea	2,279,856	2,465,714	Leather	5,311,279	4,255,731
...	...	...	Flour	1,891,992	846,941

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1910 there were 3,697 English miles of railway open and working, and 1,317 under construction. In April, 1910, the trans-Andean line was complete, thus connecting Valparaiso with Buenos Aires. A longitudinal railway of 950 miles from Iquique in the north, to connect with the southern provinces, is now under construction by two British syndicates. A line from Arica to La Paz (Bolivia) was opened in 1912.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1910 there were 1,096 post offices dealing with 32,000,000 letters, 1,000,000 post cards, and 37,000,000 newspapers, patterns, samples, and printed matter. There were also 1,400 telegraph offices (and 4 wireless stations), with 21,950 miles of wire; the messages numbered 6,000,000 in 1910. Telephones are highly efficient and general.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine in 1911 consisted of 98 steamers (114,827 tons) and 41 sailing vessels (36,331 tons), a total of 139 vessels exceeding 100 tons each (151,218 tons). There are 10 lines of steamers on the Chilean route to Europe, the total number of vessels entered at Chilean ports in 1910 being 11,422 (16,789,159 tons).

The principal port is Valparaiso. Other ports are Arica, Iquique, Cobija and Antofagasta in the north; Caldero and Coquimbo in the centre; and Talcahuano, Concepción and Valdivia in the south.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, SANTIAGO, a fine city in the centre of the country on a plateau amidst magnificent mountain scenery. Population, 1910, 335,000. Other towns are:—

Valparaiso	200,000	Chillán	35,000
Concepción	62,000	Antofagasta ...	32,000
Iquique	45,000	Vina del Mar...	27,000
Talca	45,000	Curico	18,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* was established in 1865. The *Unit of Currency* is the *peso*, and though nominally metallic the currency is mainly paper. The relation between paper and gold fluctuates. In the statistics herein the gold *peso* is taken as 1'8 paper and the paper as '5 gold *peso*. In reductions to £ sterling 13 33 gold pesos = £1, and for purposes of comparison the paper *pesos* have been reckoned throughout at 10d., or 24 = £1 sterling.

China.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territories and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
China Proper (Peking)	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria (Mukden)	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia (Urga)	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tibet (Lhasa)	750,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan (Urumchi)	600,000	2,000,000
Total, China	4,287,000	421,000,000

Races and Religions.

Native Races.—The prevailing race in China is of Mongolian origin, but there are many races in addition to "Chinese" in the aboriginal Lolos, Miaotze, Ikias, Hakka and Hoklos. The Manchus, who ruled China from about the middle of the seventeenth century, although numbering only from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000, are Mongols from Eastern Tartary, whose superior military organization enabled the race to dominate the less warlike Chinese. In addition to the Chinese in the above-mentioned territories, whose numbers are variously estimated at 350,000,000 to 450,000,000, there are some 10,000,000 Chinese in various quarters of the globe, particularly in the Malay Peninsula, North and South America, and Oceania.

Foreign Residents.—The latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China give a total of 153,000, of whom the Japanese number 78,000, Russians 51,000, British 10,000, Americans 3,500, Portuguese 3,000, Germans 2,700, French 2,000, Italians 400, Austrians 380, Danes 300. Of the 2,860 foreign business-firms 1,280 are Japanese, 600 British, 313 Russian, 260 German, 110 French, 110 American, and 60 Portuguese.

Religions.—The principal religions are Taoism and Buddhism, which have grown up side by side since the first century of the Christian era, until the older faith, to which no date can be assigned, is difficult to distinguish from the younger. Confucianism is too general a philosophy to be termed a religion and it has no temples or priests. Muhammadanism was introduced in the seventh century of the Christian era and is believed to have some 30,000,000 adherents. Christianity has made little headway, although its missionaries have been protected since 1860. The total number of converts does not exceed 1,250,000, of whom over 1,000,000 are Roman Catholics.

China Proper.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Estimated Population.
Chehkiang (Hangchow)	35,200	20,000,000
Chihli (Paotingfu)	120,500	25,000,000
Fukien (Fuchow)	43,500	22,000,000
Honan (Kaifeng)	67,000	34,000,000
Hunan (Changsha)	77,500	22,000,000
Hupei (Wuchang)	73,500	35,000,000
Kansu (Lanchow)	135,500	10,000,000
Kiangsi (Nanchang)	69,500	20,000,000
Kiangsu (Suchow)	38,600	27,000,000
Kwangsi (Kweilin)	84,000	6,000,000
Kwangtung (Canton)	93,500	30,000,000
Kweichow (Kweiyang)	61,000	9,000,000
Nganhui (Nganking)	55,200	21,000,000
Shansi (Tai-yuen)	80,000	10,000,000
Shantung (Chinan)	58,000	27,000,000
Shensi (Sigan)	77,000	9,000,000
Szechuan (Chengtu)	179,000	65,000,000
Yunnan (Yunnanfu)	153,000	10,000,000
Total	1,501,000	402,000,000

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—China Proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) occupies the south-eastern corner of the continent of Asia, and covers about one-third of the total area of China. Its northern boundary is marked by the *Great Wall of China*, a rampart of earth, originally reinforced with bricks and masonry, some 12 to 28 feet high, and 1,500 miles in extent, with numerous gates, many of which are now neglected or abandoned. This barrier was erected in the third century B.C. as a defence against the Mongols of the north, and reached from Shan-hai-kwan on the east coast (Gulf of Chih-li) in long. 120° E. to Turkestan in the west (98° E.). It is now broken in many places and the Chinese have themselves advanced beyond its north-eastern edge, in the province of Chih-li. The eastern boundary is the China Sea, and on the south the land frontier is coterminous with French Indo-China and the Shan States of British India. In the west the Eighteen Provinces adjoin British India, Tibet and Chinese Turkestan.

Relief.—The whole of the north-east of China Proper is occupied by the *Great Plain*, over 200,000 square miles in extent, the most densely populated and most thoroughly cultivated district in the world. The south and west contain the *Nan-ling* and *Pe-ling* ranges, of which the southern chain (Nan-ling) has spurs extending northwards and north-east, and the northern chain (Pe-ling) eastwards, into the Great Plain.

Hydrography.—The great rivers of China Proper are the Hoang-ho, or "Yellow River," and the Yangtse, or "Son of the Ocean." The *Hoang-ho* rises in the mountains of Tibet and after a turbulent course flows into the Yellow Sea, so named from the discoloration caused by the mud of the river. The course of the Hoang-ho has frequently shifted, with calamitous results for the inhabitants of the fertile plains, and the river is known as "China's Sorrow," or the "Trouble of the Sons of Hona," on account of its dangerous vagaries, while its current makes navigation almost impossible. The *Yangtse*, which also rises in Tibet, is navigable for over 2,000 miles in all, and ocean steamers can ascend to Hankow, 700 miles from the mouth. Other rivers are the *Pei-ho*, which connects Peking with the port of Tientsin, the *Min*, and the *Si-kiang* and *Chu-kiang*, which flow into the China Sea at the port of Canton. The *Grand Canal* (the original section of which is believed to have been constructed in the fifth century B.C.) traverses the Great Plain from north to south for 750 miles and connects the Pei-ho, Hoang-ho and Yangtse rivers, but was partially destroyed by the last movement of the Hoang-ho (1887), and is often completely dry for about half its length. South of the course of the Yangtse are three large lakes, *Tung-tin-hu*, *Poyang-hu* and *Tai-hu*, of which the former is about 75 miles long and 50 miles wide.

Climate.—The climate of Northern China has great extremes of heat and cold, the mean summer temperature being 82° Fahrenheit and winter 27°, with ice-bound rivers and canals. Central China enjoys a more equable range with a mean temperature of 62°, while the southern zone has a tropical climate, with a rainy season from April to October.

GOVERNMENT.

Chinese civilisation is the oldest in the world, and its government, based upon that of the family, remained unchanged in its root idea until the revolution of 1911-1912, by which the autocracy of the Emperor and the power of the bureaucracy were merged into a Republican form of government. For more than 2,000 years the Emperor was the supreme head of the State, legislating by edict in matters great and small. In the seventeenth century the *Ming Dynasty* was overcome by the *Manchus* from the north, who have now become almost entirely absorbed by the conquered race. The conditions and practices of the autocracy were preserved by the Manchus, but for many years the Civil service had become the power in the Empire and the central authority was but loosely exercised over the provincial and district administration. Many reforms were initiated or promised in the last few years of the Imperial rule, and an executive body was actually created, while a legislature was promised. At the close of the year 1911 the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed.

President of the Chinese Republic.

President, Yuan Shih-kai, born 1859, elected Feb. 15, 1912, for one year.

Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Cabinet.

Premier, Chao Ping-chün.

Secretaries of State.

Foreign Affairs, Liang Ju-hao.

Finance, Chou Hsueh-hsi.

Education, Fan Yuan-lien.

War, Tuan Chi-jui.

Justice, Hsu Shih-ying.

Interior, Chao Ping-chün.

Agriculture, Ch'en Chen-hsien.

Commerce, Liu K'nei-yi.

Communications, Chu Chi-ch'ien.

Navy, Liu Kuan-hsiung.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Advisory Council* consists of 126 members (five from each of the 25 territorial divisions and 1 from the district of Koko-Noi).

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Foreign relations with the Chinese Dominions have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer, Marco Polo, resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely replaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence, but the principle of extra territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own country. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important, and for many years Great Britain's share of it was greatly predominant. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Korea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing, and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of £65,000,000, to be paid

within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (Sept. 5, 1902); (2) U.S. and China (Oct. 8, 1903); and (3) Japan and China (Oct. 9, 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905 a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsinmintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Chang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sausung in the Kirin Province; and Taitshih, Hailai, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungkiang Province.

Initiatory measures have been taken by China under the Treaty with the U.K. to introduce two important reforms—namely, the protection of trade marks and the establishment of a uniform national coinage. As regards the former, provisional regulations have already been framed, and as regards the latter, on April 15, 1911, negotiations with certain international groups of financiers resulted in a loan of £10,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be employed in carrying out a scheme for the unification of the currency on a silver basis.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The land forces cannot yet be regarded as capable of offensive warfare or of withstanding trained European or Japanese troops. Energetic measures of reform aim principally at (a) establishment of central control, and limiting powers of provincial governments, (b) increasing prestige of military service, (c) education, (d) formation of reserves, (e) establishment of manufactures of war material. Universal compulsory service will be considered by the Parliament of 1913. Forces include (1) "New Army" of about 152,000, of whom 120,000 are fairly well trained and equipped, but administrative services are weak, (2) *Provisional Police and Line of Communication Troops* (pending formation of Reserve); (3) *Manchu Banner contingents* will be extinguished by 1916; (4) Residue of "Green Standard" Forces, (5) *Rural Militia*, of small military value; (6) *Mongolian and Tibetan Militias*. Service is at present recruited by voluntary enlistment in *Active Army*, 3 years; *Active Reserve*, 3 years (annual training, 1 month); and *Reserve*, 4 years (1 month's training in and and 4th years).

Navy.

The Navy has not recovered from the effects of the Chino-Japanese war, when more than ten important war vessels were sunk or captured. China retained 2 second-class cruisers (4,300 tons) and 11 third-class cruisers (875-2,500 tons); 3 torpedo gunboats (349-1,000 tons), 4 gunboats (215-411 tons), 32 first-class torpedo-boats, and 12 second-class torpedo-boats. Most of these were launched between 1885 and 1902. Of the torpedo-boats about half only are fit for action. Four destroyers, built in 1898-9, were captured by the Allied Forces in 1900, and were appropriated by

Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia respectively. Full complement of the navy is about 2,500. A scheme for the reorganization of the Chinese Navy provides in the first two years for the overhaul of the dockyards, colleges, schools, and the personnel generally, and, in the third to the seventh year, for the building of 8 battleships, 20 cruisers, 3 destroyer flotillas, and 20 other craft. 3 cruisers are building in Europe, and several gunboats in China, Germany and Japan; while 2 destroyers have been ordered from Germany.

EDUCATION.

Persistent missionary zeal and the imperative necessity of military reorganization must share the credit of substituting Occidental learning for the time-honoured study of Chinese classics, which, until the Imperial Edict of 1905, formed the only passport to State employment. Schools spring up daily, the study of Japanese and European languages naturally assuming a peculiar importance in view of the lack of scientific text-books in the vernacular. Japanese influence is strong, particularly in the now numerous military institutions, whilst there are several medical schools. The *Peking University* and the *Tientsin University* are staffed by Europeans and Japanese, as well as by Chinese professors.

FINANCE.

The finances of China require complete reorganization and the resumption of control by the central government. Under the Empire each of the provinces was called upon to pay a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, and this contribution and the expenses of provincial administration were raised by internal revenue duties (or *likin*) which may have produced sums far in excess of the Imperial requirements, the surplus being "absorbed" by the provincial authorities. The Republican Government contemplates the abolition of *likin* and a decrease in the taxes on exports, but the remaining sources of revenue are capable of development (without increased taxation) to produce a total more than twice as large as that obtained in 1911, while the British Treaty of 1902 permits an increase of import duties from 5 per cent. to 12½ per cent. If all the Powers consent to the change. The Revenue and Expenditure of 1911 are estimated as follows in *taels* (7 ½ *taels* = £1 sterling):—

Revenue, 1911.		<i>Taels.</i>
Land Tax.....	48,000,000	
Salt and Tea.....	46,000,000	
Maritime Customs.....	42,000,000	
Internal Taxes (<i>Likin</i>).....	43,000,000	
Property Tax.....	47,000,000	
Miscellaneous Taxes.....	35,000,000	
Opium Revenue.....	26,000,000	
Licences, etc.....	13,000,000	
	300,000,000	
Expenditure, 1911.		<i>Taels.</i>
Army.....	120,000,000	
Navy.....	12,000,000	
Debt Service.....	57,000,000	
Railways.....	56,000,000	
Provincial Government.....	40,000,000	
Justice.....	8,000,000	
Education.....	3,000,000	
Imperial Pensions, etc.....	8,000,000	
	304,000,000	

DEBT.

The Chinese Debt is composed of loans of various dates, issued mainly for railway development, of a war indemnity due to the various Powers after the Boxer rebellion of 1900, of a special loan of 1911 for the unification of the currency, and of sums raised for the reform and development of the administration in 1912. The various amounts outstanding on Dec. 31, 1911, were as follows:—

Loan.		£
6% State loan, 1895.....	1,400,000	
5% do. 1896.....	12,500,000	
4½% do. 1898.....	14,000,000	
5% do. 1905.....	200,000	
4% War Indemnity, 1901.....	65,000,000	
6% Railway loan, 1898.....	2,000,000	
5% do 1904.....	3,000,000	
4½% do. 1905.....	600,000	
5% do. 1905-1911.....	24,600,000	
4% French do. 1895.....	(300,000,000 francs)	11,500,000
5% do. do 1902 1905.....	(81,000,000 francs)	3,130,000
5% Currency do. 1905, 1911.....	(12,500,000 yen)	1,300,000
5% U.S. do 1900 (\$2,500,000).....	520,000	
7% Currency loan 1894 (3,500,000 taels)	500,000	
	£140,250,000	
*Currency loan, 1911.....	10,000,000	

Total, Dec 31, 1911..... £150,250,000
Negotiations were conducted in 1912 for an International loan of £60,000,000 for development and reform; but the Six-Power Group were unable to obtain the required guarantees, and other sums (amounting in all to £10,000,000) were privately raised.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The Eighteen Provinces are essentially agricultural, the land being held on freehold tenure with a small annual government tax. The richest zone lies between 35° and 27° N., and has two rainy and two dry seasons, the principal crops being rice in the low-lying river valleys, and tea, silk, wheat, cotton, mulberry and sugar. The northern zone (above 35° N.), produces wheat, barley, maize, peas and beans; the southern zone (below 27° N.), with its tropical climate, produces oranges, mangoes, bananas, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, yams, and rice, while the poppy is extensively grown. Tea is universally consumed, and very largely exported by land to Russia and Siberia (which absorb nearly five-sixths of the exports), and overseas to the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, the United States, and elsewhere. Cotton has been grown for centuries, and about half the produce is locally absorbed, the exports amounting to about 200,000,000 lb. Silk is largely grown and about one-third of the world's supply is derived from China, while great quantities are used in home manufactures. Timber, particularly bamboo, is supplied from the forests of the western mountains.

Minerals.—Gold is found in large quantities in the south-western province of Yunnan, and silver, lead, iron, tin, and cinnabar are found over a wide area. White copper is worked in Yunnan. Iron ore is abundant and is being locally absorbed, and tin is produced for export. Of the non-metallic minerals coal is widely distributed over the basins of the Yangtze and

* Only £400,000 advanced.

Hoang-ho, and though but partially mined, the production is large, amounting to some 6,000,000 tons in 1911. The coalfields probably exceed those of any other country in extent and value; jade, lapis lazuli, porcelain clay and petroleum are plentiful, and the latter is now successfully exploited.

Manufactures.—Cottons, woollens, and silk fabrics are produced, the two first in growing quantities. Hides and skins are also prepared for export to the dependencies and to Russia and Siberia. Mills for flour and rice are being erected to supersede primitive methods of preparation, and ironworks have been established in close proximity to the Ta-yeh mines. Wood work, lacquer and paper making are old-established industries, while the manufacture of porcelain is one of the oldest industries in the world.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The sea-borne trade of China is rapidly increasing, but is capable of development, out of all proportion to its present extent. The overland trade is difficult to estimate, but is believed to exceed very considerably that of the ports. The maritime exports of tea were valued in 1911 at 38,000,000 *taels*, while the amount sent overland to Russia and Siberia was valued at 16,000,000 *taels*. The trade of the open ports for the five years 1907-1911 is stated as follows in *taels* (7'5 = £1 sterling).—

Year.	Imports	Exports	Total
1907 ...	416,400,000	264,400,000	680,800,000
1908 ...	394,500,000	276,750,000	671,250,000
1909 ...	418,200,000	340,000,000	758,200,000
1910 ...	463,000,000	381,000,000	844,000,000
1911 ...	471,000,000	377,000,000	848,000,000

The maritime trade of China was with the following countries in 1910 and 1911 (Hong Kong being mainly a collecting and distributing centre for the rest of the world).—

Country.	Percentage of Maritime Trade.	
	1910.	1911
Hong Kong	33	30
Japan	17	17
Europe (excluding Russia)	13	14
United Kingdom	10'5	14
Russia	7	8
U.S.A.	7	9
India	6	5
Other Countries	6'5	3
Total	100	100

The principal articles imported and exported by sea in 1910 and 1911 were as follows (in millions of *taels*).—

Imports	1910.	1911.
Cotton tissues	66'1	89'4
Cotton thread	65'3	54'4
Opium	56'0	48'3
Rice	31'4	18'6
Sugar	22'5	22'6
Petroleum	22'0	34'6
Rails and cars	16'0	4'2
Pigments	10'0	12'2

Exports.	1910.	1911.
Raw Silk	80'3	66'2
Vegetables	48'9	50'0
Tea	36'0	38'0
Raw Cotton	28'5	21'4
Skins	20'0	16'4
Silks	19'6	27'5
Sesame	15'0	11'7
Oil	14'0	13'7

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.—About 5,800 miles were open in 1911, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,200 miles more are under construction. The following lines are completed and working:—**Manchurian Railways:** (1) *Chinese Eastern Railway*, Kuanchengtzu to Harbin, and thence east and west to Russian frontier, 1,080 miles. Russian control. (2) *Tsitsihar Light Railway*—connects Tsitsihar with *Chinese Eastern Railway*, 17 miles. (3) *South Manchurian Railway*—Daiyu to Kuanchengtzu, 439 miles. Branches—(a) Mukden to Antung, 187 miles. (b) Choushuitzu to Port Arthur, 31 miles. (c) Tashinkiao to Newchwang, 17 miles. (d) Yen Tai to Taikang, 10 miles. (e) Suchiatun to Fushun, 34 miles. (4) *Imperial Railways of North China*.—Peking to Mukden, 522 miles. Branches—(a) Peking to Tungchow, 12 miles. (b) Fengtai to Lukoukiao, 4 miles, connecting with the Peking-Hankow Railway. (c) Koupangtze to Newchwang, 57 miles. (d) Tangho to Chiungwangtao. (5) *Peking-Kalgan Railway*, 124 miles. Branch—Peking to Mentokow, 16½ miles. (6) *Peking-Hankow Railway*, 755 miles. Branches—(a) Liangliang to Tull, 12 miles. (b) Liulih to Chowkweichwang, 10 miles. (c) Kaopeltien to Silling, 36 miles. (d) Kaoyhsien to Lincheng, 11 miles. (7) *Shansi Railway*.—Shihkiachwang to Taiyuanfu, 121 miles. (8) Kailengfu to Honanfu, 140 miles. (9) *Taokow-Tsinghsien Railway*, 66 miles. (10) *Shantung Railway*.—Tsingtau to Tsinan, 256 miles. (11) Canton to Samahui, 32 miles. (12) Chuchow to Pinghsiang, 65 miles. (13) *Shanghai-Nanking Railway*, 193 miles. Branches—(a) Shanghai to Wusung, 10 miles. (b) Nanking City Railway, 8 miles. (14) *Szechwan-Chaochow Railway*, 24 miles. (15) Loakal to Yunnanfu, 291 miles. (16) *Tientsin-Pukow Railway*, 626 miles. (17) *Canton-Kowloon Railway*, 122 miles.

The following lines are under construction:—(1) *Canton to Hankow*, 650 miles. About 75 miles open from Canton and 30 miles in Hunan. (2) *Szechwan-Hankow Railway*.—Chengtu to Hankow, 800 miles. Work begun at Ichang, Dec., 1909. (3) *Kiangsi Railway*.—Kiujiang to Nanchang, 82 miles, 20 miles open from Kiujiang. (4) *Anhui Railway*.—Wuhu to Kuangtehchow, 150 miles. (5) *Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo Railway*, 218 miles. Open to Hangchow, 118 miles. (6) *Fukien Railway*.—Changchowfu to Amoy, 33 miles, 20 miles completed. (7) *Sunning Railway*.—Kongyik to Shamkaphoi, via Sunning, 55 miles. Forty miles south from Kongyik open.

The following lines are contemplated:—(a) *Manchuria*.—Kirin to Hunchun, 440 miles; Hallungto to Kaiyuan, 120 miles; Itungchow to Kungchuling, 50 miles; Chinchowfu to Aigun. (b) *Kansu Province*.—Lanchowfu to Hsi. (c) *Shansi Province*.—Tatungfu to Puchow, 450 miles; Chengtingfu to Tschow, 122 miles.

(d) *Honan and Anhui*.—Hsinyangchow to Fengyang, 270 miles. (e) *Shantung*.—Chefoo to Weihai, 270 miles; Kiaochow to Ichoufu; Tahaohwang to Talerhchwang. (f) *Kiangsu*.—Laichow to Icheng, 60 miles. (g) *Kuangtung*.—Swatow to Canton, 200 miles; Macao to Canton, 75 miles. (h) *Kuangsi*.—Kneilin to Chuanchow; Wuchow to Nanning, 250 miles; Lungchow to Langson (Tonkin), 46 miles. (i) *Yunnan*.—Yunnanfu to Szechuan, 450 miles; Tengyueh to Bhamo (Burma), 223 miles.

POSTS.—The Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a *Postmaster General* was appointed. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 2 cents (or less than one half-penny) per half-ounce. The number of Chinese post offices is 5,352; 335,000,000 postal packets and 3,766,000 parcels were handled in 1910.

TELEGRAPHS are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. The total length of line in operation at end of 1910 was 49,000 miles.

SHIPPING.—The mercantile marine (1911) consisted of 68 vessels over 100 tons register (58 steam), with a total net tonnage of 90,420 tons. In 1911 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the Treaty Ports was 85,771,973, a decrease of 3,000,000 tons compared with the previous year. Of these 40 per cent. were British, 22 per cent. Japanese, 21 per cent. Chinese, 8 per cent. German, 3 per cent. French, 1 per cent. Norwegian, 1 per cent. Russian and 4 per cent. other countries.

CUSTOMS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs Board consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. In May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, PEKING Estimated population, 1,000,000.

There were in 1910 about 23 towns with

populations exceeding 50,000, but all figures are based upon estimates.

Town		Town	
Peking	1,000,000	Chinkiang	200,000
Canton	1,250,000	Antung	150,000
Hankow	900,000	Wuhu	130,000
Tientsin	850,000	Amoy	120,000
Shanghai	700,000	Wenchow	100,000
Fuchow	650,000	Swatow	90,000
Chungking	600,000	Chefoo	90,000
Suchow	500,000	Shasi	85,000
Ningpo	450,000	Ichang	70,000
Hangchow	400,000	Kongmun	60,000
Nanking	300,000	Wuchow	60,000
Changsha	250,000	Newchwang	50,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

1 Ts'un (10 Fan)	=	1'41 inches.
1 Ch'ih (10 Ts'un)	=	14'1 inches.
1 Chang (10 Ch'ih)	=	141'0 inches.
1 Yin (10 Chang)	=	117'5 feet.
5 Ch'ih	=	1'0 Kung.
2 Kung	=	1'0 Chang.
1 sq. Chang (1 Chung)	=	121'0 sq. feet.
15 Chung (1 Chuo)	=	1815'0 sq. feet.
4 Chuo (1 Mou)	=	7260'0 sq. feet.
100 Mou (1 Ch'ing)	=	72600'0 sq. feet.
1 Ho	=	2'0 pints.
1 Shéng (10 Ha)	=	circ. 20 pints.
1 Tou (10 Shéng)	=	circ. 200 pints.
1 Tael, or Liang	=	1'333 oz. av.
1 Chin, or Chitty (16 Tael)	=	1'333 lb. av.
1 Picul, or Tan (100 Chin)	=	133'333 lb. av.

The above weights and measures, with their English equivalents, as settled by treaty with the U.K., are commonly employed at the Treaty Ports, but inland there are many variations. British weights and measures are used at Hong Kong and at some of the Chinese Treaty Ports.

Monetary Units.

Under the Currency Law the unit is the *guan*, or dollar, of 100 cents, the silver *guan* having sub-divisions of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ *guan*, with 5 cents nickel and 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cents copper. The silver *tael* is still, however, the main circulating medium, its value being about 22d. or 7'5 = £1 sterling. The new dollar, or *guan*, is of the value of fr. 2.50, or 24d. (10 = £1 sterling).

Manchuria.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Heilungchiang (Tsitsihar)	200,000	2,000,000
Kirin (Kirin)	105,000	5,000,000
Fengtien (Mukden)	55,000	4,000,000
	360,000	11,000,000

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Manchuria lies to the north of China Proper, between 39°–53° N. and 126°–134° E., its northern boundary being the Amur river, with the coast province of Russia and the Japanese dependency of Korea on the east, and the Transbaikalian Province of Russia and (Chinese) Mongolia on the west.

Relief.—The Great Khingan Mountains between Mongolia and Manchuria encircle the western province of the latter territory, which is divided from Korea by the *Shan Shin*, or Long White Mountains. The country is generally mountainous, but the southern peninsula is mainly an undulating plain, with fertile land and vast prairies of rich pasture in the Sungari valley. A barren, sandy desert in the north-

west is enclosed by a long south-easterly bend of the Khingang range.

Hydrography.—Manchuria is watered by the *Sungari* river, which flows eastward from the Khingang range to a confluence with the *Amur*, the northern boundary. The *Ussuri*, a southern tributary of the *Amur*, forms the eastern boundary with the coast province of Russia, and in the south the *Liao-ho* rises in the eastern slopes of the southern Khingang and flows in the form of a horse-shoe into the Gulf of Liao-tung.

Climate.—The climate is similar to that of Northern China, except that in the south the general conditions are more favourable to agriculture, while in the extreme north there is a long and rigorous winter from October to April.

GOVERNMENT.

The administration is under the control of the Central Government at Peking, which is locally represented by three Provincial Governors. Considerable freedom is allowed (except in foreign relations) to the local representative, and justice and finance are practically unfettered. Towards the close of the 19th century Russian influence was paramount in Manchuria, and the railway system was under Russian control, while Port Arthur and Dalny, with the Kwang-Tung peninsula, were occupied by Russian troops. The Russo-Japanese treaty of 1905 transferred Port Arthur and Dalny and the Kwang-Tung peninsula to Japan, but effected the restoration of the remainder of Manchuria to Chinese control.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

The principal agricultural products are indigo and opium, which provide highly profitable crops, but cotton, tobacco, pulse, millet, wheat and barley are also grown. The mineral wealth of Manchuria is considerable, including gold and precious stones, and coal, iron and magnetic iron ore. There is a considerable overland trade

with Korea from the southern plains, and with Russia from the northern mining districts of Manchuria.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Four of the great Asiatic highways traverse Manchuria: from Peking to Mukden and Kirin and thence to Sansing and Possett Bay; from Niu-chwang to Mukden and Petuna, and thence to Tsitsihar, Mergen and across the northern boundary; from Niu-chwang southwards across the Liao-tung peninsula to Kin-chow; and from Niu-chwang eastwards to the Korean gate and Antung. These highways are of great importance to the cultivators of the indigo and opium districts of the south, and to the mining districts of the north-west.

The *Trans-Siberian Railway* enters Manchuria at the western boundary of Hei-lung-kiang and runs *via* Khallar to Harbin, and thence south-east to its termination at Vladivostok. Branches run from Harbin to Port Arthur and Dalny (Talren) *via* Mukden. Since 1905 the *South Manchurian Railway*, for 500 miles from Port Arthur to Kwang-cheng-tze (about 200 miles north of Mukden), has been under Japanese control, but the remainder of the line (2,000 miles) remains under the control of Russia. Branches have been constructed by the Japanese from Mukden to Antung and from Kwang-cheng-tze to Kirin. The Northern Chinese system from Peking connects with Mukden *via* Shan-hai-kwan, Kinchow-fu and Sin-min-ting. (See also China Proper "Railways.")

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, MUKDEN (on the Hun-ho). Population, 250,000. Other towns are Liao-yang, Kinchow-fu, Kinchow, Kai-plug, Hai-cheng, Ki-yuen, Sin-king, and the Treaty Port of Niu-chwang (in the southern province of Feng-tien); Kirin, A-she-ho, Petuna or Sing-chung, San-sing, La-lin, Ninguta and Harbin (in the central province of Kirin); and Tsitsihar and Mergen (in the north-western province of Hei-lung-kiang).

Mongolia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The total area of Mongolia, which extends from the Great Wall in the south to Siberia in the north, and from the Khingang mountains in the east to Russian Central Asia in the west, is estimated at 1,076,000 English square miles, with a nomadic Mongol and Kalmuck population variously computed at 1,750,000 to 3,250,000. In the thirteenth century of the Christian era the Mongolian ruler, *Jenghiz Khan*, held sway over an empire "from the China Sea to the banks of the Dneiper," and the vast area of the Chinese dominions is but a portion of the former Mongolian Empire. The religion of Mongolia is lamaistic Buddhism, the chief monastery being that of Urga.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The country is rugged and mountainous in the north-west, where the *Altai* range runs from N.W. to S.E. almost to the centre of Mongolia. In the extreme east the Khingang range crosses the southern and northern boundaries at the narrowest limit. The greater part of Mongolia is occupied by a high tableland, known as the *Desert of Gobi or Shamo*, about 3,000 feet above sea level, 2,000 miles from east to west and 500 miles from north to south, an arid, rocky waste with no vegetation. The head streams of the *Yenisei* and the *Irtish*, with the *Ulu-kem*, *Kerulen*, and *Selenga*, are the only rivers of Mongolia, but salt lakes abound, especially in the north-

west. The climate is excessive, with extreme variations in temperature even in a single day, while the winter readings are seldom above 30° Fahrenheit, with bitter north-east winds and snowstorms. The midday summer temperature is high, followed by correspondingly low readings at night.

GOVERNMENT.

The administration of Mongolia is entrusted to the *Mongolian Superintendency* (or Colonial Office) at Peking, the local representatives being Lieutenant-Governors at Nei-Moung-Kau (Interior Province) and Wai-Moung-Kau (Exterior Province), and a Government Agent at Urga.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE CENTRES.

Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders of the territory. The principal industry is sheep and cattle-raising and the breeding of oxen, horses and camels for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the vast overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi

Desert, the general direction of the caravan routes being from south-east to north-west. In the north-west are important trading towns of Urga, Uliassutai and Kobdo; and in the south-east are Kalgan, Kuku-khoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor, and Biru-khoto. In the north-east, Keren-lun (on the river of that name) is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Pechili and the western route from Urga, in north-west Mongolia.

Tibet.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Tibet (or *Bod*) occupies more than half the western area of the Chinese dominions, with the Eighteen Provinces on the east, Nepal, Bhutan and British India on the south, British India on the west, and Chinese Turkestan on the north. The total area is about 750,000 English square miles, and the population is estimated at 3,000,000. For administrative purposes Tibet is divided into four provinces, viz., *Western*, or Nari Khorsum (capital, Gartok), *Middle*, or U (capital, Lhasa), *Southern*, or Utsang (capital, Shigatse), and *Eastern*, or Khamdo (capital, Khamdo). The north-eastern district of *Koko-Nor* (or Amdo) is directly represented in the Chinese Legislature.

Physiography.—The country is mainly a lofty plateau, part of the *Great Asiatic Tableland*, the highest country in the world, with the *Himalaya Mountains* as a western and southern boundary. Many rivers find their source in the plateau of Tibet, notably the *Upper Brahmaputra* and *Indus* of India, the *Mekong*, of French Indo-China, and the *Hoang-ho* and *Yangtse* of the Eighteen Provinces. The great hydrographic feature is the chain of lakes, all 15,000 feet or more above the mean level of the sea, the largest being *Tengri Nor*, and the highest *Horpa*, some 18,000 feet above the sea. In Southern Tibet, near the Bhutan border, is *Lake Palu*, semi-circular in form and almost as extensive as Tengri Nor.

Government.—The authority of China under the Empire was only nominally exercised, but steps have been taken to assert it since the institution of a Republican form of government at Peking. The civil power is vested in a secular Lama (the Taash Lama), who is aided by a National Assembly, and since the hindrance of the ecclesiastical power (the Dalai Lama) has received a set back the civil power is increasing.

Foreign Relations and Trade.—The principal imports are tea, silk, opium, carpets and porcelain from China, and leather and saddlery and live stock from Mongolia; the principal exports are gold and silver from the mines of the western province, salt, wool and musk. British India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, living animals, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods, coral, and grain. The total trade in 1920-21 was about £445,000. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after a very arduous march and sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents, at Gyantse and Gartok as well as at Yatung, and for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The

Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. The new trade marts have been opened and trade regulations signed (1908).

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, LHASA, a city occupying about 3 square miles on a plain entirely surrounded by mountains, contains a population of about 30,000, of whom only about 6,000 are other than monks. The city is the centre of Buddhism and attracts pilgrims from all parts of Mongolia and Tibet to the great temple of Buddha in the midst of other temples and religious buildings. Other centres of population are mainly on the two great trade routes, of which the first, or China road, runs from Cheng-tu (in Szechuen) via Litang and Batang to the Tibetan town of Chiamdo and thence south-west to Lhasa, Gyantse and Shigatse (on the Sanpo or Upper Brahmaputra) to Nepal. The second, or India road, crosses the Himalayas at the Tang Pass, leads to Lhasa, via Gyantse. The mining districts of the west are reached from Leh, in Kashmir (British India), whence a road passes Lake Pangong at the Tibetan town of Rudok, and leads to Gartok, the centre of the gold mining industry, and thence to Lhasa, where it joins the other Indian route and the main Lhasa-Chiamdo-China road.

Chinese Turkestan.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Districts and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Sin Kiang (Urumchi)	450,000	1,250,000
Zungaria (Kulja)	150,000	750,000
Total.....	600,000	2,000,000

Eastern Turkestan occupies the north-western corner of the Chinese dominions, between Mongolia, Russian Central Asia and Tibet. The territory comprises the two districts of Zungaria and Sin Kiang (or Chinese Tartary) with a total area of about 600,000 square miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, most of whom are Muhammadans, made up of Chinese settlers, Persians, Kalmucks and Kirghiz. The capital is Urumchi, and for administrative purposes the country is divided into three governments, viz., *ili*, *Tabargatai*, and *Yarkand*, with sub-districts and residencies at Kashgar, Karashar, Kushong, Aksu, Khotan and Hami.

Zungaria is a mountainous region in the extreme north-west, between the Altai and Tian Shan ranges and the Russian boundary of Central Asia on the west, extending eastwards into the Gobi Desert. *Chinese Tartary* (or Sin Kiang) lies between the Pamir Plateau and the Kuen-lun range on the west and south, and the Tian Shan range on the north-west, the intervening area forming the *Tarim Desert*. A chain of lakes, with communicating streams, extends across the north-western limits of the *Tarim Desert*, and the River *ili*, which flows into Lake Balkash (Western or Russian Turkestan), rises in the Tian Shan mountains of north-western Zungaria.

Production and Industries.—Agriculture and

the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, camels and asses are the principal industries, the latter mainly for the provision of transport animals for the various caravan routes between China, India, and Russia. Minerals are plentiful and include gold, lead and copper, in addition to coal and petroleum, while jade is largely extracted at Khotan for the Chinese market, and salt is obtained from the neighbourhood of the lakes. Silks, carpets, cottons, leather and felt goods, and worked metals are exported, in addition to agricultural produce, while tea, opium, cloths and provisions are imported.

Towns.—Recent discoveries show that considerable towns have been covered by the moving sands of the desert, the date of the inundations being early in the Christian era. Towns now exist mainly as stations on the various caravan routes between China, Russia and India. The principal Chinese route leads from the province of Kan-su across the desert of the north-eastern centres of Hami and Barkul, westwards to Urumchi, and thence south-west, *via* Aksu, to Kashgar and Yarkand, where are routes to Russian Turkestan and to Leh (British India) over the lofty *Karakorum Pass* (18,500 feet). The value of the merchandize carried by the caravans between China and Russia is very considerable; the trade with India does not exceed £50,000 annually.

Colombia.

(República de Colombia.)

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
<i>Departments:—</i>		
Antioquia (Medellin)	22,752	740,937
Atlántico (Barranquilla).....	1,008	114,887
Bolívar (Cartagena).....	22,320	425,975
Boyacá (Tunja)	16,460	586,499
Caldas (Manizales)	7,380	341,498
Cauca (Popayán)	20,403	211,756
Cundinamarca (Bogotá).....	8,046	715,610
Huila (Neiva)	8,100	158,191
Magdalena (Santa Marta)	19,080	140,106
Panamá (Panamá)	29,760	400,000
Nariño (Pasto).....	9,360	293,918
Santander (Bucaramanga).....	17,865	400,084
Norte de Santander (Cúcuta)	6,255	204,381
Tolima (Ibagué)	10,080	282,426
Valle (Cali)	3,897	217,147
<i>Intendencias:—</i>		
Meta (Villavicencio)	258,840	29,299
Chocó (Quibdó)		60,653
Guajira (Guaraguarau)		53,018
Caquetá y demás Comisarias		99,576
Total	461,606	5,475,961

Races and Religions.

There are six distinct elements in the population:—(a) White descendants of the Spanish settlers of the 16th–19th centuries; (b) Indian aboriginals; (c) *Mestizos*, or mixed Spanish-Indians; (d) negroes; (e) mixed Spanish negroes; (f) mixed Indian negroes. The numbers of these elements are roughly estimated at 1,500,000 whites; 600,000 Indians, of whom about 150,000 are wild and uncivilised; 2,000,000 *mestizos*; and 1,400,000 negroes and mixed Spanish and Indian negroes. All except the wild Indians are nominally Roman Catholics, but all Christian religions are tolerated.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Colombia occupies the north-west corner of the South American continent from the Isthmus of Panama (which gives Colombia a divided seaboard) to the western boundaries of Venezuela and Brazil and the northern boundaries of Peru and Ecuador. The Republic is divisible into two unequal portions, of which the larger (about two thirds of the whole) consists of the plains of the east and of the extreme north-west, and the smaller (about one-third) consists of rugged mountains with three main ranges traversing the country and an isolated group of peaks in the north-west.

Relief.—The southern boundary crosses the Andes where the range consists of a massive series of volcanic peaks, the highest of which are Chiles (15,900 feet), Cumbal (15,900 feet), and Pasto (14,000 feet), and the range divides into a triple Colombian system of *Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras* divided by the valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena rivers. The Western and Central Cordilleras run almost parallel with the Pacific coast, the Eastern Cordillera has a north-easterly direction and divides at the Venezuela boundary, where the Cordillera de Mérida traverses Venezuela, while the western fork terminates at the extremity of the Guajira Peninsula, the most northerly point of Colombia. The highest peak of the Western Cordillera is Munchique volcano (12,000 feet), of the Central range Huila, Tolima, Ruiz and Mesa de Herveo (all over 18,000 feet); and of the Eastern Cordillera, Cocui. In the north-west of Colombia, detached from the western spur of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, is the *Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta*, the highest peak being about 17,000 feet above sea level. The mountainous region of the west contains ninety per cent. of the inhabitants,

the white population being settled mainly on the plateaus and elevated valleys of the Central and Eastern Cordilleras.

Hydrography.—The principal rivers of Colombia are the Magdalena, Cauca, and Atrato. The *Magdalena* has a total length of about 1,000 miles, and is navigable to the sand bar of La Dorado (560 miles from its mouth) and above Honda Rapids to Girardot (a further 100 miles). The *Cauca* flows through a narrow and often precipitous valley between the Western and Central Cordillera, and joins the Magdalena about 200 miles from its mouth at Barranquilla. Its total length is about 800 miles, of which two navigable stretches of 200 miles each are separated by a series of rapids occupying about the same length of its course. The *Atrato* rises in the slopes of the Western Cordillera and flows into the Gulf of Uraba and the Caribbean Sea. The principal rivers of the eastern plains are the *Meta* and *Guaviare*, tributaries of the Orinoco, and the *Putamayo*, *Yapurá* (or *Caqueta*) and the *Napo*, tributaries of the Amazon.

Climate.—Colombia lies almost entirely in the north torrid zone, and but for its elevation would possess a completely tropical climate. In the eastern slopes of the Andes and in the southern forests there is high temperature and excessive rainfall, but in the northern prairie region there are almost equal wet and dry seasons with a great range of temperature. In the mountainous west are the sub-tropical regions of the lowlands and valleys, the temperate districts of the middle slopes of the Andes, the cold and bleak *paramos*, from 10,000 to 15,000 feet, and above 15,000 feet the regions of snow and ice. The middle slopes and the sub-tropical valleys contain the most fertile and productive regions.

GOVERNMENT.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 Bolívar established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. From 1853-1861 many of the Colombian Provinces declared their independence and the nineteenth century contained frequent revolutions and internal wars. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic. The government is that of a centralized Republic under a constitution of 1886, by which the practical independence of the Provinces was extinguished, with modifications, increasing the power of the President, adopted by Congress in 1905. The Executive consists of a President, and there is a Legislature of two houses, with appointed Governors and biennial assemblies in each of the Departments.

Executive.

President of the Republic of Colombia (Aug. 7, 1910-1914), Dr. Carlos E. Rostrepo.

Ministers of State.

Interior, P. M. Carreño.
Foreign Affairs, P. M. Carreño (*ad int.*).
War, José Manuel Arango.
Finance, J. Restrepo Plata.
Treasury, C. N. Rosales.
Public Instruction, Carlos Cuervo Márquez.
Public Works, Simón Araujo.

and others for four years, by the executive government.

DEFENCE.

The strength of the *Army* is determined by Congress, and the permanent force consists of about 6,000 of all arms. Every able-bodied male Colombian is liable for service, and a war strength of about 50,000 could be raised. The *Navy* consists of five old cruisers of little or no fighting value and a few miscellaneous craft, and is stationed on either side of the Isthmus of Panama, with a gunboat on the Magdalena river.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is free, but is not compulsory, although the schools are well attended. The white population retains the literary instincts of the Spaniards, and there is now a marked tendency of State-directed effort to reach the negro, Indian and *mestizo* elements outside the municipal areas. The principal factor is the work of the Catholic corporations, whose secondary schools are State-aided. There are normal and technical schools, and Bogotá contains a public library, museum, observatory and university.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Colombia for the five years 1908-1912 are estimated at the

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress meets annually for 90 days from July 20, and consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 34 members elected for four years by electoral colleges in each department. The *House of Representatives* contains 92 members, elected for two years by the direct vote of all male Colombians aged 22 who can read and write or possess an income of 300 pesos (or land valued at 1,500 pesos).

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts of first instance with superior district courts and a supreme court, with appellate jurisdiction, at Bogotá. The last named has also original jurisdiction in political and constitutional causes. Judges of the supreme court are appointed for five years,

following totals in gold pesos (5 pesos gold = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908	17,223,818	17,223,818
1909	16,600,000	16,600,000
1910	10,831,500	10,831,500
1911	9,779,500	8,937,688
1912	12,000,000	12,000,000

DEBT.

The External Debt has been reduced by arrangement with foreign (mainly British) bondholders, and now amounts to £2,486,600. The Consolidated Internal Debt amounted on July 1, 1912, to 2,476,888 silver pesos, and the floating debt to 2,756,545 gold pesos.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Maize and wheat are grown on the elevated plateaus of the western regions, but the principal product is coffee, of which excellent qualities are produced and exported through the neighbouring republic of Venezuela and through Colombian ports. Cocoa, sugar, and bananas are also cultivated, and the indigenous rubber trees are being brought into commercial use. The grassy plains of the north-east support large herds of cattle and sheep, and considerable developments are possible in the export of the former.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, and platinum are found and worked in large quantities, and there are rich mines of copper, lead, mercury, and cinnabar, which form a great potential asset. Salt, coal, and iron are plentiful, and there are extensive petroleum fields, while the Government emerald mines and pearl fisheries are believed to be valuable. The mineral resources of the Republic await railway construction for their full development.

Manufactures.—There is at Pradera a small iron industry in close proximity to the mines, and agricultural machinery is produced, together with outfits for the sugar refineries. A pottery and earthenware industry has survived the Spanish invasion of the sixteenth century unchanged, and woollen and cotton stuffs are manufactured at Popayan and Pasto for the home market. Sugar refining is encouraged by the State, and there are tobacco factories for internal trade and Panama hat factories for home and export.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports are principally flour and prepared foodstuffs, machinery, and textiles; the Exports being coffee, cattle, hides, and skins, bananas, tobacco, rubber, Panama hats, orchids (the choicest varieties of which are found by adventurous explorers), and gold, silver, and platinum. Textiles are sent principally by the U.S. and the U.K., and flour by the U.S.; sugar of a better quality than can be produced by the primitive factories in Colombia is sent by Germany, in addition to rice. Coffee is sent to the U.S. through Venezuelan and Colombian ports; tobacco principally to Hamburg; and cotton to the U.K. and France. The values of the Imports and

Exports for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as follows in gold pesos:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907	12,088,953	13,791,448	25,880,401
1908	13,513,890	14,998,434	28,512,324
1909	11,117,987	16,040,198	27,148,185
1910	17,385,040	17,766,866	35,151,906
1911	18,108,863	22,375,899	40,484,762

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Only about 600 miles of railroad were open in 1911, and there is prospect of development owing to the spell of internal rest in the last few years. A period of settled government has encouraged railway enterprise.

Post and Telegraphs.—There were in 1912 over 608 post offices dealing (1909) with 3,000,000 internal letters and postcards and 1,250,000 other postal packets, with 330 telegraph offices and 20,885 miles of telegraph (1912) over which (1907) 2,400,000 despatches were transmitted.

Rivers and Roads.—Internal communication is mainly carried over the principal rivers and their tributaries, a regular service of river steamers running on the Magdalena and its many auxiliary streams. Mountain tracks only fit for mules are the sole means of getting about the country.

Shipping.—There are many harbours on the Pacific Coast which may possess an importance when the Panama Canal is opened, but only two of them, Buenaventura and Tumaco, have any present commercial value. The Caribbean Coast (Atlantic) has many ports, of which Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, and Rio Hache are engaged in traffic with Europe and North America, while Villamazar has a coasting trade with Venezuela. The tonnage entered and cleared at Barranquilla (at the mouth of the Magdalena River) exceeded 1,400,000 tons in 1910, that of Cartagena being about 1,200,000 tons.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, BOGOTÁ, founded by Quesada in 1538, stands on the eastern margin of a large elevated plateau of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, with a population estimated in 1912 at 121,257. There are 24 towns credited with more than 18,000 inhabitants:—

Bogotá	121,257	Montería	21,521
Medellín	71,004	Yarumal	21,250
Barranquilla ..	48,907	Cúcuta	20,364
Cartagena	36,632	Bucaramanga ..	19,755
Manizales	34,720	Miraflores	19,105
Sonson	29,346	Lorica	19,205
Pasto	27,760	Popayán	18,724
Cali	27,747	Cartago	18,628
Aguadés	26,423	Pereira	18,428
Ibagué	24,693	Andes	18,391
Palmira	24,312	Salamina	18,195
Neiva	21,652	Fredonia	18,176

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is legal and in general use for the purposes of international trade. Internal commerce, however, mainly adheres to the *old Spanish system* (see Peru).

The *Unit of Currency*, under a law of 1907, is the gold peso, worth 4s. in English currency, or 5 = £1 sterling. The actual currency is the paper peso, the value of which is approximately one farthing, or 490 = £1 sterling.

Costa Rica.

(República de Costa Rica.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		1905.	1906.	1911.
Alajuela (Alajuela)	No official figures available.	79,690	81,109	91,707
Cartago (Cartago)		52,962	54,045	59,968
Guanacaste (Liberia)		27,332	28,133	33,810
Heredia (Heredia)		39,154	39,493	42,645
Limon (Limon)		13,163	14,925	18,920
Puntarenas (Puntarenas)		17,168	17,469	20,054
San José (San José)		105,820	108,178	121,162
Total	23,000	334,297	341,590	388,266

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.
1906 ...	13,443	8,795	21,238	8,417	6,528	14,945
1907 ...	14,762	11,433	26,195	8,861	7,823	16,684
1908 ...	15,308	10,989	26,297	9,124	8,841	17,965
1909 ...	15,600	8,228	23,828	9,154	7,782	16,936
1910 ...	15,847	11,233	27,080	9,723	7,236	16,959
1911	16,839	9,537	26,376	9,483	8,170	17,653

Races and Religions.

The inhabitants are mainly of Spanish blood, descendants of the colonists of the 16th to 19th centuries, with an admixture of *mestizos* or Spanish Indians. The aboriginal Indians were almost exterminated under three centuries of Spanish rule, and number about 4,000, while there are about 25,000 negroes, mostly Jamaicans and mainly employed on banana farms. The foreign white population amounts to 5,000 or 6,000, mainly Spaniards and Italians, with some German, British, and U.S.A. settlers. All religions are tolerated, but a great majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Spanish is the language of the country.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Costa Rica occupies part of the southern and narrowing isthmus of Central America, between Nicaragua and Panama, with a regular coast line on the Atlantic of about 200 miles, and a broken and varied coast on the Pacific, with two bold promontories—that of Nicoya in the north and Dulce in the south, each enclosing a gulf of the same name.

Relief.—The country is mainly an elevated tableland, intersected by lofty volcanic ridges, running from N.W. to S.E., with low-lying coastal regions on either side of the tableland. In the north the *Sierra de Tilaran* contains the volcanic peaks of Orosi, Rincon de la Vieja, Miravalles, and Tenorio, the latter rising to nearly 7,000 feet above sea level. Further east, the *Cerro de los Guatusos* contains the volcanic peaks of Poas (9,000 feet), Irazú (11,200 feet), and Turialba (11,000 feet). A third range, known as the *Cordillera de Talamanca* in Costa Rica, extends into the neighbouring republic of Panama (under the name of Cordillera de Chiriqui), and contains the lofty Chirripo Grande (11,500 feet), the highest summit in Costa Rica, and other volcanic peaks in Buena Vista (10,850 feet), Ujumb (8,700 feet), Pico Blanco (9,650 feet), and Rovalo (7,000 feet).

Rivers and Lakes.—The formation of the land and the narrow limits of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts preclude the formation of large rivers. The *Sarapiquí* and *San Carlos* rivers (flowing into the River San Juan) are navigable for many miles by light launches and canoes; also some rivers on the north-east coast. The remaining streams are short and generally torrential, with a volume out of all proportion to their length.

Climate.—Although close to the Equator (between 8° 17'–11° 10' N. latitude), and lying entirely within the tropical zone, the climate of Costa Rica is not unhealthy. Malaria

and rheumatism are common in the coastal regions, but the climate of the plateau (at an elevation of 3,000-5,000 feet) is equable, with a mean temperature of 68° and a variation of only 5° between the extremes. The higher regions are cold and frosty, and the population centres in the temperate plateaus, below 5,000 feet. The wet season is influenced by the south-west monsoon from April to October, the Atlantic slope being wetter than the Pacific. The dry season on the Pacific slope lasts from December to April.

GOVERNMENT.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish American dominions, the seat of administration being Cartago. In 1821 the country threw in its lot with the other Central American provinces and became independent of Spain. From 1824-1839 Costa Rica was one of the "United States of Central America."

The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Dec. 22, 1871, as modified in 1882 and 1903, and is that of a centralized Republic, with a President elected by indirect vote for 4 years (and ineligible for an immediate term) and a single chamber legislature.

President of the Republic (May 8, 1910-1914).—Ricardo Jimenez, born Feb. 6, 1859.

Vice-Presidents.—Manuel de Jesus Jimenez; A. Gonzalez; Ezequiel Gutierrez.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The President and Vice-Presidents are aided by four Ministers of State, appointed by and responsible to the President:—

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Worship and Justice, Manuel Castro Quesada.

Minister of Commerce and Finance and Public Works, Felipe J. Alvarado.

Minister of the Interior and Police, Carlos M. Jimenez.

Minister of War and Marine and of Public Instruction, Nicolas Oreamuno.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of 43 Deputies, elected for four years by the direct vote of all adult self-supporting citizens, one half of the deputies retiring biennially.

President of the National Congress, Ezequiel Gutierrez.

Vice-President, Enrique Pinto.

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts in all centres and superior courts in each province, with a supreme court, two appeal courts and a court of cassation at the capital. The death penalty has been abolished. The inhabitants are principally peaceable and law-abiding peasant proprietors.

DEFENCE.

Service in the Army is compulsory in time of war on all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 30. A small permanent army of about 1,000 of all arms is maintained, and there is an organized militia with a reserve and a national guard. In time of war a partly trained force of 40,000 could be raised.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory and free, the schools are well attended, and the proportion of illiterates is being rapidly reduced. There are secondary schools at San José, Cartago, Alajuela and Heredia, and colleges of law and medicine at San José. There is no university, but promising pupils are sent by the government to European centres.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Costa Rica for the five years 1906-7 to 1911 (the financial year having been changed in 1908 to Jan. 1-

Dec. 31) are stated as follows (colonos 10/45 = £1) —

Year	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	colonos	£	colonos	£
1907-8	7,916,475	757,557	9,191,449	879,564
1908	5,309,182	498,486	6,056,618	579,580
1909	7,365,506	694,860	7,286,472	687,400
1910	8,121,735	777,300	8,858,572	847,710
1911	9,734,115	931,494	10,053,424	962,050

More than half the revenue is derived from customs.

DEBT.

External Debt.—An Agreement, made between the Costa Rican Government and Mr. Minor C. Keith, providing for the issue of £2,000,000 Gold Refunding, to be applied to the Conversion of the External Debt, with all arrears of interest, and the Limon Sanitation Bonds (for which together £1,677,800, the balance, £382,800, being reserved for the Government's requirements), was finally accepted by the Foreign Bondholders in July, 1911.

These Bonds are payable in 1958, through the operation of a cumulative sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent annually, commencing in 1921, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the first ten years, and at the rate of 5 per cent. thereafter, and are secured by a first charge on the Customs Revenue. The July 1911 coupon was duly paid, and the conversion has been duly made.

French Loan.—In November, 1911, the Government of Costa Rica issued in Paris a new 5 per cent. Loan for 35,000,000 francs, for the purpose of paying off the Bonds of the Pacific Railway and the Internal Debt.

This Loan is secured by a first charge on the Government Liquor Monopoly, and has been given a quotation on the Paris Bourse. The proceeds of this issue have been applied to the payment of the Internal Debt and Pacific Railway Bonds in the early part of 1912, the Government, under the agreement with the French Bankers, having received 80 per cent. of the nominal value of the Loan.

The *Internal Debt* amounted, on Dec. 31, 1911, to 11,879,441 colonos (£1,136,789).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—More than two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture, the most

important crops being coffee and bananas, the latter in annually increasing quantities. Coffee, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes and beans are grown in the interior and bananas, cocoa, vanilla, cotton, indigo and rubber are produced in the tropical coast lands. The soil is extraordinarily fertile, and for this reason the republic fully deserves the name of "Rich Coast," bestowed upon it (possibly on account of its reputed auriferous wealth) in the 16th century. There are vast forest covered tracts on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes where cedar, mahogany, rosewood, ebony and dye-woods are obtained. The *Live Stock* includes about 400,000 cattle, 60,000 horses and 120,000 pigs, and its improvement is encouraged by government.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and zinc are believed to exist in many districts, but the goldfields alone are worked.

Manufactures.—There are sugar and distilling industries and factories for boots, candles, soap, matches, ice and leather.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The values of the merchandize imported and exported in the five years 1907-1911 are stated as follows in £ sterling:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total
1907 ..	1,511,627	1,870,820	3,382,447
1908 ..	1,158,493	1,596,445	2,754,938
1909 ..	1,257,383	1,682,617	2,940,000
1910 ..	1,625,299	1,723,386	3,348,685
1911 ...	1,825,829	1,836,546	3,662,375

Chief exports (1911).—Bananas 9,309,586 bunches, value £890,870; coffee 206,609 bags, value £584,645; gold and silver bullion, £240,898; raw sugar, cacao, rubber, cedar and hides.

Percentage of imports (1911).—United States, 46.29; Germany, 19.03; United Kingdom, 17.34; France, 4.95; other countries, 12.39.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—About 420 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1911, the Pacific and Atlantic

being connected via the capital. The Costa Rica Railway runs from Limon to the capital, San José (203 miles) in six hours, and is continued 13 miles to Alajuela (Costa Rica branch lines, etc., 221 miles). The Northern Railway runs from Limon as terminus, and comprises 122 miles of main line and branches, running through the banana districts on the Atlantic coast. The Government own and operate the Pacific Railway, from San José to Orotina (46 miles), and the coast section of the same, Espartero to Puntarenas (13 miles); a new section from Orotina to join the Puntarenas section was opened in 1910. The journey from the capital to Puntarenas (76 miles) takes 5½ hours. A considerable amount of British capital is embarked in the Republic.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1910 there were 200 post offices, dealing with 7,000,000 packets, and 130 telegraph offices (with 1 wireless station) transmitting 563,000 despatches over the 1,580 miles of line. Telephones 466 miles.

Shipping.—In 1911, 592 foreign vessels (1,123,125 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports, the mercantile marine of the country consisting only of a few small sailing and motor driven vessels. The chief port is Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and the U.K. is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports. Puntarenas is the most important harbour on the Pacific coast.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, SAN JOSÉ. Estimated population (1911) 31,668. Other towns are Heredia (7,761), Limon (6,287), Alajuela (6,061), Cartago (5,927), Puntarenas (4,709), and Liberia (2,373).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use alongside the common British weights and measures. The *Old Spanish System* (see Peru) is in partial use in country districts. The *Monetary Unit* is the gold *colon* of 100 centimos, of the value of 1 colon = 22.9d., or 10.46 colones = £1 sterling.

Cuba.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1907.	1910.
Camaguey (Puerto Principe)...	10,068	118,269	128,669
Havana (Havana)	3,173	538,010	555,178
Matanzas (Matanzas)	3,244	239,812	255,308
Oriente (Santiago)	14,218	455,086	461,394
Pinar del Rio (Pinar del Rio)	5,211	240,372	252,421
Santa Clara (Santa Clara)	8,264	457,431	497,142
Total.....	44,178	2,048,980	2,150,112

In 1907 there were 1,074,822 males and 974,098 females. The language of Cuba is Spanish.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.
1905	65,870	54,219	120,089	27,345
1906	55,264	51,513	106,777	29,844
1907 .....	...	31,227	...	...
1908 .....	...	32,606	...	...
1909	74,286	...	...	33,194

Races and Religions.

Nearly 60 per cent. of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent, the coloured races numbering about 30 per cent. (including mixed blood), foreign-born whites 10 per cent. and Chinese barely 0.5 per cent. Slavery was abolished in 1886, and the coloured races are increasing equally with the whites. There is little racial antagonism. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, but all religions are free.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Geographical Position.—Cuba is the largest island of the "West Indies," and extends in the shape of an irregular crescent at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, which the western horn divides into the Florida Channel on the north and the Yucatan Channel on the south. The western extremity (Cape San Antonio) is in $84^{\circ} 57'$ W. longitude, and the easternmost point (Cape Maisi) in $74^{\circ} 7'$ W. longitude. The most northerly point, close to Havana, is 93 miles distant from Key West on the Florida coast (U.S.A.) in $23^{\circ} 13'$ N. latitude, while Cape Santa Cruz, the inner extremity of the eastern horn and the most southerly point of the island, extends to $19^{\circ} 48'$ N. latitude, and is about 80 miles north of the Jamaican coast. Cape Maisi, at the outer extremity of the eastern horn, is 50 miles distant from the west coast of Haiti, and about 55 miles south-west of the nearest island of the Bahama group. The total length of the island is about 750 miles, its average width being about 50 miles, with a maximum of 160 and a minimum of 23 miles. There are many dependent islands, of which the *Isla de Pines* in the Archipelago de los Canarreos (inside the western horn of the main island) is by far the largest, with an estimated area of nearly 1,200 square miles.

Relief.—The island is distinctly mountainous, with a cross range in the south-east and central groups from end to end of the island. The coastal districts are generally low-lying and are fringed with lagoons, and some of the finest harbours in the world are situated both north and south of the island. In the south-east, at the broadest part of Cuba, the *Sierra Maestra* extends from Cape Santa Cruz to Cape Maisi, with its highest peaks in Monte Turquino (8,000 feet), Gran Piedra (5,300), and Ojo del Toro (3,500). A central range skirts the northern coast and crosses the island at about the centre, where Pico Potrerillo rises to 3,000 feet almost on the southern shore near Trinidad. In the west the *Organ Mountains* rise near Cape San Antonio and skirt the *Puelta Abajo* (the great tobacco region), the highest point being the Pan de Guajaibón, near the northern coast. The island is thus high and mountainous in the eastern province of Oriente and in the western division of Pinar del Rio, while Havana, Matanzas, and Camaguey contain undulating plains with occasional hills, and Santa Clara is mountainous in the east, with level plains in the west.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of Cuba are generally short and tempestuous with innumerable cascades, many of which are of great beauty. The only river of any length is the *Cauto*, about 250 miles from its source in the *Sierra Maestra* to its outflow into the Caribbean Sea. It is navigable by small vessels for about 75 miles to the town of Cauto. The *Sagua la Grande* is also navigable for about 20 miles from its mouth at Isabela on the north coast. Of the many lakes only *Lake Ariguanabo*, near Havana, about 6 square miles in area, is of any considerable size.

Climate.—Cuba lies entirely within the tropical zone, and possesses a dry season from November to April and a wet season for the remaining half year. The climate is equable with a high mean temperature, the range being between the winter and summer means of 70° — 80° Fahrenheit. In the months of October and November the island is liable to severe and destructive hurricanes. Yellow fever has ceased to be a scourge since the preventive action of the U.S.A. army of occupation after the Spanish-American War. Smallpox has been similarly stamped out by sanitary education, but consumption is still prevalent. The hygienic conditions of the whole island have been almost miraculously improved since the intervention of the U.S.A.

GOVERNMENT.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on Oct. 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the nineteenth century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to September, 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

The government is that of a centralised republic, with a President, Vice-President, and nominated Cabinet, and a legislature of two houses. The President is elected by indirect vote for four years and is ineligible for more than two consecutive terms.

President of the Republic of Cuba (Jan. 28, 1909-May 19, 1913).—José Miguel Gomez, born July 6, 1858.

Vice-President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas.

The Cabinet.

Secretary of State, Manuel Sanguily.

Justice, Jesus Maria Menocal.

Interior, Francisco Laredo.

Finance, M. Gutierrez Quiros.

Public Instruction, Mario Garcia Kohly.

Public Works, R. de Carrera.

Agriculture, Commerce and Labour, Emilio del Junco.

Sanitation and Public Assistance, Dr. M. Varona Suárez.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 24 members (4 from each province) elected by indirect vote for 8 years and retiring by halves every 4 years. The House of Representatives consists of 83 members (2 for each 25,000 inhabitants) elected for 4 years by direct vote of all male citizens aged 21 years and half renewed every 2 years. Five years' residence qualified for naturalization and the franchise.

President of the Senate, Antonio Gonzalo Perez.

President of the House of Representatives, O. Ferrara.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The six provinces contain an elective governor and assembly, with wide powers of self-government, but financial autonomy is restricted by the economic clauses of the treaty with the U.S., which aim at development within the financial resources of the island. The smaller administrative unit is the municipality with elective councils and mayors (alcaldes), their jurisdiction frequently extending over a wide rural territory.

THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered by courts of first instance in the municipal areas, and their contiguous rural territories, with superior courts in each province and a supreme court at Havana.

DEFENCE.

The external relations of Cuba are regulated by the protection of the U.S. in the case of any attempt to interfere with the independence of the island. The armed forces are therefore directed to the preservation of internal order. By a law of 1908 the permanent army consists of about 5,000 men, while all male citizens are liable for service in the militia when necessary for the preservation of order. There is a mounted gendarmerie of 5,000 men, known as the *guardia rural*.

EDUCATION.

A great impetus was given to education by the U.S. occupation of 1899-1902 and elementary schools were established in every municipality. Primary education is compulsory and free and about 82 per cent. of attendances is secured. Each province also contains centres for secondary education, and there are about 650 undergraduates at the University of Havana (founded in 1728).

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Cuba for the five years 1907-8-1911-12 are stated as follows in dollars (4s = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1907-08	\$24,447,637	\$22,377,168
1908-09	29,675,653	24,283,592
1909-10	33,824,746	31,070,409
1910-11	41,614,700	40,593,400
1911-12		

More than half the revenue is derived from customs. The principal items of expenditure, in addition to the cost of civil government, are debt service (\$6,400,000), education (\$4,320,000), public works (\$3,600,000), and sanitation (\$4,140,000).

DEBT.

By treaty with the U.S. Cuba has undertaken "not to borrow more than she can pay," and the total debt, including the obligations of the revolutionary junta, amounts to less than two years' income. The debt was of the following descriptions on Aug. 1, 1911:—

External Debt:—

6% bonds 1896	\$732,000
5% loan 1904	33,980,000

\$34,712,000

Internal Debt:—

5% bonds	10,871,000
4½% loan	16,500,000

\$27,371,000

Total Debt..... \$62,083,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (about 28,000,000 acres) less than 1,000,000 acres are cultivated, but much of the remaining surface is dense forest, marsh or pastoral savannah. More than half the cultivated area is under sugar cane and about 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas in equal proportions. Rice, coffee, cocoa and Indian corn are grown and many tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, etc.) are cultivated. The sugar crop is increasing and amounted in 1911 to nearly 2,000,000 tons. Agricultural conditions are still very primitive. Forestry is much neglected, although mahogany is exported and cedar used in the boxing of tobacco. The live stock (1911) includes over 3,000,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

Minerals.—Iron, copper and manganese are plentiful and are easily worked, the first named having supplanted the second in importance. The principal mining districts are in Oriente province, where the Sierra Maestra was for centuries the largest copper producing centre in the world. Of non-metallic minerals petroleum and asphalt are found, and the former is exploited to some extent. Almost the whole mineral output is sent to the U.S.

Manufactures.—The only manufactures of any importance are connected with the tobacco and sugar cane industries, cigars and cigarettes being made in great quantities in the capital, and sugar, rum and whisky in the neighbourhood of the plantations. Almost all the imports are manufactures.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as follows in dollars:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1907	104,460,933	104,172,967	208,633,900
1908	86,368,767	98,849,091	185,217,858
1909	83,836,825	115,637,321	199,474,156
1910	98,239,539	144,036,697	242,276,236
1911	102,602,888	128,114,937	230,717,825

The principal exports are sugar 60%, and tobacco; the imports are mainly machinery, foodstuffs and textiles. The exchange was with the principal countries as under, in 1910:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
U.S.A.	\$49,981,000	\$122,200,000
U.K.	12,540,000	11,000,000
France ..	10,680,000	1,400,000
Germany .	6,860,000	4,340,000
Spain ...	8,860,000	600,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1910 there were 2,516 miles of government and private line open for traffic. A line runs from Pinar del Rio to Santiago, thus traversing the island from west to east, and there are many lines from both coasts connecting with this principal system, particularly in the tobacco districts of the west and the mining region of the east.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 492 post offices in 1910 dealing with 63,000,000 packets, with 172 telegraph offices (and 10 wireless stations) transmitting 650,000 messages.

Shipping.—In 1911 the mercantile marine consisted of 54 steamers (58,410 tons) and 6 sailing vessels (1,025 tons) and in 1910, 1,647 vessels entered and cleared at Cuban ports in addition to a large coasting trade.

The principal harbours are Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Bahia Honda, Nuevitas and Nipe on the north coast, and on the south Santiago, Cienfuegos and Guantánamo, while there are many others of less importance on both coasts.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, HAVANA, on the northern coast almost due south of Key West (Florida, U.S.A.), from which it is distant 93 miles, is the largest city and principal commercial centre of the West Indies. Its Spanish name is San Cristobal de la Habana. The city contained in 1907 a census population of 277,159, and the *municipio* of Havana a population of 302,526. Havana contains many fine buildings, including a 17th century cathedral and many churches. Its principal buildings are of limestone, which is plentiful in the neighbourhood. The harbour is one of the finest in the world.

Other towns are:—

Santiago	45,500	Sagua la Grande	13,000
Matanzas	36,000	Sancti Spiritus...	12,750
Cienfuegos	30,000	Trinidad.....	11,000
Puerto Principe (or Camaguey)	30,000	Marianao	9,500
Candéas	25,000	Pinar del Rio ...	9,000
Guantánamo	14,600	San Antonio ...	8,500
Manzanillo ...	14,500	Guines	8,250
Guantanamo	14,000	Calbarten	8,000
Santa Clara ...	14,000	Jovellanos	8,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use. There is no Cuban currency, but the coinage of Spain (5 pesetas silver pieces and silver *pesetas*), American dollars and French louis d'or are current. Public accounts are kept in dollars, of which 48 = £1 sterling, their value in the Latin Union being 5.25 francs.

Denmark.

(Kongeriget Danmark).

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territories and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1906.	1911.
Kingdom of Denmark (Copenhagen)	15,042	2,588,919	2,757,076
Faeroes or Sheep Islands (Thorshavn) . . .	539	15,230	18,000
Iceland (Reykjavik)	40,448	78,470	85,089
*Greenland (Godhavn)	50,000	11,895	12,968
West Indies (Charlotte Amalie)	138	30,527	27,086
	106,167	2,725,041	2,901,219

Danish Provinces and Capitals.

Amt.	Capital.	Amt.	Capital.
<i>Jutland</i> —		<i>Laaland and Falster</i> :—	
Hjorring	Hjorring	Maribo	Maribo
Thisted	Thisted	<i>Zealand</i> :—	
Aalborg	Aalborg	Frederiksborg	Frederiksborg
Viborg	Viborg	Holbaek	Holbaek
Randers	Randers	Kjobenhavn	Kjobenhavn
Ringkjöbing	Ringkjöbing	Sorö	Sorö
Aarhus	Aarhus	Fraestö	Fraestö
Vejle	Vejle	<i>Bornholm</i> :—	
Ribe	Ribe	Bornholm	Röune.
<i>Fünen</i> —			
Odense	Odense		
Svendborg	Svendborg		

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Decrease.			Marriages
		Deaths	Emigrants.	Total.	
1907 ..	76,151	39,089	7,890	46,979	20,103
1908 ..	78,068	40,917	4,558	45,475	20,011
1909 ..	78,116	37,622	6,782	44,404	19,944
1910 ..	77,080	36,960	8,890	45,850	19,986
1911	...	...	...	...	...

At the census of 1911 there were 1,346,869 males and 1,428,207 females in Denmark and the Faeroes. All religions are free. The people are almost all Lutherans, with 5,400 Roman Catholics, 3,500 Jews, and about 5,000 others, or unascertained.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Kingdom of Denmark consists of a portion of the European mainland and of a neighbouring archipelago, with the detached island of Bornholm in the Baltic, and the Faeroes (or Sheep Islands) in the North Atlantic. Its dependencies are Iceland in the Arctic Ocean, Greenland, and the West Indian Islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. The continental portion, or Jutland, occupying the northern extremity of the Cimbric Peninsula, forms two-thirds of the total area. The northern extremity is *The Skaw (Skagen)* in 57° 45' N. lat. the southern boundary adjoining the German territory of Schleswig-Holstein. The coast is washed on the west by the North Sea, on the north by the *Skagerrack* and on the east by the *Kattegat*.

* Ice-free portion only. The total area of the island is about 830,000 English square miles.

The archipelago lies to the east of Jutland, and consists of three main groups (a) *Fünen*, with Langeland, Ærø and Taasinge; (b) *Zealand* (or Sjaelland) with Møen, Falster, Lolland, Samø, Amager and Saltholm; and (c) Bornholm. Detached from the main groups are *Læsø* and *Anholt*, off the eastern coast of northern Jutland. The mainland and the archipelago lie between $54^{\circ} 33' - 57^{\circ} 45'$ North latitude and $8^{\circ} 4' 54'' - 12^{\circ} 47' 25''$ East longitude, to which must be added *Bornholm*, which lies across 15° E. and between $55^{\circ} - 55^{\circ} 18'$ N. and the *Faeroes* (*Färøerne*), a group of 21 islands in the North Sea between Iceland and the Shetlands clustering round the intersection of 7° E. and 62° N.

Relief.—The mainland and all the islands of the archipelago are low lying, the highest point being Bavneshøj (565 feet) in Randers and the *Himmelbjerg* (560 feet) in the Aarhus province of eastern Jutland. The coasts are generally low and sandy, the western shore of Jutland consisting of ridges of sand and shallow lagoons. In 1825 the North Sea burst through the western coast between the *amter* of Thisted and Ringkjøbing and the northern provinces of Thisted and Hjørring are thus insular, detached from the remainder of Jutland by a succession of fjords from the North Sea to the Kattegat.

Rivers and Lakes.—There are many streams, but the largest (*Gudenaa*, in Viborg) is only 80 miles long. Lakes are numerous, and the coast is indented with fjords; the largest lakes are Arresø and Esromsø in Zealand.

Climate.—The climate is similar to that of the north of the British Islands, except that the extremes are slightly more marked, and the Sound and the Great Belt are sometimes ice bound.

GOVERNMENT.

The ancient Kingdom of Denmark was at the head of the tripartite *League of Kolmar* (Denmark, Norway and Sweden) from 1397-1448, in which year the death of King Christopher III. led to the election of Count Christian of Oldenburg as King Christian I. of Denmark and Norway, while Sweden seceded from the league. In 1814 Norway became an independent kingdom in union with Sweden. From 1448-1863 the crown was in fact hereditary in the male line of the House of Oldenburg, the hereditary principle becoming recognized by the legislature in 1660. At the death of Frederik VII. without male heirs. in 1863, the Crown fell to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg under the terms of a previous convention with the Powers, ratified by Denmark on Jan. 28, 1852. The exclusion by the Salic Law of Duke Christian of Sonderburg Augustenburg from the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which formed part of the Kingdom of Denmark, led to the intervention of Austria and Prussia, and to a gallant but hopeless struggle against the overwhelming power of Prussia. The Prusso-Danish war of 1864 deprived Denmark of the two duchies, which now form part of the Kingdom of Prussia.

The government is that of a constitutional monarchy under a statute which received the royal sanction on July 28, 1866.

Sovereign Ruler.

King of Denmark (of the Wends and of the Goths) CHRISTIAN X. (Christian Charles Frederick Albert Alexander William), born at Charlottenlund Sept. 26, 1870, married at Cannes, April 26, 1898, to Alexandrina, Duchess of Mecklenburg (born Dec. 24, 1879), succeeded his father, King Frederik VIII., May 14, 1912. Their majesties have issue:—

1. *H.R.H. Prince Frederik* (Crown Prince), born at Sorgenfri, March 11, 1899.
2. *H.R.H. Prince Knud*, born July 27, 1900.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sovereign:—

1. *H.R.H. Carl*, born Aug. 3, 1872, now *King of Norway* (King Haakon VII.) *q.v.*
2. *H.R.H. Prince Harald*, born Oct. 8, 1876, married April 28, 1909, Princess Helene of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and has issue: Princess Feodora, born July 3, 1910.
3. *H.R.H. Princess Ingeborg*, born Aug. 2, 1878, married Aug. 27, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden, *q.v.*
4. *H.R.H. Princess Thyra*, born March 14, 1880.
5. *H.R.H. Prince Gustav*, born March 4, 1887.
6. *H.R.H. Princess Dagmar*, born May 23, 1890.

Uncles and Aunts of the Sovereign:—

1. *H.R.H. Princess Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 20, 1863, to H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (born Nov. 9, 1841, died May 6, 1910).
2. *H.R.H. Prince Wilhelm*, born Dec. 24, 1845, now *George I., King of the Hellenes* (see Greece).
3. *H.R.H. Princess Dagmar*, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866 (as Princess Marie Ferdorovna) to H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexander, afterwards Alexander III., Emperor of Russia (born Feb. 26, 1845, died Nov. 1, 1894).
4. *H.R.H. Princess Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853, married Dec. 22, 1878, to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.
5. *H.R.H. Prince Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1883, Princess Marie of Orleans.

Council of State.

The executive is vested in the Sovereign, aided by a Council of State (*Statsraad*), which includes all the Ministers.

Ministry (July 5, 1910).

President of the Council and Minister of War and Marine, Klaus Bernsten.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Ahlefeldt Laurvigsen.

Minister of Finance, N. T. Neergaard.

Minister of Agriculture, Anders Nielsen.

Minister of Public Works, Thomas Larsen.

Minister of the Interior, J. Jensen-Sønderup.

Minister of Justice, F. T. de Bulow.

Minister of Worship and Education, J. Appel.

Minister of Commerce and Navigation, O. H. V. B. Muus.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Rigsdag* consists of two houses, the Landsting and the Folketing, and meets in annual session. The Landsting consists of 66 members, of whom 12 are nominated for life by the Sovereign, and 54 elected by indirect vote for 8 years and renewed as to one-half every four years (7 are elected by the Capital, 45 by electoral districts, 1 by the island of Bornholm and 1 by the Faeroes). The Folketing consists of 114 members (1 per 21,000 inhabitants), elected by direct vote for three years.

The election of 1910 returned 57 Liberals, 20 Radicals, 24 Social Democrats and 13 Conservatives.

President of the Landsting, A. H. F. C. Goos.

Vice-Presidents, A. Hage; J. Pedersen.

President of the Folketing, A. Thomsen.

Vice-Presidents, J. C. Christensen; O. J. Th. L. Effersøe.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom is divided into 18 counties (*Amt*), each *Amt* being under an *Amtmann* or Civil Administrator, with elective County Councils (*Amtsråd*) and Parish Councils (*Sogneråd*) for local affairs. Municipalities have Burgomasters appointed by the Sovereign (except in the capital where the Burgomaster is elective) with elective Municipal Councils.

THE JUDICATURE

Justice is administered in hundred-courts for each hundred (*herred*), or group of hundreds, under a Justice *herredsfoged* (and in municipalities by a *byfoged*) with two intermediary Courts (*Overret*) in Copenhagen and Viborg. There is a Supreme Court (*Højesteret*) at Copenhagen, where also there is a Court of Commerce and Navigation. Prospective litigants are first heard by "Committees of Conciliation" which endeavour to compose matters in dispute without recourse to the Courts of Law, and more than half of the cases are thus settled.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Service in the *National Militia* is compulsory and universal for all able-bodied Danes between the years of 20 and 36. Recruits join the *Active Army* for 8 years, with a preliminary training of 165 to 240 days, with subsequent trainings of 25 days, and then pass into the *Active Reserve* for 8 years, with one training of 6-14 days. *Peace Effective* 13,000 of all ranks, but at certain times of the year 75,000 men are under arms. *War*

Establishment 90,000 of all arms. *Army Expenditure* 1912, £850,000.

Navy.

The Danish Navy consisted in 1912 of 3 modern armoured ships (*Peder Skram* 1906, *Oluf Fischer* 1903, and *Heriuf Trolle* 1899) and 2 monitors, 4 old cruisers, 20 first-class torpedo boats, 3 submarines, and 43 old vessels of various descriptions, and was manned by 300 officers and 1240 seamen.

EDUCATION.

The educational system is very thorough and very effective. *Primary Education* is compulsory and free from 7 to 14 years and the schools (maintained by local taxation) are extremely well attended. *Secondary Education* is conducted in State-maintained or aided schools and there are numerous *Special Schools*, those of horticulture and agriculture predominating. *Copenhagen University*, founded in 1479, and rebuilt in 1836, is attended by over 2,000 students and possesses a library of 300,000 volumes, an observatory and botanical garden.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Denmark for the five years ending March 31, 1912, are stated as follows in *kroner* (1 *krona* = 13⁵/₁₆d or 18 15 *kroner* = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure.
1907-1908	98,500,000	94,120,000
1908-1909	93,360,000	108,000,000
1909-1910	135,250,000	133,180,000
1910-1911	142,100,000	139,150,000
1911-1912	170,673,570	173,495,540

The revenue is derived mainly from taxes and excise.

DEBT.

The National Debt on March 31, 1911 and 1912, was stated as follows in *kroner*—

Debt	1911	1912
Interior Debt ..	81,700,000	81,510,760
Foreign Debt:—		
3% Loans	121,850,000	270,467,250
3½% Loans	132,000,000	
4% Loan	190,000	
Total	335,740,000	351,978,010

The National Assets, exclusive of buildings, etc. (and including railways, 265,000,000 kr.) were set down at 460,000,000 *kroner* in 1912.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Two-fifths of the population are employed in agriculture and pastoral industries. Of the total area (9,470,000 acres) there were (in 1907) 7,000,000 acres under crops and grass, and 800,000 acres of woods and plantations; 2,806,321 acres were under corn crops, the produce in 1910 being 547,106 qrs. of wheat, 2,622,120 barley, 4,884,236 oats, 2,352,974 rye, and 2,065,763 of mixed corn. Other produce included 29,373,527 bushels of potatoes, 194,738,714 bushels of mangold, 125,875,761 kohlrabi, and 236,418,419 of turnips, with 726,611 tons of beet-root sugar and 1,922,327 tons of hay. The live

stock included (1909) 1,281,974 cows and 972,008 other cattle; 726,879 sheep and lambs; 1,467,822 pigs; 535,018 horses; and 12,772,763 poultry. Dairying and poultry farming are highly organized industries.

Minerals.—There is an almost entire absence of metallic minerals in a commercial sense, but there are valuable quarries of freestone and marble, and porcelain clay is abundant.

Manufactures.—The industrial population is closely organized, and trade unions had a membership in 1920 of close on 150,000, while industrial disputes are frequent. The principal industries are those of marine engineering and shipbuilding; woollens, cottons and linen; sugar refineries; paper mills; and brewing and distilling. The State and private porcelain factories from the deposits of porcelain clay are very flourishing.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

In addition to a considerable transit trade there is a growing special exchange of merchandise; the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce and manufacture in the five years 1907-1911 being stated as under, in *kroner*.—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1907	680,250,000	415,800,000	1,096,050,000
1908	551,750,000	440,200,000	991,950,000
1909	563,800,000	443,750,000	1,007,550,000
1910	571,500,000	479,800,000	1,051,300,000
1911	...	...	...

The principal imports are coal, woollens, silks and cottons, iron and hardware, fruit, tea, maize and colonial produce. The principal exports are agricultural (the home manufacture being mainly for the home market) and consist of butter, bacon and hams, eggs, hides and skins, wheat and barley, flour, corn meal and oil cake, horses and cattle; ships and machinery are also exported.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were (1910) 2,134 miles of railway open, of which 1,250 were state owned, and 884 private lines.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1911 there were 1,105 post offices dealing with 175,000,000 letters and 150,000,000 newspapers, etc.; and 175 telegraph offices (and 8 wireless stations) with 8,000 miles of wire, transmitting 2,500,000 dispatches.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 553 steamers of 671,828 gross tons and 310 sailing vessels of 64,734 net tons. In 1910 34,588 ocean vessels (3,782,165 tons) entered at Danish ports.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, COPENHAGEN (in the Island of Zealand). Population (1911) 462,161 (including suburbs, 560,000). The urban population is less than 35% of total of the Kingdom. There were in 1911 6 towns with populations exceeding 20,000, and 9 others exceeding 10,000:—

Copenhagen ..	560,000	Vejle	17,500
Aarhuus	61,800	Fredericia ..	14,550
Odense	42,500	Kolding	14,250
Aalborg	33,500	Elsenor	14,000
Horsens	24,000	Svendborg ..	13,000
Randers	23,000	Nykjøbing ..	11,000
—	—	Viborg	11,000
Esbjerg	18,500	Slagelse	10,500

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory.

The Unit of Currency is the *Krone* of 100 Öre. The gold coins are 20 and 10 *kroner* pieces; silver, 2 *kroner*, 1 *krone* and 25 and 10 *öre*; copper, 5, 2 and 1 Öre. The *Krone* is equivalent to 13½d. or 18½ = £1 sterling.

DANISH DEPENDENCIES.

THE FAEROES.

The *Faeroes* or Sheep Islands (*Färöern*) are an integral part of the Kingdom of Denmark. The group consists of 21 islands in the North Sea between Iceland and the Shetland Islands, clustering round the intersection of 7° E. longitude and 62° N. latitude. The total area of the 21 islands, of which 4 are uninhabited, is about 540 sq. miles, the population numbering 18,000 in 1911. The islands have belonged to Denmark since 1386 and form a county (*amt*) of the kingdom, sending a representative to each house of the *Rigsdag* at Copenhagen. Local government is administered by an *amtmand*, who is president of the local parliament (*lagthing*). Agriculture is in a very primitive condition, but there are large flocks of sheep, numbering in all over 10,000. The produce of the fisheries, woollen goods and lamb skins are exported.

CAPITAL, THORSHAVN, on the principal island of Stromö, contains about 1,700 inhabitants.

Bailiff of Färöern and President of the Lagting, S. K. N. Rytter.

ICELAND.

Iceland (*Island*) is a large volcanic and treeless island in the North Atlantic, partly within the Arctic Circle, between 13° 22'–24° 35' W long., and 63° 12'–66° 33' N lat., with a total area of 40,448 square miles and a population (1911) of 85,089. The island consists of two elevated table-lands, connected by a narrow isthmus, the eastern plateau being many times larger than the western, and contains over 100 volcanoes, some of which are still active, the largest being *Askja*, with a crater 34 sq. miles in extent, the most famous *Hekla*, in the Laki chain, and the highest *Oefafjokull*, 6,424 feet above sea level. Iceland was under Norwegian rule for about 400 years, until the establishment of the League of Kolmar (see Denmark, Government) brought the island under the Danish crown, in the year 1397. The government now rests upon the constitution granted in 1874 (and revised in 1904) which comprises a Minister for Iceland (resident at the capital) and a legislature (*Althing*) of two divisions, the first comprising 6 nominated and 6 elected members, and the second 24 elected representatives. There is complete fiscal autonomy, exemption from military service, a separate judiciary, and a widespread system of education. Cattle, sheep and horse breeding are the principal industries, the cattle numbering 25,508, sheep 425,190, and horses 47,538 in 1904. Agriculture is practically impossible owing to the nature of the soil, but potatoes are grown. All breadstuffs are imported. The exports are mainly sheep, horses, salt meat and the produce of the fisheries. There is a widespread native spinning and weaving industry and woollens are exported. The imports were valued at 120,000,000 *kroner* in 1910 and the exports at 133,000,000 *kroner*. The weights and measures and currency are those of Denmark, *q. v.*

*Resident Minister for Iceland, Hannes Halstein.
President of Althing, Sk. Thoroddsen.*

GREENLAND.

Greenland (*Grønland*) is a vast island-continent, largely within the Arctic Circle, with smaller islands to the north, the whole extending from $59^{\circ} 45'$ to about $83^{\circ} 40'$ North latitude with a total length of nearly 1,700 miles and an extreme breadth of about 800 miles. The total area is believed to exceed 830,000 square miles, of which the ice-free portion of about 50,000 square miles belongs to Denmark, the trade being a monopoly of the Danish crown. The coastal settlements are divided into inspectorates, with headquarters at Copenhagen. The inhabitants numbered 12,968 in 1911, of whom about 300 were Europeans, the remainder being Eskimos. The principal settlement is Godthaab, on the west coast, and there are about 60 others on the west and south-east coast. There are parish parliaments, and the trade is organized by the inspectors with their help for the benefit of the inhabitants, the deficit in the cost of administration being borne by the Danish Ministry of Finances. The principal exports are seal oil, skins and furs, and fishery products, the imports are breadstuffs and clothing, the import of spirits being prohibited.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

The Danish West Indies consist of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix in the Virgin Island group, of which the principal island, St. Thomas, in $18^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat. and $64^{\circ} 55'$ W. long. contains the town of Charlotte Amalie, which is the seat of government.

The total area of the islands is 138 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 27,086. St. Thomas (33 sq. miles) has a population of 10,893, mostly negroes; St. Croix, or Santa Cruz (84 sq. miles) has a population of 16,188, the capital being Christianstad (or Bassin). St. John (21 sq. miles) has a population of 875, the capital being Cruxbay.

The government is that of a crown colony, with a governor resident in St. Thomas and St. Croix for part of each year, aided by a colonial council.

The islands export small quantities of sugar and fruit, but the trade is diminishing, while St. John, the most fertile of the Virgin Islands, is practically undeveloped.

The CAPITAL, CHARLOTTE AMALIE (population 8,000) on St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies.

Governor of the Antilles, P. C. Limpricht.

Dominican Republic.

(República Dominicana.)

Total Area, 18,748 Sq. Miles. Estimated Population, 700,000.

PROVINCES AND CAPITALS.

Province.	Capital.	Province.	Capital.
Azuza	Azuza.	Puerto Plata	Puerto Plata.
Barahona	Barahona.	Samaná	Samaná.
Españillat	Moca.	San Pedro	San Pedro.
La Vega	La Vega.	Santiago	Santiago.
Monti Cristi	Monti Cristi.	Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo.
Pacificador	San Francisco.	Seybo	Santa Cruz.

Races and Religions.

There are three main elements in the population, the most numerous being mulattoes of Spanish-Negro descent, with many full-blooded negro descendants of slaves imported by Spain from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, and native-born and settled whites, principally Spanish, but partly French and English, with a few Muhammadan traders from Turkey. The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, but all creeds are tolerated. Spanish is the language of the Republic, with a sprinkling of French and English in the towns.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the eastern part of the island of Haiti, covering 18,750 sq. miles of its total area of 28,000 sq. miles, or rather more than two-thirds of the whole island, the remainder forming the Republic of Haiti, *q.v.*, and lies between $17^{\circ} 37'$ – 20° N. lat. 72° – $68^{\circ} 20'$ W. long.

Relief.—Dominica is distinctly mountainous, with a northern range, known as the *Sierra de Monti Cristi*, running from Samaná Peninsula in the north-east across the western boundary; a central range which terminates in a northern and southern fork, of which the former, known as the *Sierra de Cibao*, forms the backbone of the island and the dividing line of the river systems. A third range runs from the Neiva Bay on the south coast in a north-westerly direction across the boundary. The highest point in these three ranges is the *Pico del Yagui* (9,600 feet) in the *Sierra de Cibao*, but the highest point in the republic is *Loma Tirra* (10,300 feet), an isolated mountain in the south of the island. Between the *Sierra de Monti Cristi* in the north and that of *Cibao* in the centre is a vast well-watered

plain, known as the *Vega Real*, from Samaná Bay in the east to Manzanillo Bay in the west, a distance of close on 150 miles. In the south-east is another great plain, stretching from Ozama river to the east coast, about 100 miles distant.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal rivers are the *Yagui* and the *Neyba*, which rise on either side of the central range and flow into the Bays of Manzanillo (N.W.) and Neyba (S.); and the *Yuna*, which drains the *Vega Real* and flows into Samaná Bay. The *Ozama*, upon which the capital stands, is the most important of the lesser streams. The principal lakes are *Enriquillo* (or *Xaragua*), 300 feet above sea level and 27 miles long, and *Isoten de Limon*, 5 miles in length, both situated in the south-west, and the former of salt water.

Climate.—The republic lies entirely within the tropics, but the climate has a wide range on account of the diversity of levels, and the capital, in particular, is healthy and comparatively cool. Rainfall is abundant and the wet and dry seasons are clearly marked. The prevailing wind is from the east, and the island is generally free from hurricanes.

GOVERNMENT.

The Dominican Republic is the Spanish portion of the island of Haiti, which was discovered by Columbus in 1492 and peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the Indian tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country, but from 1822-1844 the territory was made part of the neighbouring republic of Haiti. In 1844 the *República Dominicana* was founded, the present constitution resting upon a fundamental law of Nov. 6, 1844, since modified in many instances. The President is elected for six years by indirect vote.

President of the Republic (6 Feb., 1912-1918), Eliado Victoria.

The Executive.

There is a ministry, appointed by the President, consisting of the following Secretaries of State:—

Interior and Police, General Alfredo Victoria (acting.)

Foreign Affairs, Manuel A. Machado.

Justice and Education, A. M. Soler.

Finance and Commerce, Francisco A. Cordoba.

Agriculture and Immigration, Luis Pelletier.

War and Marine, General Alfredo Victoria.

Communications and Fomento (Development), M. de J. Troncoso.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The *Senate* contains one member from each province, and the Chamber twice that number, the houses thus numbering 22 and 44, elected in each case by indirect vote, Senators for 6 years, one third renewable every two years, Deputies for 4 years, one half so renewable. Members of Congress receive an allowance of \$2,500 per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 22 Provinces is administered by a Governor appointed by the President, the municipalities having elective councils for local affairs and prefects appointed by the provincial governors. The governing classes are mainly white.

DEFENCE.

There is a small permanent *militia* of about 1,200 officers and men, quartered in the various towns. In time of war military service is compulsory on all citizens. The *Navy* consists of 1 gunboat and 4 revenue cutters.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and free, schools being maintained by local taxation. Secondary education is conducted in State-maintained schools, and there are various technical and normal schools, with a university college at the capital.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the years 1907-1911 are stated as under in dollars (\$4 867 = £1 sterling).

Year	Revenue	Expenditure.
1907	\$3,536,200	\$3,530,000
1908	3,984,300	3,990,000
1909	4,520,120	4,530,000
1910	4,700,000	4,650,000
1911	4,860,000	4,860,000

The revenue is derived mainly from Customs duties.

DEBT.

In 1907 the Republic ratified a treaty with the U.S., under which the latter country collects the customs and acts as an intermediary between Dominica and its foreign creditors. The Debt was stated on Jan. 1, 1912, at \$20,000,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The plains of the Republic and, in particular, the *Vega Real* and the Santiago valley in the north, and *Los Llanos* or the plain of *Seybo* in the south-east, are well watered and extraordinarily fertile, and contain the finest sugar lands in the West India Islands, while the mountainous districts are especially suited to the culture of coffee, and tropical fruits may be grown throughout the Republic with a minimum of attention. The sugar industry is in a flourishing condition, and the exports are increasing and cacao is now the second most important industry; coffee, cotton, tobacco, and rice are grown with variable success. The country abounds in timber, including mahogany and other cabinet woods and dye-woods, but the industry is undeveloped and transport facilities are lacking. **Live Stock.**—The treeless prairies, or *sabanas*, are capable of supporting large herds of cattle, but they are mainly in a state of nature, although attention is being

directed to cattle raising and dairying. The great bar to agricultural and industrial progress is the fertility of the soil, which renders life easily supportable for a naturally indolent people.

Minerals—Gold and silver were formerly exported in large quantities, and platinum is known to exist, while iron, copper, tin, antimony, and manganese are also found; but copper is the only metal now produced, and one gold-washing plant is in course of construction. Of the non-metallic minerals the principal production is salt, of which great quantities exist in the Neyba district of the south.

Manufactures—In spite of the natural advantages of the soil and of the existence of technical schools there are practically no manufactures in the Republic, with the exception of small factories for boots, soap, and hats. The imports are almost entirely textiles and other finished products.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as follows in dollars (\$4 867 = £1 sterling).

Year	Imports	Exports.	Total.
1907 ..	\$5,160,000	\$7,600,000	\$12,760,000
1908 ...	5,128,000	9,490,000	14,618,000
1909 ...	4,426,000	8,134,700	12,560,700
1910 ...	6,257,750	10,850,000	17,107,750
1911 ...	6,949,662	11,004,906	17,954,568

The principal exports in 1911 were sugar \$4,159,733, cacao \$3,902,111, and tobacco \$998,441; the principal imports being cottons \$1,616,921, breadstuffs, rice and provisions \$1,419,000, and iron and steel manufactures \$998,000. Fifty-five per cent. of the total trade is with the U.S., the share of Germany being 23 per cent., France 7 per cent., U.K. 8.6 per cent., and other countries 5 per cent. British trade is hampered by the lack of direct communication; but while the bulk of the sugar and cacao is entered in the Customs statistics as going to the U.S., it is nearly all re-exported, the U.K. receiving about 50 per cent. and Canada 25 per cent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were (1911) about 500 miles of railway open, of which 150 miles are government line, 80 miles belong to an English company and the remainder are private lines on the various plantations. A railroad linking the capital with the northern system has been surveyed and will probably be begun shortly. Good roads are in course of construction.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The Republic entered the Postal Union in 1880, but the letter rate to Europe is still in excess of the return postage. There are 450 miles of privately worked telegraph and 2 wireless stations; the telephone is in active operation. The Government have established a system, part telegraph and part telephone, for transmitting telegrams to all places in the Republic.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consists of a few small sailing vessels and two small coasting steamers. In 1909, 1,523 vessels (520,025 tons) engaged in the foreign trade entered and cleared at the ports of the Republic. The principal ports are Porto Plata in the north and San Pedro de Macoris in the south; but the harbour of Santo Domingo in the south is being extended and enlarged and is increasing in importance. There is an excellent roadstead in Samaná Bay on the north-east coast.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, SANTO DOMINGO, a sixteenth-century Spanish town at the mouth of the river Ozama, with a cathedral, built in 1510-1520, containing the reputed tomb of Christopher Columbus. The harbour is small, but extensions of the sea wall have increased its capacity and importance. A new concrete wharf of 1,400 feet length, and with 20 feet depth alongside, was expected to be finished in December, 1912. The estimated population of the principal towns is as follows:—

SANTO DOMINGO	25,000	Seybo	5,000
Porto Plata	18,000	Monti Cristi	3,000
Macoris	16,000	Samaná	2,000
Santiago	12,000	Sanchez	2,000
La Vega	8,000	Azua	2,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is nominally compulsory, but the *arroba* (11.5 kilograms) and the *quintal* (46 kilograms) are still in common use, with the liquid *arroba* (25.5 litres). The unit of currency is the U.S. gold dollar (\$4 867 = £1 sterling).

Ecuador.

(República del Ecuador.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Azuay (Cuenca)	3,850	140,000
Bolívar (Guaranda)	1,260	45,000
Cañar (Azogues)	1,520	70,000
Carchi (Tulcan)	1,500	40,000
Chimborazo (Riobamba)	3,000	130,000
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas)	5,500	20,000
Galápagos Islands (San Cristóbal)	2,500	500
Guayas (Guayaquil)	8,300	100,000
Imbabura (Ibarra)	2,300	70,000
León (Latacunga)	2,500	110,000
Loja (Loja)	3,700	60,000
Manabí (Puerto Viejo)	8,000	65,000
Oriente (Archidona)	60,000 (?)	80,000
Oro (Machala)	2,250	35,000
Pichincha (Quito)	6,250	200,000
Ries (Babahoyo)	2,300	35,000
Tungurahua (Ambato)	1,700	100,000
Total	116,530	1,300,500

The particulars in the above total include the area and estimated population of the Oriente Province as claimed by Ecuador, but the boundaries are in dispute with Colombia and Peru. Ecuador claims a wide extension northwards into Colombia, while Peru claims a considerable portion of Ecuadorian Oriente, of the Ecuadorian claim from Colombia, and of an extension beyond that claim into Colombian territory.

Races and Religion.

The Quito and Cara Indians are estimated at 800,000, of whom about 200,000 are totally uncivilised, or *aucas*. The white population, descendants of the Spanish colonists, are believed to number 100,000, the *mestizos*, or mixed Spanish-Indians, 300,000, and the descendants of imported negroes about 40,000, of whom only 8,000 are of pure blood, the remainder being of mixed Indian and Spanish blood. The foreign population is stated at 6,000, mainly from neighbouring republics, with some 700 from Europe and the U.S., and about 300 Chinese. The religion of the Republic is Roman Catholic, and no other creeds are tolerated.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The Republic is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north and north-east by Colombia, and on the south by Peru. The extreme limits, according to Ecuadorian geographers, are between $1^{\circ} 38' \text{ N.}$ — $6^{\circ} 26' \text{ S.}$ latitude and 70° — 81° W. longitude, but its northern, southern, and eastern boundaries are in dispute.

Relief.—The *Cordillera Occidental* contains the dome-shaped summit of *Chimborazo* (20,498 feet), and *Iliniza* (17,405 feet), *Canahuairazo* (16,515 feet), *Cotacachi* (16,301 feet), and *Pichincha* (16,000 feet); in the *Cordillera Oriental* are *Cotopaxi* (19,613 feet), *Antisana* (19,335 feet), *Cayambe* (19,186 feet), *Altar*, or *Capac Urcu* (17,730 feet), *Sangay* (17,464 feet), *Tungurahua* (16,690 feet), and *Sincholagua* (16,365 feet). Both ranges contain other summits above 14,000 feet; *Cotopaxi*, *Sangay*, and *Pichincha* are active volcanoes. The elevated Ecuadorian plateau between the two ranges consists of the Quito, Ambato, and Cuenca plains, with average elevations of 9,500 feet, 8,500 feet, and 7,800 feet, respectively, of which the Quito plain is fertile and covered with vegetation, the others being mainly desolate and barren. *La Region Oriental* is a forest-clad plain inhabited by *aucas*, or

uncivilized Indians. Its boundaries and extent are indeterminate, and it is only partially explored. ISLANDS.—The *Galápagos Islands*, 600 miles west of the mainland, lying at the intersection of the Equator and 90° West longitude, were annexed by the Republic of Ecuador in 1832. The Archipelago consists of six large and nine small islands with a total area of about 2,500 English square miles. The larger islands were formerly the resort of buccaneers and they possess alternative English and Spanish names, viz.:—Albemarle (or *Isabela*), Narborough (or *Fernandina*), Indefatigable (or *Santa Cruz*), Chatham (or *San Cristobal*), James (or *San Salvador*), and Charles (or *Santa Maria*). The name is derived from the giant tortoise (*galápagos*) found on the islands. In the Gulf of Guayaquil, separated from the mainland by the narrow Morro Straits, is *Puna Island*, about 200 square miles in area, low-lying and densely wooded. *Santa Clara* in the same gulf, and *La Plata* and *Salango* off the coast of Manabi province, are the largest of the remaining islands of Ecuador.

Hydrography.—The river systems are divided by the Andes and consist of western rivers flowing into the Pacific, and of tributaries of the Upper Amazon, flowing eastward through the Oriente province. The principal rivers of the western system are the *Mira*, *Esmeraldas*, or *Guallabamba*, and the *Guayas*, or *Guayaquil*. The latter is navigable for over 100 miles. The eastern system comprises the *Napo* (920 miles) and *Curaray* (500 miles), the *Tigre* (416 miles), *Pastaza* (or *Patate*), *Morona* and *Santiago*. The principal lakes are *Yaguar-cocha*, or the "lake of blood," in Imbabura, *Cuy-cocha*, *San Pablo*, *Quirota*, *Colta* and *Colay*.

Climate.—The year is divided into a wet season (*invierno*) from December to June, and a dry season (*verano*), the former having a short interlude of dry weather (known as the *veranillo*) towards its close, and the latter a wet spell (*inviernillo*) in September. The temperature varies according to altitude in the mountainous region. The climate of *La Region Oriente* is excessively hot and humid.

GOVERNMENT.

The aboriginal Indian tribes were conquered in the third century by southern invaders, who established the Kingdom of Quito in the territory now known as Ecuador, and this kingdom fell before the superior military organization of successive Incas of Peru in the latter half of the fifteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the Kingdom of Quito as a province of the Spanish vice-royalty of Peru, to which it remained joined until a final revolutionary war, culminating in the battle of Mount Pichincha (22 May, 1822), secured the independence of the country. The Government is that of a centralised republic, and rests upon the written constitution of 1830 (since amended in many particulars), with a President and Vice-President, elected by direct vote for four years (and ineligible for successive terms in the same office). The President receives a salary of 24,000 *suces* per annum.

The Executive.

President of the Republic (April 1, 1912-1916),
Leonidas Plaza.

The Cabinet.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfredo Baquerigo.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Modesto Peña.
Minister of Finance, Juan F. Game.
Minister of Public Instruction, Luis Napoleon Dillon.
Minister of War and Marine, General Navarro.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists 32 members (8 for each province) elected for 4 years, half renewable every two years; the Chamber of Deputies is composed of 48 members (1 per 30,000 inhabitants) elected for two years. The electors in each case are all male citizens above 18 years who can read and write. Congress meets annually for 60 days from 10 August.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 16 provinces is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Executive, and is divided into departments under *jefes politicos*,

or political chiefs, the municipalities being under *tenientes politicos*. The Galápagos Islands are administered as a territory by a *jefe territorial*. There are no provincial legislatures.

THE JUDICATURE.

There are civil courts of first instance under justices of the peace and police courts in all the smaller centres, with *alcaldes* in the municipalities; six superior courts at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Loja, and Porta Viejo, and a supreme court at the capital.

DEFENCE.

Army.

There is a *Militia*, with a permanent strength of about 5,000 of all ranks, and a *National Guard* of three classes: *Active*, from the ages of 20-38; *Auxiliary*, between the ages of 38 and 44; and *Passive*, from 44 to 50. The total war-strength of partially-trained troops being about 100,000.

Navy.

The Navy consists of the cruiser *Cotopaxi*, the destroyer *Bolívar* and torpedo-boat *Tarqui*, with a force of about 200 of all ranks.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and free, there being about 1,800 schools, with a total attendance of about 80,000. Secondary education is State-aided, and there are 35 schools, with 11 special schools and technical colleges. The University of Quito, founded in the 17th century, has about 300 students and 30 professors.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the 5 years, 1907-1911, are stated as follows in *condors* :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1907	1,319,500	1,300,000
1908	1,871,450	1,540,180
1909	1,587,750	1,560,500
1910	1,530,700	1,550,950
1911 .....	...	...

The revenue is principally derived from customs duties on imports and exports.

DEBT.

Upon seceding in 1830 from the Confederacy, Ecuador was charged with 21½ per cent. of the debt of Colombia. In 1912 the External Debt amounted to £3,333,399, and the Internal Debt to £1,180,111, a total of £4,513,510. The Colombian debt, with arrears of interest, amounted to about 12,000,000 *sucre*s. In 1895 a sinking fund was formed for the purposes of amortisation by the payment into a special account of a 10 per cent. surtax on the import duties. This sinking fund amounted in 1910 to about 600,000 *sucre*s (£60,000).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Wheat, maize, oats, barley, potatoes, and vegetables are grown in the northern uplands, but the staple product of the soil is cacao, grown principally in the valleys of the province of Guayas and in the Machala district of the province of Oro, which produce about one-third of the world's supply. Coffee of excellent quality is grown on the lower slopes of the Andes, and cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice in the western plains, while rubber, cinchona bark, vegetable ivory (*tagua* nuts), and cabinet woods are obtained from the extensive, forest-clad plains of Oriente. There are immense tracts of grazing land on the lower slopes west of the Cordilleras, and also on the northern part of the plateau between the two ranges. Cattle, horses, and mules are raised for export and sheep for the produce of home-consumed wool.

Minerals.—Gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper are found, and there is a valuable petroleum field at Santa Elena, near the coast of the province of Guayas. Emeralds and rubies are occasionally discovered, and sulphur is abundant in many districts and in the Galápagos Islands.

Manufactures.—The principal industry is straw-plaiting, and the manufacture of "Panama" hats for the foreign market. Home-grown wool and cotton are consumed in the production of coarse cloths, mainly for the home market, but partly for export to southern Colombia. The fibre industry is widespread, and chocolate factories have been established in the cacao districts, while sugar refineries, distilleries and breweries also cater for the home market.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the merchandise imported and exported in the years 1907-1911 is stated as follows in *condors* :—

Year	Imports.	Exports	Total.
1907 ...	1,969,700	2,291,000	4,260,800
1908 ...	2,055,500	2,656,000	4,711,500
1909 ...	1,870,500	2,488,000	4,358,500
1910 ...	1,604,800	2,733,300	4,337,100
1911 ...	—	2,611,571	—

The principal exports are cocoa, vegetable ivory, rubber, cinchona bark, straw hats, coffee, and cattle and horses; the principal imports being textiles and clothing, iron manufactures and foodstuffs.

The trade of 1910 was shared as under in *condors* :—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
U.S.A.	450,000	820,000
U.K.	500,000	230,000
Germany.....	320,000	450,000
France.....	110,000	950,000
Other countries ...	230,000	260,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1910 there were 355 miles of railway open, of which 300 miles constituted the line from Quito to Guayaquil, between the two ranges of the Andes.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The postal system is greatly hampered by the lack of internal communications, the roads being little better than mule tracks, with the exception of a neglected highway from Quito southwards. In 1910, about 800,000 letters constituted the internal correspondence of the inhabitants. There are 60 telegraph offices with 3,000 miles of line, and Quito and Guayaquil have an increasing municipal telephone system.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consists of a few small sailing vessels. In 1910 430 vessels engaged in the foreign trade entered and cleared at the port of Guayaquil.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, QUITO, on the Ecuadorian plateau between the eastern and western cordilleras of the Andes, is an old Spanish town, containing a cathedral, the Jesuits' church of remarkable beauty, and many large government buildings. The estimated population of the principal towns is as follows :—

QUITO	60,000	Loja.....	12,000
Guayaquil....	60,000	Ambato	8,000
Cuenca	30,000	Guaranda	6,000
Riobamba....	12,000	Esmeraldas	6,000
Latacunga....	12,000	Jipijapa.....	6,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory, but some of the *Old Spanish* measures (see Peru) are still in use. The unit of currency is the gold *Condor* (of 10 *Sucre*s) of the equivalent value of £1 sterling, the *Sucre* being equal to 24d. in English currency. There is no paper money.

Egypt.

(Miles.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Districts and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1897.	1907.
Lower Egypt			
<i>Governorates (Muháfzas) :—</i>			
Alexandria	70	319,766	332,246
Cairo	19	570,062	654,476
Ismailia and Port Said	3	94,930	61,332
Suez	3	24,970	18,347
<i>Provinces (Mudirias) :—</i>			
Beheira (Damanhûr)	1,725	631,225	830,015
Dagahlia (Mansûra).....	1,018	736,708	912,428
Gharbia (Tanta)	2,436	1,297,656	1,484,814
Menufia (Shebin el Kôm)	609	864,206	971,016
Qaliubia (Benha)	358	371,465	434,575
Sharqia (Zagazig)	1,323	749,130	886,346
Upper Egypt			
<i>Provinces (Mudirias) .—</i>			
Assiût (Assiût)	772	782,720	907,435
Aswân (Aswân)	169	240,382	234,602
Beni Suef (Beni Suef)	413	314,454	372,412
Fayûm (Medinet el Fayûm)	671	371,006	441,583
Girga (Sohâg)	579	688,011	797,940
Giza (Giza)	397	401,634	460,080
Minia (Minia)	759	548,632	663,144
Qena (Qena)	656	711,457	780,849
El 'Arish (War Office, Cairo)	11,200	16,991	18,637
Sinai Peninsula (War Office, Cairo).....		9,301	25,082
Libyan and Arabian Deserts	340,000	90,000	100,000
Total.....	363,181	9,934,706	11,287,359

Races and Religions.

Native Elements.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellâh* = ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The fellahin have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the seventh century, but about 800,000 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry exceed 10,000,000 in the total of the Census of 1907. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, numbering in all about 750,000, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Elements.—At the Census of 1907 the foreign residents exceeded 220,000, of whom 69,725 were Turks, 61,973 Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British, 14,591 French and Tunisians, 7,704 Austro-Hungarians, 2,410 Russians, 1,847 Germans, 2,116 other Europeans, and 1,385 Persians.

The results of the census of 1897 and 1907 are shown in the following table :—

Races.			Religions.		
	1897.	1907.		1897.	1907.
Egyptians.....	8,901,748	10,366,046	Muhammadans	8,978,775	10,466,286
Bedouins	661,511	735,011	Christians	730,168	881,632
Nubians	58,626	65,168	Jews	25,200	38,635
Foreigners	118,526	221,139	Others	268	206
Total	9,734,405	11,387,359	Total	9,734,405	11,387,359

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Egypt occupies the north-eastern corner of the African continent, between 22° – 31° $35'$ N. lat. and 16° – 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The western boundary runs from the coast, near the Gulf of Sollüm (long 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction, and in the extreme south-west meets that of the French Sahara in 16° E. long; in the north-east a line drawn from the north of the Gulf of Akaba to Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° $15'$ E. long.) separates the Sinai Peninsula from Palestine, and the remainder of the eastern boundary is washed by the Red Sea.

The Coast.—The highlands of Abyssinia extend northwards through Egypt along the Red Sea littoral and Gulf of Suez to the Sinai peninsula, a triangular plateau in its north-east corner, with *Mount Sinai*, or *Jebel Katherina* (8,540 feet), near the apex in the south. The highest points on the Red Sea littoral, from north to south, are *Jebels* (Mounts) *Ataqa*, *Gharib*, *Dokhân*, *El Shayib*, *Fatira*, *Um Tiûr*, *Zabâra*, and *Hamâta*, from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The northern coast, washed by the Mediterranean, is low and sandy, and fringed with lagoons in the Nile Delta, but rocky and generally inhospitable towards the west.

The Nile Valley.—The principal feature of Egypt is the Nile Valley, where the river runs through sandstone cliffs, which sometimes rise to nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The cliff-enclosed valley varies in width between 22° – 25° N. from less than 200 yards to about two miles, but north of 25° N. the width increases to several miles, and on either side of the river, particularly to the west, lie the fertile lands upon which the prosperity of the country depends; after the Delta Barrage (14 m. N. of Cairo) the country spreads out into an irregular, fan-shaped formation comprising the six Provinces of Lower Egypt, which contain the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of about 3,700 miles from the Victoria Nyauza to its mouth, and close on 900 miles of its course lies between the southern and northern boundaries of Egypt. The river has an almost constant rise and fall, the rise attaining its maximum in September, its fall being rapid for about fourteen weeks from that time, and then gradual to the end of May. The water of the Nile is carried in artificial canals for the purpose of irrigation, only the surplus being allowed to flow into the sea. West of the river, in Upper Egypt, is the fertile province of *Fayûm*, a low-lying basin, with an area of nearly 500 sq. miles, divided from the Nile Valley by a strip of the Libyan Desert, and extending to the shores of a large fresh-water lake, called *Birket el Qarûn*, the ancient Lake Moeris. The Fayûm is watered by a branch of a canalized river, the *Bahr Yâsuf* (River of Joseph).

The Libyan Desert.—Between the western cliffs of the Nile Valley and the Tripolitan Valley is a vast plateau, known as the Libyan Desert, with a total area of about 270,000 sq. miles, containing a series of depressions running in a north-westerly chain from about 31° E. and 25° $30'$ N. to 29° E. and 25° N. In these depressions are *Oases*, fertile spots where the water rises to the surface in springs, or is obtainable in the rocky hollows. These oases, from S.E. to N.W., are known as *Kharga*, *Dakhla*, *Farafra*, *Baharia*, and *Siwa*; while in 25° N. and 22° E. is the isolated oasis of *Kufra*. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, south-west of Cairo, stand the *Great Pyramids of Giza*.

The Arabian Desert.—The country between the Nile Valley and the Red Sea is known as the Arabian Desert, and is the home of the *Ma'aza*, *'Ababda*, and *Bisharin* tribes. To the north it is open and practically waterless, but south of the Qena to Qoseir road it is a mountainous country, cut up by deep *wadis* or valleys, in which pools of water are found, and ibex, mountain sheep, etc., may be occasionally seen. In the south-east of this country the Bisharin breed their fast trotting-camels, which are invaluable to the Coast Guards Administration for its inland patrols.

GOVERNMENT.

From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the

Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the mamelukes, or bodyguard. From 1802-1804 French troops occupied the country, with the ostensible object of suppressing the mamelukes and restoring the authority of the Sultan; and after their evacuation of the country *Mohammed Ali*, who was appointed governor in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of Feb. 13, 1841. Mohammed Ali was succeeded before his death by his son *Ibrahim* (1848), whose nephew *Abbās I.* ruled from 1848-1854. During the reign of *Said* (1854-1863), a son of Mohammed Ali, the concession for the Suez Canal was obtained, and his successor *Ismail* (1863-1879), a son of Ibrahim, was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of *Khedive*, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*, or Governor. In the early years of Ismail's reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879-1892) to succeed him.

Dual Control.—By a Khedivial decree of November 10, 1879, two Comptrollers-General were appointed for the reorganisation of the administration and re-establishment of financial equilibrium, Major Evelyn Baring being the British and M. de Blignières the French representative. The Dual Control governed Egypt for 2 years, and a series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arābi Pasha). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive.

British Occupation.—The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (January 18, 1883), and a British financial adviser was appointed in place of the Comptroller-General. In January, 1884, Sir Evelyn Baring (who had previously served as Comptroller-General) was appointed Consul-General for the United Kingdom, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. This revolt led to the temporary abandonment of the territory now known as the Sudan Provinces (*q.v.*). In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Abbās II.*, the present Khedive. Sir Evelyn Baring (created Earl of Cromer) resigned the post of British Agent and Consul-General in 1907, and was succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst, upon whose death (1911) the post was filled by the appointment of Viscount Kitchener. The position of Egypt is thus somewhat complicated as a semi-independent tributary State of the Ottoman Empire, at present occupied by British troops.

Khedive of Egypt.

His Highness ABBĀS II. (Albās Hilmi), Khedive of Egypt; born July 16, 1874; succeeded his father (Mohamed Tewfik) January 7, 1892; married February 19, 1894, to the Princess Ikbal Hanem. Their Highnesses have issue.—

- (1) H.H. Princess Amina Hanem, born 1894.
- (2) H.H. Princess Atia Allah Hanem, born 1896.
- (3) H.H. Princess Fathia Hanem, born 1897.
- (4) H.H. Prince Mohammed 'Abd el Mona'em, born February 20, 1899; *Heir Apparent*.
- (5) H.H. Princess Lutfia Hanem, born 1900.
- (6) H.H. Prince Mohammed Abd el Qāder, born February 4, 1902.

Ottoman High Commission.

High Commissioner, Mahmūd Raūf Pasha.

First Secretary, H. Fehmy Bey Zaim Zadé.

Foreign Secretary, Hikmet Bey.

Assistant Secretary, Solimān Effendi.

British Agency.

British Agent, Consul-General, and Minister Plenipotentiary, Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (appointed September 28, 1911)

Councillor, Milne Cheetham, C.M.G.

Second Secretaries, R. H. Greg (*acting*); W. F. Rattigan.

Oriental Secretary, Ronald Storrs.

Archivist, A. R. Craig.

Medical Adviser, Alexander Murison, M.D.

THE EXECUTIVE

There is a Council of Ministers, appointed by the Khedive, with a President, who acts as Prime Minister. The various Ministers prepare drafts of administrative decrees, which are submitted to the Council. When approved and signed by the Khedive these decrees become law. A British financial adviser attends the meetings of the Council, but has no vote.

Council of Ministers (1912).

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Mohammed Said Pasha, G.C.M.G.
Minister of Justice, Hussein Rushdi Pasha.
Minister of War and Marine and of Public Works, Ismail Sirry Pasha.
Minister of Education, Ahmed Hishmet Pasha.
Minister of Finance, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yusuf Wahba Pasha.

The Ministries.

INTERIOR.

Adviser, Ronald Graham, C.B.
Under Secretary of State, Ismail Sidki Pasha.
Inspector-General of Prisons, C. E. Coles Pasha, C.M.G.
Commandants of Police, G. S. A. Harvey Pasha, C.M.G. (Cairo), H. C. B. Hopkinson Pasha (Alexandria).
Director-General, Department of Public Health, Dr. W. F. G. Graham.

PUBLIC WORKS

Under Secretary of State, M. Macdonald, C.M.G. (Irrigation).
Secretary-General, A. Bolnet Pasha.
Antiquities Service, Sir Gaston Maspero (Director-General), E. Brugsch Pasha (Conservator).
General Manager, Government Railways, Col. Sir G. B. Macaulay, K.C.M.G.
Asst. do., Capt. G. C. M. Hall, D.S.O., R.F.
Inspector-General, Telegraphs, J. D. Wallich.
Inspectors-General, Irrigation Service, W. R. Williams (Lower Egypt); J. Langley (Upper Egypt).
Director-General, Agricultural Department, G. Dudgeon.

EDUCATION

Adviser, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.
Librarian, Khedivial Library (vacant).
Principal, School of Law, W. H. Hill.
Director, School of Medicine, Dr. H. P. Kestings.
Director-General, Agricultural and Technical Education, S. H. Wells.

FINANCE

Financial Adviser, Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O.
Inspector-General, Henry Huges, C.B.
Legal Adviser, Chevalier de Rocca Serra.
Director-General, Customs, A. King Lewis.
Director-General, State Accounts, Adib Pasha.
Director-General, Ports and Lighthouses, Rear-Admiral H. R. Robinson, R.N.
Director-General, Coast Guards, Capt. G. G. Hunter, C.M.G.
Postmaster-General, N. T. Borton Pasha.
Director-General, Survey Department, E. M. Dowson.

JUSTICE.

Adviser, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.
Under Secretary of State, Ahmed Fathy Zaghlul Pasha.
Legal Advisers, Chevalier de Rocca-Serra; W. E. Brunyate, C.M.G.

WAR.

Under Secretary of State, Ramzi Taher Pasha.
Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

By the Organic Law of 1883 were created (1) a *Legislative Council* of 30 members, and (2) a *General Assembly* consisting of the Legislative Council, the Ministers of State, and 45 members elected by the people. These bodies were, and still are, mainly consultative, the legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers. The Legislative Council meets in annual session and examines and reports upon all questions submitted to it, but the Government is not bound to act on its advice. The General Assembly meets at least once every two years, and may be summoned more frequently.

President of the General Assembly, Mahmud Fahmi Pasha.

THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered under four distinct systems, all except the Consular Courts being supervised by the Ministry of Justice, to which a British judicial adviser is attached. The systems are (1) *Mekhemas*, or Courts of the Qadis, who are chosen from the students of Azhar University and administer Muhammadan law following the Hanafite Rite. (2) *Native Tribunals*, containing Egyptian and foreign judges, and dealing with criminal charges against natives, and with civil cases in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects. (3) *Mixed Tribunals*, founded in 1876 to deal principally with civil actions between foreigners of different nationality and between foreigners and natives. (4) *Consular Courts* (of the 15 powers possessing rights to them by treaty) with criminal jurisdiction over foreigners, and judging civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality.

Mekhemas.

Grand Cadi, Nouri Effendi.
Sheikh el-Azhar, Sheikh Selim el Bishri.
Grand Mufti, Sheikh Bakri el Siddi.

Native Tribunals

President of the Court of Appeal, Yehia Ibrahim Pasha.
Vice-President, W. W. A. MacGeough Bond.
Procureur General, Abd el Khalek Sarwat Pasha.

Mixed Tribunals.

President of the Court of Appeal, Ahmed Afifi Pasha.
Vice-President, Charles Gescher.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *maraz*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

DEFENCE.

Egyptian Army.

Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all native subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, etc.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £500, if paid before the ballot. The peace effective is limited by law to 18,000 combatants.

The Commander-in-Chief of the army is appointed by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government.

Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Lt-Gen Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.

Adjutant-General, Col J. J. Asser, Pasha.

O.C. Cavalry, Maj. C. H. Leveson.

O.C. Artillery, Lt-Col A. Crawford.

O.C. Camel Corps, Capt. R. M. Heath, D.S.O.

Commandant, Military School, Maj. E. S. Herbert.

Peace Effective, 1910

Troops	Officers		Men
	British	Egyptian	
Staff	30	105	900
Cavalry (4 Squadrons)	4	23	600
Infantry (17 Battalions)	55	350	10,300
Camel Corps	8	21	750
Artillery	7	47	1,230
Engineers	15	100	3,500
Medical Corps	15	60	350
Veterinary Corps	3	10	50
Total	137	716	17,680

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard service, and 1 vessel for the Ports and Lighthouses Administration, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of two divisions—Municipal and Provincial, the former comprising 95 officers (37 Europeans) and 2,410 others (380 Europeans), the latter 217 native officers and 3,127 others.

British Army of Occupation.

In 1912 the *British Army of Occupation* consisted of about 6,000 of all ranks.

Commander-in-Chief, Maj-Gen Hon Julian H. B. Byng, C.B., M.V.O.

A.D.C., Capt. Hon A. Annesley.

General Staff Officer (2nd Grade), Maj. A. Blair, D.S.O.

A.A.G., Col. R. J. Pinney.

C.R.E., Col. R. U. H. Buckland, A.D.C.

P.M.O., Col. A. F. Russell, C.M.G.

Ch. Ord. Officer, Lt-Col. A. H. Woodfield.

Command Paymaster, Col. G. D. Collings, D.S.O.

British Troops in Egypt, 1912

Staff	30
Infantry	4,360
Cavalry	650
Field Artillery	310
Garrison Artillery	65
Engineers	170
Army Service Corps	108
Royal Army Medical Corps	130
Miscellaneous	300

6,107

EDUCATION

Primary education on native lines has long been given in *Kuttab*s, or elementary vernacular schools; some of these are under native management, and the rest are partly under the direct control of the Ministry of Education and partly under its inspection for grants-in-aid. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1912 there were 147 *Elementary Schools* under Government supervision, with about 15,000 pupils, and about 1,000 other schools (exclusive of the *Kuttab*s) with 150,000 pupils. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to minor government posts, and to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 5 government *Secondary Schools* with 2,000 pupils and 14 *Special and Technical* schools with 2,000 pupils, with a 4-years' course, preparing for intermediate government posts or for the four *Professional Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education and Engineering at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University, under entirely Egyptian management, was founded in 1908, but hitherto it has been only moderately successful.

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure for the 5 years 1908-1912 (Budget estimates for 1912) are stated as follows in £E (£E = £1 or 3¼d. English or £10 975 = £1 sterling).

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E
1908	15,521,800	14,408,150
1909	15,402,900	14,241,600
1910	15,965,700	14,414,500
1911	16,792,750	14,872,055
1912	15,900,000	15,400,000

The Budget of 1912 contained the following provisions --

REVENUE	
Land Tax	£E5,624,000
Customs	1,840,000
Tobacco	1,560,000
Other Taxes	148,000
Railways	3,445,000
Post Office	300,000
Telegraphs	118,000
Posts, &c	375,000
Justice	1,355,000
Miscellaneous	1,135,000
Total	£E15,900,000

EXPENDITURE	
Civil List	£E280,496
Government	5,361,747
Railways	2,179,891
Post Office	284,606
Telegraphs	113,285
Egyptian Army	715,817
British Army	146,250
Pensions	550,000
Tribute	665,041
Debt Service	3,933,145
Sudan Deficit	335,000
Miscellaneous	102,456
Special Expenditure	722,000
Surplus	500,000

Total £E15,900,000

DEBT.

The reckless financial administration under Ismail, 1863-1879, led to the bankruptcy of the country in 1876 and to a Franco-British investigation and settlement of the national finances. For the protection of the bondholders there was instituted a *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian treasury with considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. By an agreement of April 8, 1904, between Great Britain and France, subsequently ratified by all the Powers, the restrictions which hampered the liberty of the Egyptian Government in financial matters were abolished. Though the *Caisse de la Dette* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund, the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on January 1, 1911 and 1912:—

Debt.	1911	1912
	£	£
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent.	7,414,700	7,318,500
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unfunded Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	55,971,960
Domains Debt, 4½ per cent.	457,760	203,420
Total	94,972,300	94,621,660

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Irrigation.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 232,440,000 English acres, of which about 7 million acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only that portion of them which can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to about 4½ million acres, and is capable of extension by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. King Mena (B.C. 4000, approximately) is said to have been the founder of the first scientific system of using the Nile water for irrigation purposes; he employed what is known as the *basin* system, which is still used for the irrigation of all the land lying to the south of Deirût in Upper Egypt. By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas varying in size from 5,000 to 50,000 acres and surrounded by banks; water is admitted to these basins during the flood season (August) to an average depth of 3 feet, and is left on the land for about 40 days; it is then run off and the seed is sown broadcast on the uncovered land. Since the

British occupation the basin systems have been improved and provided with numbers of important masonry works; they have also been insured against an insufficient flood by the construction of barrages at Esna and Assiût, of which the former was built during 1906-09, and the latter in 1898-1902; they are situated in lat. 25° 20' N. and 27° 19' N. respectively.

About 1820 Mohammed 'Alî Pasha introduced the system of *perennial* irrigation by digging deep canals in which the water could flow all the year round, by which means it was possible to grow two (or more) crops in one year, and to introduce the cultivation of cotton on a large scale. During his reign the barrages across the two branches of the Nile at the apex of the Delta were begun, under the direction of Mougêl Bey, in 1843 and 1847 respectively, but by 1863 they were found to be unworkable. Since the British occupation they have been restored and greatly improved (1886-91), and a vast storage dam has been constructed at Aswân (lat. 24° 2' N.) at a cost of £2,000,000, which was opened on December 10, 1902; its height has since been raised so as to increase the capacity of the reservoir thus formed to a total of 9,500,000,000 cubic feet. A barrage has also been built at Zifta in Lower Egypt.

By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, the excess waters of the flood have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout middle and lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable area of Egypt.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Over 2,300,000 persons are employed in agriculture, the number representing 26 per cent of the population over 10 years of age. The land is held by 1,400,000 owners, of whom 783,000 held one *feddân* or less (1 *feddân* = 1.04 acre), and 470,000 from 1 to 5 *feddâns*.

Agricultural Area.

Description	Acreage.	
	1910-1911	1911-1912
Total Area	232,440,000	232,440,000
Cultivable Area	7,984,215	7,990,665
Cultivated ..	5,474,413	5,496,872
Uncultivated	2,509,800	2,493,793
Cropped more than once	2,373,000	2,491,667

Cotton Crops.

Crop	Acreage	
	1910-1911	1911-1912
Wheat ..	1,287,335	1,334,252
Barley ..	384,950	378,612
Maize ..		
Autumn ..	1,621,983	1,765,222
Summer ..	151,611	141,167
Rice ..		
Autumn ..	36,872	26,396
Summer ..	199,321	228,654
Beans ..	563,061	538,531
Total Cotton Crops ..	4,315,133	4,392,834

Produce of Cotton Crops
(in Ardebs of 5.4 bushels).

Crop	1910	1911
Wheat ..	5,919,000	6,903,000
Barley ..	2,075,000	2,167,000
Maize ..	12,754,000	...

Other Crops.

Description.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Cotton	1,779,690	1,790,688
Clover	1,436,955	1,446,600
Sugar Cane	47,422	52,030
Onions	26,836	27,448
Orchards and Market Gardens	29,645	29,245

Cotton Produce.

Year.	Kantars (69 lb.)	Bales of 700 lb.
1906-1907	6,950,000	926,000
1907-1908	7,235,000	908,000
1908-1909	6,751,000	898,000
1909-1910	5,000,000	672,000
1910-1911	7,575,000	984,000
1911-1912	7,424,200	..

Live Stock.

Description	1909.	1910
Cattle	725,116	672,091
Buffaloes	728,284	675,392
Horses (1907)	54,666	..

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. A number of deposits, as will be seen below, are actually being exploited, and reports have been received of the existence of minerals in many localities. Having regard to the vast area of the desert lands, the workable deposits so far known are comparatively few, but much of the desert still remains practically unexplored, and there is every probability of further discoveries. The known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuits being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation is chiefly foreign.

The following minerals, metals, and precious stones are at present being exploited or developed on a commercial scale—building stones, clays, gypsum, gold, lead and zinc ores, manganese ores, natron, nitrate of soda, petroleum, phosphate of lime, peridot, salt, and turquoise. In the case of building stones, clays, gypsum, nitrate of soda and turquoise, no facilities exist at present for procuring accurate statistics of production, but measures to this end are under consideration. Besides those mentioned above, there are known to exist, in quantities more or less important, alum, copper ores, emeralds, granite, iron ores, nickel, ochres, ornamental stones and sulphur. For further particulars reference may be made to—1. "Explanatory notes to accompany the Geological Map of Egypt." 2. "Report of the Department of Mines for 1906." Enquiries respecting the geology of Egypt should be addressed to the *Geological Museum*. Applications concerning mining and quarrying and the issue of licences and leases should be made to the *Department of Mines, Giza Madinet, Egypt*.

Manufactures.—There are some cotton mills in the Delta for the manufacture of rough calico; whilst in Upper Egypt are sugar, rice, and flour mills, and a certain amount of pottery is made. Cigarette factories centre at Cairo and Alexandria from imported tobacco.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the 5 years, 1907-1911, are stated as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£E	£E	£E
1907	26,120,783	28,013,185	54,133,968
1908	25,100,397	21,315,673	46,416,070
1909	22,230,499	26,076,239	48,306,738
1910	23,552,826	28,944,461	52,497,287
1911	27,227,118	28,598,991	55,826,109

There is a general import duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem* on all articles except fuel, timber, cattle and meat, which pay 4 per cent. *ad valorem*, and an export duty of about 1 per cent. all round. The principal articles imported and exported in 1911 were (in £E, 000 omitted):—

Imports.	Value	Exports	Value
Textiles	8,200	Animals, &c.	500
Cereals, &c.	3,240	Cotton ..	23,000
Metals ..	3,000	Cereals ..	3,530
Fuel ..	1,700	Cigarettes ..	407
Timber ..	1,300	Rice	300
Provisions ..	1,800	Onions	270
Chemicals	1,200	Hides & Skins	178
Tobacco ..	1,200		

The exchange was with the principal countries as under in 1911 (in £E, 000 omitted).—

Country	Imports from	Exports to
U.K.	8,560	14,000
France	2,780	2,312
Germany	1,500	3,120
Austria-H	2,000	1,450
U.S.A.	322	2,070
Turkey	2,808	550
Russia	850	1,790
Italy	1,460	..

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southwards to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways on December 31, 1911, was 1,490 miles. 27,941,000 passengers and 4,314,000 tons of merchandise were carried during 1911, the net receipts being £E. 660,330. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt,

consisting of 318 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 120 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oases of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 788 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez, the majority of the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca now travel by it. The principal port is Alexandria, where 2,014 vessels (3,443,705 tons) entered and 1,992 vessels (3,414,966 tons) cleared in 1911. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1911 to roughly half the above, the remainder being dealt with via Suez.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1911 1,701 post offices and stations, dealing with over 43,000,000 letters, 5,702,000 post cards, and 29,524,000 newspapers, &c. There were on December 31, 1911, 3,893 miles of telegraphs, with 12,834 miles of wire, over which 2,756,195 messages were transmitted during 1911. A system of rural savings banks has lately been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in each district by the *sarrâf* (village tax-collector).

TOWNS. ●

CAIRO, the capital, stands on the E bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in Old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el Khalilî, the Hamâwî, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character. On the edge of the desert W. of Cairo are the Pyramids of Giza and the Sphinx, which can now be reached by train in about 40 minutes.

ALEXANDRIA, founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "seven wonders of the world." It now contains two palaces of the Khedive's, Ras-el-Tin and Moutaza, while almost the entire

cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. The principal towns (with their population in 1907) are as follows:—

LOWER EGYPT.	
CAIRO	654,476
Alexandria	332,246
Tanta	54,437
Port Said	49,884
Mehalla el Kubra	47,955
Maadi	40,279
Damanhûr	38,752
Zagazig	34,999
Damietta	29,354
Sherbin	25,473
Menûf	22,316
Shehin el Kôm	21,576
Suez	18,347
Rosetta	16,810
Zifta	15,850
Mataria	15,122
Fua	14,515
Samanûd	14,408
Bellbeis	13,485
Ismailia	10,373
Salhia	6,100
El Arish (Sinai)	5,897

UPPER EGYPT			
Assiût	39,442	Qena	20,069
Medinet el Fayum	37,320	Giza	19,893
Mîna	27,221	Edfu	19,262
Luxor	25,229	Esnâ	19,103
Akhmîm	23,795	Sohag	17,514
Beni Suef	23,357	Aswân	12,618
Mallawi	20,249		

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in official use, but is little known except in the towns. The popular measures are—

1 <i>Feddîn</i> (24 <i>Qirats</i>)	= 1 03 acres.
1 <i>Weba</i> (24 <i>Ruba's</i>)	= 8345 bushels.
1 <i>Ardeb</i> (6 <i>Webas</i>)	= 5 445 bushels.
1 <i>Oqla</i>	= 1 32 oz.
1 <i>Rotl</i>	= 99 lb.
1 <i>Oke</i>	= 2 75 lb.
1 <i>Kantar</i> (36 <i>Okes</i>)	= 99 04 lb.

Currency.

The *Unit of Currency* is the Egyptian pound (£E) of 100 *piastres*, but though the currency is on a gold basis there is no gold coinage minted, the English sovereign (at £E 975), or 97·5 *piastres*, being the gold coin in common use; the French 20 franc piece (at £E 788), and the Turkish pound (£T at £E 885) are occasionally met with, but their circulation is small. The silver coinage (minted in England) comprises 20, 10, 5, and 2 *piastre* pieces, and there are nickel 1, 1/2, and 3/4 *piastre* pieces, and bronze 1/2 and 3/4 *piastre* pieces (minted in Austria). The commonest coin in use among the *fellahin*, and also the coin of account, is the *milhème* (3/4 *piastre*), equivalent to the farthing of English currency, the *piastre* being approximately 2 *id.* The National Bank of Egypt issues notes for (£E) 100, 50, 10, 5 and 1, and (*piastres*) 50.

The Sudan.

(Anglo-Egyptian Condominium.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Total Area 984,520 English Square Miles. Estimated Population 3,000,000.

Provinces and Capitals.	Approximate Area (English Sq. Miles).	Governors (<i>Mudirs</i>).
<i>North:—</i>		
Berber (El Damer)	91,970	Capt. C. H. Townsend.
Dongola (Merowe)	141,200	Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
Halfa (Halfa)	91,600	G. E. Iles.
Red Sea (Port Sudan)	28,050	Graham C. Kerr.
<i>Centre:—</i>		
Blue Nile (Wad Medani)	12,580	Lt.-Col. E. A. Dickinson.
Khartoum (Khartoum)	5,740	Maj. C. E. Wilson.
White Nile (El Dueim)	13,090	J. H. Butler Bey.
<i>East:—</i>		
Kassala (Kassala)	44,150	Maj. A. Cameron.
Sennar (Singa)	40,440	Capt. A. A. C. Taylor.
<i>West:—</i>		
Kordofan (El Obeid)	131,510	Capt. R. V. Savile.
<i>South:—</i>		
Bahr el Ghazal (Wau)	126,290	Maj. R. M. Feilden.
Mongalla (Mongalla)	65,250	Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.
Upper Nile (Kodok)	42,350	Capt. F. W. Woodward, D.S.O.

NOTE.—In addition to the above provinces, the Tributary State of *Darfur* (Capital, El Fasher), with an area of about 150,000 English square miles, is administered by the *Sultan Ali Dinar*.

The inhabitants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubians of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs are all *Muhammadans*, as are some of the Negroes and the Nubians, but the negroes are generally *pagans*. Before 1884 the population was believed to be between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, but by 1898 they had been reduced to about 1,500,000 by war, repression and disease. Since the abolition of the Mahdist rule the numbers have shown a natural increase, and in 1911 the total population was estimated at about 3,000,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza, 2° 19' N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15' E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea in 38° 30' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo, and on the west the French Congo. *Northern Region.*—The greater portion of the region between 16° N. and 22° N. consists of the Nubian Desert on the East and the Libyan Desert on the West, divided by the fertile valley of the Nile, which is nowhere of great width. Considerable areas have, however, recently been brought under cultivation by irrigation works in Dongola Province, which enables use to be made of the flood waters of the Nile. Portions of the Libyan Desert afford sufficient pasturage to support a sparse population of nomad Arabs. The Nubian Desert is bounded on the south by the rivers Atbara and Gash, the latter of which loses its annual flood in a fertile delta north of the town of Kassala. It is traversed from east to west by the Nile-Red Sea Railway, and from south to north by the continuation of the Abyssinian highlands, which constitutes the Nile-Red Sea water parting, and forms a series of parallel rocky ranges rising to a height of 5,000 feet, the lower slopes and valleys of which are clothed in vegetation and comparatively well watered. The maritime plain lying between these mountains and the Red Sea is covered with low bush, and at Tokar the Baraka (a mountain torrent) waters sufficient of it to produce 7,000 tons of excellent cotton annually. *Central Region,*

between 16° N. and 10° N., contains on the east the so-called "Island of Meroë," the ancient seat of civilization in the Sudan, situated between the Atbara and the Blue Nile rivers. It is now almost uninhabited save for the natives who visit it to raise a precarious crop after the annual rains. More important is the *Gezira* district, comprising the delta formed by the Blue and White Niles, and a line joining them about the latitude of *Sennar*, in which irrigation works on a large scale are projected, subject to the success of experimental work now in progress. The western banks of the White Nile and the interior of Kordofan Province afford pasturage to countless herds of excellent cattle, and the gum forests of the latter province provide one of the principal exports of the Sudan. The districts bordering on the upper reaches of the Blue Nile are covered with forests of large trees. *Southern Region*.—From 10° N to the southern boundaries are extensive tracts of cultivable land enclosed by a semi-circle of forests and swamps, through which a multitude of streams flow into the main river.

Hydrography.—The Nile basin covers a total area of nearly 1,100,000 sq. miles, and while part of the basin lies in Abyssinia and Eritrea, its course from the Central African Lakes to the Mediterranean is within the British Protectorates of Uganda and Central Africa, and the Anglo-Egyptian and Egyptian dominions. The main stream issues from the Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon Falls and flows through Lake Choga, whence it diverges to the Albert Nyanza and enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, as the *Bahr el Jebel*. At Lake No the stream effects a confluence with the *Bahr el Ghazal*, from the south-west, and further east with the *Sobat*, from the south-western highlands of Abyssinia. From the junction with the *Bahr el Ghazal* the stream is known as the *Bahr el Abiad*, or *White Nile*. At Khartoum, 535 miles above the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced by the *Bahr el Azrak*, or *Blue Nile*, from the south-east, and near El Damer, 200 miles further north, by a confluence with the *Atbara*, from Abyssinia. Thence the river flows north-west to Abu Hamed, and makes a great south-westerly bend, across the Nubian Desert, before resuming its northward course through the Dongolas to the northern frontier at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan. The sixth occurs at the Shabluka Gorge, below Khartoum; the fifth below Berber, at El Solimanah; the fourth in the Nubian bend, between Monastir and Merowé; the third between New Dongola and the 20° N. lat.; the second ends just above Wadi Halfa; the first (in Upper Egypt) has been greatly diminished in vehemence by the construction of the dam and locks at Assuan.

Darfur.—West of the province of Kordofan and north of *Bahr el Ghazal* is the tributary *Sultanate of Darfur*, with an estimated area of 150,000 sq. miles, approximately between 10° – 16° N. and 21° –to 27° $30'$ E., with a population of 750,000. Darfur is mainly an elevated plateau about 3,000 feet above sea level, with occasional summits in the Jebel Marra and Jebel Medoh of 6,000 feet, with summer torrents in the *khors*, which flood much of the southern districts and vanish in the winter. The territory is governed by a native Sultan, who pays a yearly tribute to the Sudan Government. From 1883–1899 Darfur was under Dervish rule, but in the latter year the Sultanate was restored. The capital (El Fasher) contains about 10,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Dara and Shakka.

Lado.—The Lado *enclave*, which had been leased to Leopold II., King of the Belgians, reverted at his death to the Anglo-Egyptian administration, and now forms part of the Mongalla *mudiria* of the Sudan. The total area of the *enclave* is estimated at 15,000 sq. miles, with a negro population of about 250,000.

GOVERNMENT.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Sudan does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt, and has its own Civil and Criminal Codes, based on those of India and Egypt.

Its boundaries correspond in general with those obtained by conquest from the indigenous tribes by the armies of Mohammed Ali, the first Khedive of Egypt, and of his successors up to Ismail Pasha, between 1820 and 1875. At one time the authority of the Khedive extended along the western shore of the Red Sea as far as the Somali coast, but these out-

lying portions were gradually given up, and in 1884, the Mahdist rebellion, culminating in the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon on Jan. 26, 1885, compelled the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the whole of the Sudan, with the exception of Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea, which were held as frontier posts. An invasion of Egypt by the Mahdist hordes under Wad El Nejumi was defeated at the battle of Toski on Aug. 3, 1889, but from 1885 until the final overthrow of Mahdism in the campaign of 1896-98, the country was entirely under the oppressive rule of the Dervishes and suffered a set-back from which it will take many years to recover. Mohammed Ahmed, the original Mahdi, died a natural death on June 22, 1885, but was succeeded by the Khalifa Abdullahi, who ruled until his final overthrow by the Anglo-Egyptian army at the battle of Omdurman on Sept. 2, 1898. He escaped from the battle and remained at large until he, and most of his remaining Emirs, were killed at the battle of Gedid on Nov. 24, 1898.

After its re-conquest a treaty, signed on Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and the United Kingdom, defined the boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, and provided for the joint administration by the two signatories.

Central Administration.

Governor-General, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*).

Private Sec., Capt. G. F. Clayton

Md Sec., Capt. N. McD. Teacher.

Asst. Priv Sec., K. Cornwallis.

A.D.C., Capt. R. W. Hadow

Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir Rudolph Baron von Slatin, Pasha, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Civil Secretary, Colonel P. R. Phipps.

Asst. do., K. C. P. Stinve

Sudan Agent (Cairo) and Director of Intelligence, Major L. O. F. Stack

Asst. Directors of Intelligence, Capt. G. S. Symes, D.S.O., Capt. R. E. M. Russell.

Intelligence Officer, Capt. S. S. Butler

Legal Secretary, E. Bonham Carter, C.M.G.

Advocate-General, R. H. Dun.

Chief Judge, Wasey Steiny

Financial Secretary, Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.

Asst. do., Maj. W. S. R. May

Director of Agriculture and Forests, Maj. E. B. Wilkinson

Director of Surveys, Capt. H. D. Pearson, R.E.

Asst. do., (vacant).

Director of Education, J. Currie, C.M.G.

Asst. do., M. F. Simpson.

Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, A. Balfour, C.M.G., M.D.

Director-General, Sudan Medical Dept., (vacant).

Asst. do., Dr. E. S. Crispin.

General Manager of Railways, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy do., Capt. W. E. Longfield

Director of Steamers, Eng.-Commander E. E. Bond, D.S.O., R.N.

Asst. do. Eng.-Commander W. Scott-Hill, R.N.

Director of Public Works, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Comptroller of Harbours and Lights, Lieut. W. B. Drury, R.N.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Maj. J. P. Molr, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Capt. F. A. Ferguson.

Director Veterinary Dept., Maj. F. U. Carr.

Director of Repression of Slavery, Maj. H. V. Ravenscroft.

Director of Customs, Maj. W. Hayes-Sadler.

Asst. do., Capt. C. McKey.

Supt. Game Preservation Dept., A. L. Butler.

Sec. Central Economic Board, H. P. Hewins.

Marine Biologist, C. Crossland.

Egyptian Department represented

Inspector-General of Irrigation, P. M. Tottenham.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Condominium is divided into 13 provinces (*mudiriya*) under governors (*mudirs*), subdivided into *mamuriya*, or districts. The governors (see p. 231) are all British, and are principally British officers of the Egyptian army.

DEFENCE.

Several regiments of the Egyptian army (see Egypt) are stationed in the Sudan, which forms an excellent recruiting ground, and the *Sirdar* (Commander-in-Chief) is Governor-General of the Sudan. A detached body of the British army of occupation in Egypt is quartered at Khartoum, under the command of the *Sirdar*. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*Jehadja*), are under provincial administration.

EDUCATION

In addition to *kuttabs* (native vernacular schools attached to mosques) there are *primary schools* at Khartoum, Omdurman, Berber, Wad Medani, Halfa and Suakin, where instruction is given in English and Arabic; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (also at Gordon College); and *technical or trade schools* at Khartoum, Omdurman and Kassala. The central authority is the Education Department.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows, the figures for 1912 being estimates.

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure
1908	£E 979,000	£E 1,164,000
1909	1,043,000	1,154,000
1910	1,171,000	1,215,000
1911	1,305,000	1,350,000
1912	1,375,000	1,538,000

The revenue is derived mainly from customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services. The annual deficit is met by a contribution from the Egyptian exchequer, the total sum so paid by Egypt from 1901-1911 amounting to £3,435,000. In addition, nearly £5,000,000 has been advanced by Egypt for public works in the Sudan.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—About 2,000,000 acres were under cultivation in 1912, and this area is being extended by irrigation canals from which the Nile water is distributed over the land by means of water wheels, and by the basin system (see Egypt, *Irrigation*) in the Dongola *mudiria*. The chief crop is *dura* (African millet), which forms the staple food of the Sudanese. Wheat, barley, dates, lentils, beans, onions and melons are also grown, and ground-nuts and sesame are also produced for oil, and an excellent quality of cotton is grown. The forests of the south-west and south contain valuable timber, and gum and rubber are derived from the forests of Kordofan and the valley of the Blue Nile. The *Live Stock* includes camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and asses, while ostrich farms are established in the central region.

Minerals.—Gold was once worked in large quantities, and the mines of Um Nahadi have been reopened. Lignite, iron and copper are known to exist, and the last two are worked by natives in the Bahr el Ghazal *mudiria*.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The principal exports are gum, ivory obtained by elephant hunters, ostrich feathers, dates and rubber; cotton and cotton-seed, grain and live stock are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, machinery and metals, food-stuffs, tobacco and spirits. The total trade for the four years 1908-1912 is stated as follows—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	£21,954,970	£285,925	£22,240,895
1909	2,800,225	765,405	3,565,630
1910	2,057,554	1,082,007	3,139,561
1911	2,561,238	1,505,577	4,066,815

THE BRITISH CURRENCY DECIMALISED

The following table shows with what slight changes the present coinage of irregular relationships might be placed in decimal series. The coins shown in small capitals would be "coins of account".—

	Decimals			
	<i>Fl</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	
Gold—				
Pound of 20 florins, "sovereign"	10 00	1 0 0		
5 florins, "½ sovereign"	5 00	0 10 0		
Silver—				
Double florin	2 00	0 4 0		
FLORIN of 100 centese	1 00	0 2 0		
50 centese, "shilling"	½	0 50	0 1 0	
25 centese	¼	0 25	0 0 6	
10 centese	1/10	0 20	0 0 5	
Nickel (scalloped)—				
DICE of 10 centese	1/10	0 10	0 0 2½	
5 centese	1/20	0 05	0 0 1½	
Bronze—				
4 centese, "penny"	1/4	0 04	4% 1	
2 centese, "½ penny"	1/8	0 02	less 1/2	0½
CENTESE, "farthing"	1/16	0 01	than 1/4	0¼

RULE: 10 centese = 1 dice; 10 dice = 1 florin.

While the pound sterling would remain the gold standard and essential unit, the florin would become the *acting* unit or integer, and chief "coin of account," by which two decimal places only for the fraction would be necessary; whereas were the pound made the integer, three places would be necessary, when 6d. would be

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways, etc.—In 1912 about 1,500 miles of railways were open for traffic. The Sudan Railway reached Khartoum in 1899; a line from Abbara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin, and a branch to the Halfa-Khartoum line from Abu Hamed to Kareima to tap the Dongola Province, were opened in 1906. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, and the railway extended to Sennar, whence it runs to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hilet Abbas. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and doukeys.

Telegraphs.—All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,965 miles in 1912. There are 63 Post and Telegraph offices.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive government buildings. Population about 18,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile is Khartoum North (35,000), and on the White Nile is Omduman (43,000), the former Mahdist capital. Other towns are Beiber, Abu Hamed, Merowé, Dongola, Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, Kamlin, Sennar, Wad Medani, Roseires, Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeid, El Dueini, El Fasher (Darfur), Kodok, Mongalla, Lado and Rejaf.

written £0 025 instead of fl 0 25, which in daily use would be intolerable.

Large amounts where pounds only are quoted and fractions ignored—by the Revenue for comparisons, &c.—could still be quoted in that denomination. Pounds could be recognized in any sum where they existed, without any arithmetical calculation, by "inspection," i.e., at sight, as all figures to the left of the unit figure of the integer would be pounds, thus fl.254.25 = £254 + fl.4.25.

The silver 200 would weigh 36.363 grs. standard, and measure 1.7 cm.

The nickel coins would be scalloped to distinguish from the silver coins. Sizes: 2.1 and 2.4 cm. *Legal tender* to 10 florins.

The names *dice* and *centese* (sing. and plur.; from the Latin *decimus* = tenth, and *centesimus* = hundredth) are adopted to distinguish from the *decime* and *centime* of the Latin Union, and from the *dime* and *cent* of the dollar-using countries, which are of different values. The name *farthing* (from the Saxon *feorthing* = a fourth part) is antagonistic to a decimal system.

Articles now sold at per doz. and per gross would be sold at per ten and per hundred. As a dozen articles at 20s. = one at 20d., so ten at 8 florins (fl.8.00) would = one at 80 centese (fl.0.80). And as the reduction in the price of ten articles to one can be arrived at by moving the decimal point one place to the left, so multiplication can be arrived at by moving the point to the right, thus: ten at fl.8.00 = a hundred at fl.80.00, and a thousand at fl.800.00.

France.

(République Française.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals	Sq. Miles.	Population (1911)	Departments and Capitals	Sq. Miles	Population (1911)
(9) Ain (Bourg)	2,249	342,482	(10) Marne, Haute (Chau-	2,415	214,765
(17) Aisne (Laon)	2,867	530,226	mont)		
(7) Allier (Moulins)	2,849	406,291	(22) Mayenne (Laval)	2,012	297,732
(30) Alpes, Basses (Digne)	2,668	107,231	(20) Meurthe et Moselle	2,038	564,730
(11) Alpes, Hautes (Gap)	2,178	105,083	(Nancy)		
(30) Alpes, Maritimes (Nice)	1,442	356,338	(20) Meuse (Bar-le-Duc)	2,409	277,955
(18) Ardèche (Privas)	2,145	331,801	(8) Morbihan (Vannes)	2,738	578,400
(10) Ardennes (Mézières)	2,028	318,806	(25) Nièvre (Nevers)	2,659	299,312
(13) Ariège (Foix)	1,893	198,725	(12) Nord (Lille)	2,229	1,961,780
(10) Aube (Troyes)	2,326	240,555	(17) Oise (Beauvais)	2,272	411,028
(18) Aude (Carcassonne)	2,448	300,737	(26) Oise (Alençon)	2,372	307,433
(16) Aveyron (Rodez)	3,386	369,448	(3) Pas de Calais (Arras)	2,666	1,068,155
(30) Bouches du Rhône (Mar-	2,026	805,532	(4) Puy de Dôme (Clermont)	3,094	525,970
seilles)			(24) Pyrénées Basses (Pau)	2,977	433,318
(26) Calvados (Caen)	2,197	396,318	(15) Pyrénées Hautes (Tarbes)	1,750	206,105
(4) Cantal (Aurillac)	2,231	223,361	(31) Pyrénées Orientales	1,599	212,966
(1) Charente (Angoulême)	2,305	346,424	(Pépinhan)		
(1) Charente Inférieure (La	2,791	450,871	(20) Rhin, Haute (Belfort)	235	101,386
Rochelle)			(21) Rhône (Lyons)	1,104	915,581
(6) Cher (Bourges)	2,819	337,810	(14) Saône, Haute (Vesoul)	2,075	257,666
(19) Corrèze (Tulle)	2,273	309,646	(9) Saône et Loire (Macon)	3,330	604,446
(34) Corse (Ajaccio)	3,367	288,820	(22) Sarthe (Le Mans)	2,410	419,370
(9) Côte d'Or (Dijon)	3,392	350,044	(32) Savoie (Chambéry)	2,389	247,890
(8) Côtes du Nord (St	2,786	605,523	(32) Savoie, Haute (Annecy)	1,775	255,137
Brieux)			(17) Seine (Paris)	185	4,154,042
(23) Creuse (Guéret)	2,164	266,182	(26) Seine Inférieure (Rouen)	2,448	877,383
(16) Dordogne (Périgueux)	3,561	437,438	(17) Seine et Maine (Melun)	2,220	363,561
(14) Doubs (Besançon)	2,030	299,935	(17) Seine et Oise (Versailles)	2,184	817,617
(11) Drôme (Valence)	2,533	290,894	(29) Sévres, Deux (Niort)	2,337	337,687
(26) Eure (Evreux)	2,330	323,651	(28) Somme (Amiens)	2,423	520,161
(27) Eure et Loir (Chartres)	2,293	272,255	(18) Tarn (Albi)	2,231	324,090
(8) Finistère (Quimper)	2,713	809,771	(16) Tarn et Garonne (Mont-	1,440	182,537
(18) Gard (Nîmes)	2,270	413,458	auban)		
(18) Garonne, Haute (Tou-	2,458	432,126	(30) Var (Digne)	2,325	330,755
louse)			(5) Vaucluse (Avignon)	1,381	238,656
(15) Gers (Auch)	2,428	221,994	(29) Vendée (La Roche sur)	2,708	438,520
(16) Gironde (Bordeaux)	4,140	829,095	Yon)		
(18) Hérault (Montpellier)	2,403	480,484	(29) Vienne (Poitiers)	2,719	322,276
(8) Ille et Vilaine (Rennes)	2,699	608,098	(19) Vienne, Haute (Limoges)	2,144	384,736
(6) Indre (Châteauneux)	2,666	287,673	(20) Vosges (Epinal)	2,279	433,914
(33) Indre et Loire (Tours)	2,377	341,205	(9) Yonne (Auxerre)	2,880	303,889
(11) Isère (Grenoble)	3,179	555,911			
(14) Jura (Lons-le-Saulnier)	1,951	252,713	Total	207,076	39,601,599
(15) Landes (Mont de Marsan)	3,615	288,902			
(27) Loir et Cher (Blois)	2,479	271,231			
(21) Loire (St. Etienne)	1,853	640,549			
(18) Loire, Haute (Le Puy)	1,931	303,838			
(8) Loire, Inférieure (Nantes)	2,692	669,290			
(27) Loiret (Orléans)	2,622	364,061			
(16) Lot (Cahors)	2,017	205,769			
(18) Lot et Garonne (Agen)	2,079	268,038			
(18) Lozère (Mende)	1,999	122,733			
(2) Maine et Loire (Angers)	2,706	508,149			
(26) Manche (Saint Lô)	2,475	476,119			
(10) Marne (Châlons)	3,167	436,310			

NOTE.—The figures in parentheses denote the Provinces of pre-revolutionary France, viz. :—

(1) Angoumois, (2) Anjou, (3) Artois, (4) Auvergne, (5) Avignon, (6) Berry, (7) Bourbonnais, (8) Brittany, (9) Burgundy, (10) Champagne, (11) Dauphiny, (12) Flanders, (13) Fois, (14) Franche Comté, (15) Gascony, (16) Guyenne, (17) Ile de France, (18) Languedoc, (19) Limousin, (20) Lorraine, (21) Lyonnais, (22) Maine, (23) Marche, (24) Navarre, (25) Nivernais, (26) Normandy, (27) Orleans, (28) Picardy, (29) Poitou, (30) Provence, (31) Roussillon, (32) Savoy, (33) Touraine, (34) Corse.

Density of the Population.

The 10 most densely and the 10 most sparsely populated Departments in 1906 were as follows.—

Densely Populated.		Sparsely Populated	
Department	PerSq Mile	Department	PerSq Mile
Seine	22,473	Alpes, Basses ..	40
Nord	880	Alpes, Hautes ..	48
Rhône	830	Lozère ..	61
Belfort ..	431	Landes ..	79
Pas de Calais	409	Corse	86
Bouches du			
Rhône	397	Marne, Haute ..	89
Seine Inférieure ..	358	Gers ..	99
Loire	346	Cantal	100
Flussière	298	Aube ..	103
Meurthe et			
Moselle ..	277	Côte d'Or ..	105

Nationalities at 1906 Census.

Nationality.	Number.	Total
French born	37,575,586	37,797,748
Naturalised	222,162	
Total French ..		
Italians	377,638	1,046,905
Belgians	310,433	
Germans	87,836	
Spaniards	80,914	
Swiss	68,892	
English	35,990	
Russians	25,605	
Austro-Hungarians ..	13,021	
Americans (U.S.) ..	16,956	
Other Nationalities ..	27,050	
Unknown ..	2,570	
Total Foreigners ..		

Increase of the People.

Census	Population	Quinquennial Increase	Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1856	36,039,364	...	1902 ..	845,378	761,434	294,786
1866 ..	38,067,064	...	1903 ..	826,712	753,606	295,996
1876 ..	36,102,921	...	1904 ..	818,229	761,203	298,721
1881 ..	37,672,048	...	1905 ..	807,292	770,171	302,623
1886 ..	38,218,903	546,855	1906 ..	806,847	780,106	306,437
1891 ..	38,343,192	124,289	1907 ..	773,969	793,889	314,903
1896 ..	38,517,975	174,783	1908 ..	791,712	745,271	315,928
1901 ..	38,961,945	443,970	1909 ..	769,963	756,545	307,951
1906 ..	39,252,245	290,300	1910 ..	774,353	703,777	309,269
1911 ..	39,601,509	349,264	1911 ..	742,114	776,983	307,788

In 1906 there were 19,000,721 males and 19,744,932 females. According to Religions there were 38,500,000 Roman Catholics, 650,000 Protestant (Reformed Church and Lutherans) and 75,000 Jews (mainly in Paris, Lyons and Bordeaux).

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

France is the most westerly state of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' North latitude and from 7° 45' East to 4° 45' West longitude. It is bounded N.W. by the North Sea, Straits of Dover (*Pas de Calais*) and the English Channel (*La Manche*); W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S.W. and S. by Spain; S.E. by the Mediterranean; E. by Italy, Switzerland and Germany; and N.E. by Belgium. The greatest length from N. to S. is 600 miles; the greatest breadth from E. to W. 530 miles. Its 3,300 miles of boundary are nearly two-thirds water, 400 miles being Mediterranean, 700 North Sea, etc., and 900 Atlantic.

Relief.—An irregular line from Biarritz in the S.W. corner to the centre of the Belgian boundary in the N.E. divides the country into fairly equal but entirely dissimilar districts. West of the imaginary line are plains with but few elevations; east of the line a succession of mountains and plateaus, and the valley of the Rhone between the highest ranges in the south and centre. The Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain, extend from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Lyons, the highest point in French territory being the Vignemale (10,800 ft.) in the centre of the range. Northern spurs run to the valley of the Garonne, which separates them from the western slopes of the central and south-eastern highlands, the Corbières in the east being divided from the southern Cevennes by the valley of the Aude. The Alps form the eastern frontier of France, their highest point (the highest summit of Europe) being Mont Blanc (15,800 ft.) near the junction of the Franco-Swiss-Italian frontier. The eastern boundary continues along the Jura mountains, across the Belfort valley (Trouée de Belfort) to the Vosges. The narrow Rhone valley separates the Alps from the mountainous region of south-central France, where the Cevennes and the mountains of Auvergne and Forez, and of Limousin and La Marche, constitute the *Massif Central*, which is prolonged to the north by the Côte d'Or and the Plateau of Langres, the latter being connected with the Vosges by the Faucilles. In the north-east the Ardennes

on the Belgian frontier have a southern connexion (in the plateaus of Haute Marne) with the Vosges. Except for the highlands of the north-west in the plateaus of Brittany and the wooded hills of Normandy, the western district consists of unbroken plains and fertile valleys.

Rivers.—The *Rhone* rises in Mont St. Gothard (Switzerland), and at Lyons is joined by the *Saône* from the *Faucilles* and *Vosges*, with eastern (Alpine) tributaries in the *Jura*, *Drome* and *Durance*, and the *Ardèche* and *Gard* from the *Cevennes* on the west. The *Garonne* rises in the Spanish *Pyrenees* with a north-westerly course, and after a confluence with the *Dordogne*, at *Bec d'Ambez*, flows into the Atlantic as the *Gironde*. The *Charente* rises in *Haute Vienne*, and flows into the Atlantic near *Rochefort*. The *Loire* rises in the *Vivaraïs* mountains (*Ardèche*) and flows in a winding course to *Nevers*, *Orleans* and *Saumur* to the Atlantic at *St. Nazaire* (*Brittany*); its principal northern tributaries are the *Mayenne-Sarthe* (*Maine*) and the *Erdre*, and its southern tributaries, the *Allier*, *Loiret*, *Cher* and *Indre*. The *Seine* rises in the *Langres* plateau, and flows northward to *Paris*, and thence north-west to *Rouen* and the *English Channel* at *Havre*. Among its many tributaries are the *Aube*, *Marne*, *Oise*, *Epte*, *Yonne* and *Eure*. The *Somme* of north-west France from *Amiens* to *Abbeville*, the *Vilaine* from *Rennes* to *Quiberon Bay*, the *Orne* from the hills of *Normandy* to the coast near *Caen*, and the *Scheldt* for a small part of its course, are among the rivers of the north-west. The *Rhine* and the *Meuse* both rise in French territory (in the north-east), but their main course is in Germany and Belgium.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The monarchical system was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-1793), which established a Republic during the closing years of the eighteenth century. In 1804 the great Napoleon founded the "First Empire," which gave place to a restoration of the Bourbon Dynasty in 1814-1815 until the "Second Empire" under Napoleon III. 1848-(1852)-1870. Since 1870 France has enjoyed an increasing security under the Third Republic. The Head of the Republic is the President, elected for seven years by the two Houses of Legislature (Senate and Deputies) in joint session as the *National Assembly*. All French citizens are eligible for the office of President, except members of any royal family which has ever reigned in France. The President receives a salary-allowance of 1,200,000 francs per annum.

President of the French Republic.

President (Feb. 18, 1906-1913), M. Clément Armand Fallières, born at Mézin (Lot et Garonne) Nov. 6, 1841, elected Jan. 17, 1906 (in place of Emile Loubet, retired), formerly President of the Senate.

Secrétaire-général, M. Collignon; *Private Secretary*, M. Marc Varenne.

Aides-de-camp, Capitaine de Vaisseau Grandclément; Lt.-Col. Guise; Lt.-Col. Boulangé; Lt.-Col. Hellot; Lt.-Col. Aldebert.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive is vested in the President and is exercised by a Cabinet of Responsible Ministers, the chief of whom is selected by the President of the Republic from one of the principal political parties of the legislature, the remaining ministers being chosen by the chief of the Cabinet. Individual ministers are responsible for their respective departments and the Cabinet is collectively responsible to the legislature for its general policy. Portfolios may be allotted to persons outside the legislature. Ministers may attend and may address either house, but may only vote (if members) in the house of which they form part.

Ministry (Jan. 13, 1912).

President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Poincaré, Senator.

Minister of Justice, M. Briand, Deputy.

Minister of the Interior, M. Steeg, Deputy.

Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, Deputy.

Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guisthau, Deputy.

Minister of War, M. Millerand, Deputy.

Minister of Marine, M. Delcassé, Deputy.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Fernand David, Deputy.

Minister of Colonies, M. Lebrun, Deputy.

Minister of Agriculture, M. Pams, Senator.

Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, M. Jean Dupuy, Deputy.

Minister of Labour and Social Providence, M. Léon Bourgeois, Senator.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Assemblée Nationale*, or Parliament, consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate contains 300 members elected by indirect vote (since 1884) for nine years, one-third renewable every three years (of the life members elected prior to 1884 only 3 remained in 1911). The Chamber of Deputies contains 597 members elected by direct vote (on a population basis in each *arrondissement*) for four years. Members of the Senate must be 40, and Deputies 25 years old. The franchise is enjoyed by all male citizens of 21 years who can prove a six months' residence in the electoral area, but soldiers during service are disfranchised, and most government officials and all serving soldiers are ineligible. Members of both houses receive 15,000 francs a year (since 1907) and have special travelling facilities over the railways. The Chamber of Deputies (1910-1914) consists of 150 Radical-Socialists, 113 Radicals, 72 Democrats (Left), 76 Progressives, 75 Social Unionists, 34 Independent Socialists, 32 Liberals, 20 Conservatives (Right), and 21 Independents.

President of the Senate, M. A. Dubost.
Vice-Presidents, MM. Cordelet, Maxime Le-comte, E. Lintilhac, Jean Dupuy.
Secrétaire-Général, M. Ducros.
President of the Chamber, M. Paul Deschanel.
Vice-Presidents, M. Etienne; M. Dion.
Secrétaire-Général, M. E. Pierre.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The President is aided in determining constitutional and administrative questions by a *Conseil d'Etat*, which consists of 21 Councillors, 37 *Maitres des Requêtes* and 40 Auditors. There are four sections—Legislation, Justice, Foreign Affairs, and the "Section du Contentieux" for jurisdiction in torts by government agents (who are not amenable to the ordinary Courts). The Minister of Justice presides at the meetings, which are held in the Palais Royal.

Vice-President, M. G. Coulon.
Secrétaire-Général, M. Jules Noel.
President, Section du Contentieux, M. Marguerie.

THE JUDICATURE.

The lowest Courts are those of the *Juges de Paix* in each of the 3,005 cantons, where minor civil and criminal cases are determined. More serious charges are dealt with by the *Tribunaux de première instance* in each of the 377 arrondissements, the 227 *Tribunaux de commerce* throughout the departments dealing with mercantile cases. Appeals from the tribunals are heard in 26 courts of appeal, in Paris and throughout the Republic. Assizes are also held periodically in each department, with juries, whose verdict depends on a mere majority. The highest tribunal is the *Cour de Cassation* at Paris, divided into civil and criminal sections, with a *Chambre de Requêtes*, which decides whether (civil) appeals shall be heard by the civil section of the Court. In criminal cases a preliminary enquiry is held in secret by a *juge d'instruction*, who may dismiss the accused or remand the case for prosecution by a procurer before a criminal tribunal. All judges are appointed by the President of the Republic. Transportation to a penal colony (New Caledonia or Guiana) is in force for convicts condemned to hard labour.

First President of the Cour de Cassation, M. Baudouin.

Presidents, MM. Tanon, Bard, Durand.
Procureur-Général, M. Sarjut.

DEFENCE.

France has over 1,500 miles of land frontier and a coast line of 1,800 miles, and possesses a highly organised army and a well equipped and growing fleet.

Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 20 and 45, exemptions being given for physical fitness only. Recruits join the Active Army for a year, and pass thence into the Active Reserve for 12 years, with two trainings of 23 and 12 days, with 6 years in the Territorial Army (one training of 9 days), and 6 years in the Territorial Army Reserve. These forces constitute the Metropolitan Army. The Colonial Army (stationed in France) is recruited by voluntary enlistment or by voluntary transfer from the Metropolitan Army. **PEACE EFFECTIVE.** Metropolitan Army: 25,625 officers, 483,768 others.

Colonial Army (in France): 1,821 officers, 25,672 others. *Gendarmerie, Garde Républicaine*, etc.: 673 officers, 23,996 others. *Algeria and Tunis* (partly natives): 2,837 officers, 69,121 others.

Budget Expenses, 1911-1912. (a) France, Algeria and Tunis, £22,764,506; (b) Colonial Army in France, £1,576,807; (c) Extraordinary, £3,544,706.

Overseas Forces (Indo-China), 14,000 Europeans, 18,000 natives; *Madagascar*, 3,000 all ranks.

The French Army, 1912

Division	Officers	Men	Horses
Staff	6,700	3,531	7,493
Infantry	13,176	353,137	8,328
Cavalry	3,995	71,200	65,410
Artillery, Foot	424	10,606	460
" Horse	2,822	65,932	42,011
" Mountain	77	2,100	1,281
" African	105	3,657	1,357
" others	31	4,235	12
Engineers	535	14,370	1,573
Transport	412	11,257	6,514
Miscellaneous troops	5	11,450	287
Gendarmerie, etc	671	24,135	11,436
Metropolitan Army	25,000	579,000	150,000

The Metropolitan Army is organized in 20 Army Corps, with headquarters at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans, Chalons, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Algiers and Nancy.

Navy.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS

Name (4=Torpedo)	Length	Tons.	Main Armament
<i>Battleships</i>			
<i>Provence</i>	—	23,100	10×13 5 in. 12×5 5 in.
<i>Bretagne</i>	—	"	"
<i>Lorraine</i>	—	"	12×12 in. 12×5 5 in.
<i>France</i>	—	"	"
<i>Paris</i>	—	"	"
<i>Jean Bart</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Courbet</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Vergniaud</i>	1910	18,000	4×12 in. 12×9 4 in.
<i>Mirabeau</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Danton</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Diderot</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Condorcet</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Voltaire</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Verité</i>	1907	14,650	4×12 in. 10×7 6 in.
<i>Democratie</i>	1904	"	"
<i>Justice</i>	1904	"	"
<i>Patrie</i>	1903	"	4×12 in. 12×6 5 in.
<i>Republique</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Suffren</i>	1899	16,200	4×12 in. 10×6 5 in.
<i>Henri IV.</i>	1899	8,800	2×10 8 in. 7×5 5 in.
<i>St. Louis</i>	1896	11,100	4×12 in. 10×6 5 in.
<i>Gaulois</i>	1896	"	"
<i>Charlemagne</i>	1895	"	"

Name. (# = Turbines)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament
Bouvet.....	1896	11,850	{ 2X12 in. 2X10 8 in.
Masséna	1895	12,200	"
Carnot	1894	11,950	"
Charles Martel ..	1893	11,700	"
Jauréguiberry	1893	"	"
<i>Coast Defence</i>			
Amiral Trehouart ..	1893	6,650	2X12 in.
Bouvines	1892	6,700	"
Requin	1885	7,100	2X10 8 in.
Furieux	1883	5,650	2X9 4 in.
Styx	1881	1,770	2X10 8 in.
Philéteon	1880	"	"
<i>Armoured Cruisers</i>			
Waldeck Rousseau ..	1908	13,800	14X7 6 in.
Edgar Quinet	1907	"	"
Ernest Renan	1906	13,450	{ 4X7 6 in. 12X6 5 in.
Jules Michelet	1905	12,350	"
Victor Hugo	1904	"	{ 4X7 6 in. 16X6 5 in.
Jules Ferry	1903	"	"
Léon Gambetta	1901	"	"
Amiral Aube	1902	9,850	{ 2X7 6 in. 8X6 5 in.
Condé	1902	"	"
Gloire	1900	"	"
Marseillaise	1900	"	"
Kléber	1902	7,600	{ 8X6 5 in. 4X3 9 in.
Desaix	1901	"	"
Dupleix	1900	"	"
Dupetit-Thouars	1901	9,350	{ 2X7 6 in. 8X6 5 in.
Montcalm	1900	"	"
Gueydon	1899	"	"
Jeanne d'Arc	1899	11,100	{ 2X7 6 in. 14X5 5 in.
Brulx	1894	4,750	{ 2X7 6 in. 6X5 5 in.
Amiral Charner	1893	"	"
Latouche-Tréville ..	1892	"	"
<i>Protected Cruisers</i>			
<i>1st Class</i>			
J. de la Gravière ..	1899	5,600	8X6 5 in.
Châteaurenault	1898	7,900	2X6 5 in.
Guichen	1897	8,150	"
D'Entrecasteaux	1896	8,900	2X9 4 in.
Pothuau	1895	5,400	2X7 6 in.
<i>2nd Class</i>			
Cassard	1896	3,900	6X6 5 in.
Du Chayla	1895	"	"
Friant	1893	"	"
Descartes	1894	4,000	4X6 5 in.
<i>3rd Class</i>			
D'Estrees	1897	2,400	2X5 5 in.
Lavoisier	1897	2,300	4X5 5 in.
Cosmao	1889	2,000	"
Suroouf	1889	"	"
Forbin	1888	1,950	"
Faucon	1887	1,320	5X3 9 in.

*Torpedo Vessels: 2.**Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers* Built, 68; building, 16.*Torpedo Boats: Haute Mer*, 15; 1st class, 146.*Submarines*: Built, 58; building, 25.

EDUCATION.

The educational system of France is highly developed. The *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux, and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i) *Primary Education* is secular, compulsory and free Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher 40. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii) *Secondary* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs course, either (a) purely classical, (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences, or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. There is a similar organisation for women, with a 5-6 year course. (iii) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on municipalities other than that of Public Instruction; the *École des Beaux Arts*, the *Conservatoire de Musique et Déclamation* at Paris, and the *School of Forestry* at Nancy being justly famous. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education). In addition to Paris University, which centres round the *Sorbonne*, there are Universities at Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

FINANCE.

The Revenue (inclusive of loans) and total Expenditure of the Republic for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as under in francs.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1908	3,910,583,675	3,910,283,350
1909	4,005,445,000	4,005,224,675
1910	4,183,083,750	4,185,382,475
1911	4,386,690,600	4,386,462,175
1912	4,498,330,450	4,497,963,125

Budgets of 1911 and 1912 (francs).

Receipts	1911	1912
Direct Taxes	595,897,425	605,259,200
Indirect Taxes	2,491,387,300	2,531,749,225
Monopolies and State Industries	940,330,375	953,225,775
State Domains	71,532,900	68,118,850
Various Receipts...	287,542,600	339,864,400
Total	4,386,690,600	4,498,330,450

Expenditure.	1907.	1911.
National Debt	1,278,112,950	1,286,084,000
Executive & Legislature	20,024,450	19,972,950
Finance Ministry	326,466,750	346,488,050
Justice	57,869,175	59,831,425
Foreign Affairs	20,928,525	19,811,325
Interior & Worship	139,819,225	141,431,050
War	938,161,725	920,498,625
Marine	416,430,625	423,778,925
Education and Fine Arts	310,217,675	318,956,700
Commerce & Industry	55,708,100	53,856,650
Labour & Social Providence	50,608,050	98,160,050
Colonies	103,501,075	103,399,325
Agriculture	53,781,175	54,190,250
Works, Posts and Telegraphs	604,822,675	654,003,800
Total	4,386,462,175	4,497,963,125

DEBT

The French National Debt is the heaviest yet incurred by any nation. On Jan. 1, 1910 and 1911, it was stated as follows (in francs) —

Debt	1910	1911
Perpetual 3% Rentes	21,922,223,350	21,922,223,350
Terminable 3% Rentes	3,488,003,000	3,488,003,000
Annuities, Pensions, etc.	5,888,227,650	5,794,061,200
Total	31,398,454,000	31,398,454,000
Floating Debt	1,706,257,300	1,775,094,775

COST OF THE DEBT.

Debt.	Budget, 1911.	Budget, 1912.
Perpetual 3% Rentes ..	655,833,450	655,832,525
Terminable 3% Rentes ..	307,978,850	306,733,700
Annuities, Pensions, etc.	469,513,250	502,723,025
Total	1,433,325,550	1,465,289,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (120,801,000 acres) there were in 1909, 90,314,246 acres under crops and grass (58,320,593 being arable land), 23,043,107 acres of woods and forests, and 9,493,494 acres of moors and uncultivated land. In 1910 there were 16,191,764 acres under wheat (31,222,947 quarters), 9,759,711 under oats (35,223,719 quarters), 2,922,973 under rye (5,337,716 quarters), and 1,842,746 acres under barley (5,266,697 quarters). Among other crops were 2,221,455 tons of potatoes (3,764,280 acres), and 5,022,222 tons of beet sugar (575,683 acres). In 1910 there were 3,025,617 acres of vineyards producing 627,659,208 gallons of wine, and the orchards produced 271,332,484 gallons of cider. The Live Stock (1909) included 14,207,570 cattle,

17,357,640 sheep and lambs, 2,428,000 goats, 7,305,850 pigs, and 3,226,130 horses.

Fisheries.—The coasts support a large fishing population, over 100,000 persons being directly employed. The value of the sardine industry of the north-west is some £400,000 in a normal year; in 1906, 845,871,300 oysters (value £537,700) were also produced.

Woods, Forests, and Orchards.—The principal forests, Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of France are mainly coal and iron, but copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt are also produced. The principal coal mines are in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais (60 per cent. of whole output), the production in 1910 being 38,349,942 metric tons. The iron mines are in Meurthe et Moselle (80 per cent.), and in the south-east, the total production of pig iron (1910) being 4,038,297 metric tons.

Manufactures.—The most important industries are metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace, and leather work, the clothing and textile industries generally employing close on 2,000,000 hands.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise (Commerce Spécial) for the 5 years, 1907–1911, are stated as follows (in francs) —

Year	Imports	Exports
1907	6,223,000,000	5,596,100,000
1908	5,640,500,000	5,050,700,000
1909	6,246,100,000	5,718,100,000
1910	7,173,322,000	6,233,800,000
1911	8,160,700,000	6,172,000,000

The exchange of trade was principally with the nations as under in 1910 and 1911 (in francs, 000 omitted) —

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910	1911.	1910.	1911.
United Kingdom	930,344	1,080,827	1,275,138	1,246,980
United States	614,123	883,138	456,939	396,595
Germany	860,477	965,086	804,013	819,061
French Colonies	287,389	—	228,687	—
Belgium	469,749	533,001	1,003,690	1,002,503
Argentina	302,924	364,875	122,843	171,917
Russia	337,325	412,641	87,534	55,461
Italy	188,913	187,877	344,194	288,274
Switzerland	138,913	122,153	365,518	402,949
Spain	195,271	227,745	140,655	137,610
India	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	—	—
Turkey	96,117	100,177	72,927	82,156
Brazil	167,166	155,061	68,813	76,322
Netherlands	—	—	—	—
Chile	—	—	—	—

The principal articles of commerce in 1911 were as under (in francs, 000 omitted).—

Imports.	Value	Exports	Value
Wool	709,833	Tissues—	
Cotton	681,460	Cotton	333,843
Coal	435,477	Silk	298,041
Silk	320,976	Woolen	192,014
Oil Seeds	369,715	Wool	332,657
Machinery	294,284	Wines	191,392
Raw Skins	201,671	Small Waters	172,274
Cereals	701,099	Automobiles	162,861
Timber	139,367	Silks	169,807
Caoutchouc	348,728	Skins, Raw	151,395
Copper	144,355	„ Dressed	144,614
Petroleum	73,014	Modes, etc	87,219
Oils	17,089	Tools, etc	99,879
Coffee	125,493	Machinery	112,527
Wines	338,889	Pig Iron, etc	56,627
		Butter	37,747

Dijon	75,640	Clermont- Ferrand	58,363
Grenoble	74,113	Besançon	56,168
Montpellier	73,022	Verailles	54,820
Orleans	68,614	Troyes	53,447
Tours	67,601	St. Quentin	52,768
Calais	66,627	Béziers	51,268
Le Mans	65,467	Boulogne-sur Mer	51,201
Denis	64,790	Boulogne sur Seine	50,000
Levallois- Perret	61,920		

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is universal (see p. 247).

The *Monetary Unit* is the *Franc* of 100 Centimes.

1 Franc = 100 centimes.

1 sterling = 5 francs.

1 Franc = 80 pfennike

1 Mark = 235 francs

1 Franc = 19 3 cents (U.S.).

1 (U.S.) = 5 18 francs

ALGERIA.

Departments	Sq Miles	Population (1911)
Alger	20,921	1,720,881
Constantine	32,196	2,118,446
Oran	25,972	1,230,195
Territoires du Sud	115,863	454,306
Total	194,952	5,563,826

Gouverneur-Général, M. Lutaud.
Secrétaire-Général, M. Générard.
Inspecteur-Général des Finances, M. de Sallay.
Intérieur, M. Feillet, Travaux Publics, M. Boulogne, Agriculture, etc., M. de Saint Germain;
Affaires Indigènes, M. Luciani, Finances, M. Mallet, Chemins de Fer, M. Viellard-Baron;
Territoires du Sud, M. de Saint Germain; Forêts, M. Kuss.

Algeria forms an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council of 17 members. The three departments lie between 4° 36' W to 6° 16' longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S limit, about 30° N. Of the total population in 1911, 752,443 were Europeans and 4,740,526 natives. The revenue in 1911 was estimated at £6,006,600, and the expenditure at £6,006,600; the imports from foreign countries in 1910 were valued at £3,928,600, and the exports at £4,069,000. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting to £18,292,000, and the imports from France to £19,385,000. The exports to foreign countries consist mainly of zinc and iron ores, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, cereals, raw skins, fish, clothing and linen, wine, cotton tissues, cattle, and fruit. The principal imports are coal, coffee, timber, machinery, cattle, fruit, cotton, oil, cheese, petroleum, tobacco, and wool. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1911 there were about 2,060 miles of railway open for traffic; and in 1908 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,844, of a net tonnage of 5,461,846 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1906, 586,062), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran (1906, 517), Constantine (58,435), Bone (42,934), and Tlemcen (39,757).

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The system of railways in France is very extensive, they are almost entirely *completés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on December 31, 1911, was 25,500 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £75,596,200.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1909 there were 13,631 post offices, dealing with 3,000,000,000 international letters, &c., 370,000,000 international and 255,000,000 transit letters, &c. On January 1, 1911, there were 151,700 miles of telegraph line and 107,150 miles of telephone, inclusive (in each case) of railway and private lines.

Shipping.—At January 1, 1910, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 17,481 vessels of 1,444,338 net tons (of which 15,878 were sailing ships, representing 638,265 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation bounties to shipping and to Deep Sea Fisheries in 1912 amounted to £1,530,000, and £1,106,732 for Postal and Cable Service Subventions. During the year 1911 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 28,183, representing a tonnage of 29,867,000 tons, of which 7,138,790 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 20,806 ships of a tonnage of 22,555,346 tons, of which 6,623,511 tons were French.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, PARIS (on the Seine). Population (1911) 2,888,110.

There were (in 1911) 39 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, viz.:—

Paris	2,888,110	Rouen	118,459
Marseille	517,498	Nancy	110,570
Lyons	472,114	Reims	109,859
Bordeaux	251,947	Toulon	103,549
Lille	205,608	Amiens	90,920
Toulouse	149,438	Limoges	88,597
St. Etienne	146,788	Brest	85,294
Nice	134,232	Angers	82,935
Nantes	133,447	Turcoing	81,671
Le Havre	132,430	Nîmes	80,184
Reims	121,017	Rennes	72,114

French Colonies.

The Colonial possessions of the French Republic have a total area of 9,796,760 square kilometres (4,165,815 square miles), including *Algeria* (which is an integral part of France) and *Morocco*, in which country French influence is predominant. The territories of the Republic are exceeded in extent by the British Dominions, but they are far larger than the total area of every other nationality, except Russia. The following Table exhibits the area and population of French territory outside Europe, and includes *Algeria*, which has already been described.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Estimated Population (1912)
Asia :—		
French India	200	277,700
French Indo-China	310,000	16,600,000
<i>Total Asia</i>	310,200	16,877,700
Africa :—		
Algeria	194,950	5,564,000
Morocco	193,000	7,000,000
Tunis	46,300	1,804,000
French Sahara	924,160	500,000
French West Africa	1,510,510	8,812,000
French Equatorial Africa	699,000	10,000,000
French East Africa	46,320	208,000
Madagascar, etc.	227,000	2,802,000
Réunion	960	178,000
<i>Total Africa</i>	3,812,200	46,868,000
America :—		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	95	5,000
Guadaloupe, etc.	687	182,000
Martinique	380	182,000
French Guiana	33,800	39,000
<i>Total America</i>	35,042	408,000
Oceania :—		
New Caledonia, etc.	7,200	56,000
Society Island, etc.	1,173	31,000
<i>Total Oceania</i>	8,373	87,000
<i>Grand Total</i>	4,165,815	54,240,700

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Algeria is treated as a part of Continental France and sends three Senators and six Deputies to the National Assembly; *Martinique*, *Guadaloupe*, and *Réunion* each send one Senator and two Deputies; *French India*, one Senator and one Deputy; *Guiana*, *Senegal*, and *Cochin-China* each send one Deputy. The administration is under the general supervision of the Minister of the Colonies (except *Algeria*, *g.v.*, and *Tunis*, which is under the Foreign Office), but the Colonial Armies are under the War Minister. Each colony or group of colonies has a separate budget, locally framed and approved by the Colonial Minister, and most of the Colonies have considerable powers of self government with Councils elected by universal suffrage. The Colonies, are not, as a whole, self-supporting, and a large sum is annually voted by the home government to supplement local deficiencies.

French Colonial Office Expenditure.		Trade of the French Colonies.		
Year.	Expenditure	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
1905	110,750,000	1904	411,650,000	375,150,000
1906	110,040,000	1905	489,075,000	384,360,000
1907	109,500,000	1906	434,945,000	421,073,000
1908	98,800,000	1907	531,975,000	572,112,500
1909	97,500,000	1908	521,890,000	501,140,000
1910	101,000,000	1909	514,811,000	575,589,630
1911	103,500,000	1910	559,885,000	664,567,000

FRENCH ASIA.

French India.

Governor (Pondicherry), M. P. I. A. Duprat.
Administrators (Chandernagore), M. Guizon-
nier; (Karikal) M. Lagrona, (Mahe) M.
Louis; (Yanam) M. Jaillet

Pondicherry (area 115 sq miles, pop. 1911, 184,840), is on the Coromandel coast, 85 miles S by W. from Madras. Rice and pulse are cultivated. The chief industry is cotton spinning, and there are four cotton-mills, employing about 5,000 hands. In 1910 the sea-borne imports into French India were valued at £334,000, and the exports at £1,500,000. The chief exports are ground nuts, cotton goods, and oil-cakes, the chief imports raw cotton, cotton goods, seeds, and pulse. There is no harbour, though the roadstead is good. The minor settlements are Chandernagore, on the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (area 4 sq. miles, pop. 25,293); Karikal, in the Cauvery delta (area 53 sq. miles, pop. 56,577), Yanam, in the Godavery delta (area 5 sq. miles, pop. 5,033), and Mahe, on the Malabar coast (area 26 sq. miles, pop. 10,636). There are 23 miles of railway, connecting Pondicherry and Karikal with the South Indian Railway. French India has an elective general council. The revenue amounts to £106,400 in 1909, of which £10,000 is contributed by the Home Government.

French Indo-China.

Colony and Capital.	English Sq. Miles	Population
Annam (Hué)	61,718	5,600,000
Cambodia (Pnom Penh) . . .	67,723	1,200,000
Cochin-China (Saigon)	21,988	3,000,000
Tongking (Hanoi)	46,284	6,000,000
Laos (Luang Prabang)	111,940	600,000
Kwang-Chow-Wan (Ma-tché)	366	200,000
	309,979	16,600,000

GOVERNORS, ETC.

Kingdom of Annam (King), H. M. Duy Tan, born 1899, suc. 1907.
Resident Superior, M. H. J. Giroeau (Hué).
Kingdom of Cambodia (King), H. M. Sisowath, suc. 1904.
Resident Superior, M. Outrey (Pnom Penh).

Cochin-China, Lieut.-Governor, M. J. M. Gourbell (Saigon).

Tongking, Resident Superior, M. Simoni (Hanoi).

Kingdom of Laos (King), H. M. Chao-Sisawong.

Resident Superior, M. Mahé (Vientiane).

Kwang-Chow-Wan, Chief Administrator, M. Salabette (Ma-tché).

Of the total population three-fourths are of the Annamite race and 15,000 are French. On the north and east the country marches with China, and the Mekong is the western boundary. French Indo-China comprises the possession of Cochin-China, and the four protectorates of Cambodia (enlarged in 1907 by the annexation of Siamese territory), Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 Kwang-Chow-Wan (pop. 190,000), a free port on the Lien-Chow peninsula, was acquired on a lease of 99 years from China. The financial and political unity of Indo-China was finally established in 1898. The revenue (general budget), about 47½ million piastres in 1909, is derived mainly from customs, excise, and other indirect taxes. The delta regions of Cochin-China and Tonkin are fertile. Annam, connecting them, is a long mountainous tract, with a narrow littoral, habitable and cultivable, on one side, and a wild, sparsely populated hill-tract stretching to the Mekong on the other. Laos, the largest of the five territories, is very undeveloped and lacks population.

The chief rivers are the Mekong (1,000 miles long), which, notwithstanding obstructions, has been navigated as far as Chinese territory; the Songkoi or Red River, navigable by small steamers as far as Laokai in Yunnan; and the Black River. Rice is by far the most important crop, while maize, silk, cotton, sugar, poppy, tea, seeds, tobacco and pepper are produced. The principal mineral product is coal, which is mined chiefly at Hongay on the Tonkin coast. Zinc, tin and copper are worked. Laos has large forests. There are mills for rice, cotton yarn, cement, &c. The principal harbours are Saigon, Haiphong in Tonkin (48 hours by mail steamer from Hong Kong), and Tourane in Annam. The length of railways is nearly 900 miles, including lines from Haiphong to Hanoi, and thence to the border of Kwangsi, China, and to Laokai on the Yunnan frontier. The extension of the latter to Yunnan-fu (about 200 miles) by a subsidised company was opened in April, 1910. The foreign trade in merchandise in 1910 was valued at—Imports, £9,547,000; and Exports, £11,622,000. There is a considerable transit trade passing to and from the Yunnan treaty "port" of Mengtz through Tonkin. By far the largest export from French Indo-China is rice (chiefly from Cochin-China), fish, maize, and pepper coming next. The chief imports are cotton manufactures and yarns, metal manufactures, jute bags, liquors, machinery, petroleum, silk goods, paper, tin, opium, &c. Cotton yarns and jute bags are mainly from India. Saigon, in Cochin-China, has the largest trade, Haiphong, in Tonkin, coming second. The French customs tariff is in force, with some exceptions. The great bulk of the trade is with France, Hong-Kong, and India. The shipping is chiefly British, French, and German. The French army of occupation numbers about 13,000, in addition to 13,000 native troops. There is a French Bank of Indo-China. Principal towns: CAPITAL, Hanoi, in Tonkin. Pop., 500,000; Saigon (190,000); Pnom Penh (30,000); Hué (45,000); Luang Prabang (15,000); Cholon (140,000); Haiphong (30,000).

FRENCH AFRICA.

Colony.	Eng. Sq Miles	Population
Algeria	124,950	5,564,000
Sahara	924,160	500,000
Morocco	193,000	7,000,000
Tunis	46,300	1,804,000
<i>French West Africa —</i>		
Senegal	74,000	393,000
Mauritania	345,000	223,000
Upper Senegal Niger	304,000	5,059,000
Niger Military Territory	533,000	
French Guinea	92,600	1,408,000
Ivory Coast	126,100	889,000
Dahomey	38,000	749,000
<i>Equatorial Africa —</i>		
Gabon	121,000	4,000,000
Middle Congo	170,000	2,000,000
Ubanghi-Shari-Chad	222,000	1,000,000
<i>French East Africa —</i>		
Somali Coast	46,300	208,000
Madagascar	226,000	2,707,000
Mayotte & Comoro Is	830	96,000
Réunion	960	178,000
Total	3,812,200	36,868,000

TUNIS.

Bev of Tunis, Mohamed en-Nasir Bey; born 1855, suc May 12, 1906

Heir Presumptive, Mohamed Ben Mahmoud Bey, b. 1858

French Resident-General, Gabriel Alapetite (Feb. 7, 1907).

The French protectorate of *Tunisie* lies between Algeria on the west and Tripoli on the east, and is bounded on the south by the Sahara, its position being (approximately) between 31°-37° 30' N. lat. and 7° 35' 11° 40' E. long, with a total area of about 45,000 English square miles and a population estimated at 1,800,000, of whom about 600,000 are Berbers, 500,000 Arabs, 500,000 of mixed Berber-Arab descent, 120,000 Moors, 50,000 Sudanese negroes, 70,000 Jews, and the remainder European Christians (80,000 Italians, 55,000 French, including 20,000 army of occupation, 10,000 Maltese, 1,000 Greeks)—all except the Europeans and Jews being Muhammadans. The eastern extension of the Atlas Mountains occupies the greater part of northern Tunis, while about half the protectorate consists of the Tunisian Sahara. The coastal region (or *Sahel*) is flat and generally fertile, and the central table-land, where Ali bu Musin rises to close on 6,000 feet, contains much pastoral and agricultural land where wheat and other cereals are produced. The mountainous north also contains fertile valleys and supports large flocks and herds, which also find pasturage in parts of the Tunisian Sahara. In 1902 2,500,000 acres were under corn crops, the produce being 505,083 quarters of wheat, 495,500 quarters of barley and 345,435 quarters of oats; there were also about 50,000 acres of vineyards and some 12,000,000 olive trees, producing (1908) 7,600,000 gallons of wine and 1,500,000 gallons of olive oil. The live stock included 170,821 cattle, 615,584 sheep, 338,360 goats, 36,965 horses, 99,663 asses and mules and 107,306 camels. Between the Sahara and the northern districts are extensive

depressions, or *chotts*, from which water is obtained for the purposes of irrigation.

The mineral wealth of Tunisia consists of coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, while phosphates and marble are also produced. The principal exports are olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, dates, fish, hides, horses, wool and minerals; the imports being textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery, provisions, timber, coal and petroleum. Eighty per cent of the trade is with France and Algeria, and ten per cent. with the U.K. There are 960 miles of railway open, and extensions are contemplated, with 4,000 miles of telegraph. The revenue in 1911 (108,832,150 francs) exceeded the expenditure. In 1910 12,277 vessels (4,150,050 tons) entered the ports of the Regency, almost entirely under the French and Italian flags.

The chief town, Tunis (pop. 227,519, composed of—Moslems 100,000, Jews 50,000, French 18,626, Italians 52,076, Maltese 6,174), is an inland port, with a basin of 1,800 square metres with 21½ feet of water, 1,875 feet of quays, cranes up to 20 tons, connected with the sea by a canal 10 kilometres long, 98 feet wide, and dredged to 21½ feet. Port dues 1 fr per ton (phosphates 50 c.), harbour dues 30 c., sanitary dues 18 c. N.E. of Tunis is the site of ancient Carthage (15 kilometres). Other towns are Bizerta, the naval arsenal, on the north-east coast; Sfax (50,000), Susa (30,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000), ports on the east coast; and Kairwan, the "Sacred City of Tunisia" (30,000).

Government.—The Regency of Tunis—the ancient *Lybia*—was occupied (it is believed) by the Phœnicians so far back as the 14th century B.C., by the Romans in 246 B.C., by the Vandals in 439 A.D.; and by the Arabs in 668 A.D. This latter period witnessed a succession of powers—Berber (1048), Spanish (1535), Turkish (1573), and Husseinite (1705). Finally, by the Treaty of "The Barlo" (May 12, 1881), the Regency passed into the hands of France, and is under the control of a French Resident-General. By its terms the occupation is to terminate when both French and Tunisian authorities mutually recognise that the local Government is capable of maintaining order. By a convention of Sept. 18, 1897, all previously executed treaties and conventions between the U.K. and France were extended to Tunisia, and Article 2 of this convention, dealing with British cotton goods, remains in force up to the end of 1912. By convention of July 20, 1882, the Bey is granted a civil list of 940,000 francs and the Beylical princes 750,000 francs.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

French West Africa, Governor-General (Dakar), M. A. W. Ponty

Senegal, Lieut.-Governor (St. Louis), M. Perseigne.

Mauritania, Commissary, Lt.-Col. Patey.

Upper-Senegal Niger, Lieut.-Governor (Bamako), M. J. Clozel.

French Guinea, Lieut.-Governor (Konakri), M. C. Guy.

Ivory Coast, Lieut.-Governor (Bingerville), M. G. Angoulvant.

Dahomey, Lieut.-Governor (Porto Novo), M. E. Meiwart.

The French dominions in West Africa extend from Mauritania to Dahomey, and include the greater part of the continent between the

Atlantic Ocean and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The desolate Sahara forms part of the administrative territory of West Africa, and is partly administered by the government of Algeria. A general budget for the possessions in the North-West has been created, to be settled by the governor-general in council, and to this are devoted the funds derived from the customs and navigation duties of all the constituent colonies. It also provides for the expenses which interest all the colonies generally. The several colonies, therefore, can only reckon on the funds arising from their internal resources, such as capitation tax, trading licences, &c., but they are at the same time relieved of many expenses which have been transferred to the general budget. Provision is also made in the general budget for subventions to those of the colonies requiring financial help. The income of general budget of the West African colonies in 1909 amounted to 83,000,000 francs and the expenditure to 82,000,000 francs.

Senegal, the oldest and most important of the French possessions in West Africa, is situated to the north of the British colony of the Gambia, and has an area of 73,974 square miles and a French population estimated at 4,229, out of a total of 1,120,000, capital, St. Louis. The principal exports are ground-nuts, rubber, and gums, and the total exports in 1908 were valued at £1,818,960, and the imports at £2,682,784, 646 ships (tonnage, 1,015,564) entered and 609, of a tonnage of 848,790 tons, cleared at Senegalese ports in 1908. A railway has been constructed from Dakar to Rufisque, and thence north-west to St. Louis at the mouth of the Senegal River, a distance of 165 miles; and from Kayes, on the same river, a narrow-gauge line of 358 miles has been constructed to Koulikoro, on the Niger. *Mauritania*, to the north of the Senegal River, is divided into 5 circles (Trarza, Biakna, Gorgol, Tagant, and Guidesiraka), and is administered by a Commissioner, under the Lieut.-Governor of Senegal.

Upper-Senegal Niger may be said to comprise the whole of the hinterland of West Africa, and includes the great bend of the Niger and the territories enclosed within it, but it has no seaport. It is administered by a lieutenant-governor, resident at Bamako. In 1910 the exports amounted to 4,000,000 francs, consisting chiefly of rubber, gum, gold, cotton, and ivory. The imports consisted of cotton tissues, ironware, tissues and clothing, and amounted to 2,500,000 francs.

French Guinea, next in order to the south, comprises the settlements of Rivières du Sud and Futa Jallon, and extends up the whole of the north-west coast (save where intercepted by Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of the Gambia) to join the colony of Senegal. The seat of government is Kouakri. Local revenue, 1909, 6,125,000 francs; imports, 23,000,000 francs; exports, 19,000,000 francs.

French Ivory Coast is between the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Republic of Liberia, and comprises the settlements of Grand Bassam and Assinie and the Kroo country with the hinterland. The seat of government is Bingerville. Local revenue, 1909, 38,000,000 francs; imports, 23,000,000 francs; exports, 19,000,000 francs.

Dahomey, between the British colony of Lagos and German Togoland, consists of about 95 miles of the Benin coast, where are the settlements of

Kotonou and Grand Popo with the hinterland. The administration has been transferred from the ancient capital (Abomey) to Porto Novo. The chief port is Kotonou. Local revenue, 1909, 3,100,000 francs; imports, 15,000,000 francs; exports, 17,000,000 francs.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Equatorial Africa, Governor-General (Brazzaville),

M. Merlin.

Gabun, Lieut.-Governor (Libreville), M. G. Poulet.

Middle Congo, Lieut.-Governor (Brazzaville), M. C. H. Vergnes.

Ubanghi-Shari-Chad, Lieut.-Governor (Fort de Posa), M. Estèbe.

French Equatorial Africa was constituted, by a Presidential Decree of Jan. 15, 1910, from the territories of the French Congo and its Dependencies. In November, 1911, Germany (in recognition of French suzerainty over Morocco) obtained by treaty a large extension of the Kamerun territory at the expense of the newly-constituted equatorial colony, which is now divided into three parts by the ceded territory. In return, France also obtained the alluvial tract between the Shari and Logone Rivers, north of 10°, and retained the right of access to her former territories across the ceded strips. The capital of French equatorial Africa is Brazzaville. The local revenue in 1910 was 6,200,000 francs, expenditure 6,250,000 francs.

Gabun extends along the west coast from the Spanish settlements on the Muni River to the Portuguese colony of Kabinda, near the mouth of the Congo River. The capital is Libreville, at the mouth of the Gabun River.

Middle Congo lies between the Gabun and German Kamerun (on west) and the Congo River (on the east), the northern boundary being an irregular line from the Zougo rapids (Congo) to Kamerun. The territory is divided by the strip ceded to Germany in 1911. The Capital, Brazzaville, is connected by railway with Stanley Pool (Belgian Congo).

Ubanghi-Shari-Chad, divided into the Ubanghi-Shari and Chad Circumscriptions, lies between Kamerun and Nigeria (W.) and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Ubanghi-Shari in the south was considerably lessened in extent by the Kamerun extension of 1911. The Capital is Fort de Posa on the Ubanghi River. The Chad Circumscription extends northwards into the Sahara and includes the former kingdoms of Kanem (Capital, Ma'o) and Wadai (Capital, Abeshr), which reach from Lake Chad to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

FRENCH SAHARA.

The French possessions in North-West Africa extend over almost the whole of the north-west quarter of the African continent, from Tunis in the north to French Gabon 2° S. of the Equator. The coast is occupied by Spanish, British, Portuguese and German settlements, and by the Liberian Republic, but the hinterland of all the French colonies extends inwards to the vast desert of the Sahara. The total area of the district so named (including the Lybian and Nubian Deserts) exceeds 3,450,000 square miles, of which more than one half is included in the French sphere of influence, the remainder being partly Tripolitan, but principally within the boundaries of Egypt and of the Sudan Provinces of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium.

The surface of the Sahara is marked by the greatest variety of levels, ranging from 100 feet below, to close on 9,000 feet above, the mean level of the sea. The most extensive plateau is that of Ahaggar, in the centre of the continent at its widest limits, in a straight line with the city of Algiers and the mouth of the Niger, about 600 miles south of the former and 1,200 miles north of the latter. South-east of the Ahaggar plateau is the mountainous region of Tibesti, where an extinct volcano (Tusila) rises to 8,800 feet.

The centres of population are the hilly districts, where a regular rainfall permits of vegetation, and the various oases, where underground water reaches the surface or can be reached by boring. These oases also determine the direction of the various caravan routes, of which the majority centre at Timbuktu on the main stream of the Niger, in 16° N. and 5° W. This town, known as "the port of the Sudan in the Sahara," is the "meeting point of the camel and the canoe," where the produce of North Africa is exchanged for that of the centre. Timbuktu stands at an elevation of 800 feet above the sea and is 9 miles north of Kalamo on the River Niger, to which it is proposed to build a canal connexion. The French captured the town in December, 1893, and it is now recovering its early importance, which had been diminished by the misgovernment of the Tuareg, for whom it served as a capital. Salt from the north is exchanged at Timbuktu for the agricultural produce and gold, wax, ivory and primitive manufactures of the south.

The south and central portions of the French Sahara are administered by the War Department as the *Military Territory of the Niger*, under the supervision of the Lieut.-Governor of the *Upper-Senegal-Niger Colony* at Bamako. The Military Territory is divided into 4 districts, Timbuktu, Gao (or Gogo), Niamey and Zinder, the total area being about 500,000 square miles, with a population of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

The North-Western Sahara is under the suzerainty of the Moroccan Government, where French influence is paramount, the population of this area being variously estimated at 250,000 to 500,000. The western area forms part of Mauritania, and the northern area is partly under the administration of the Southern Territories of Algeria. The Eastern Sahara is partly within the limits of French Equatorial Africa and is under the administration of the Chad Circumscription of that Colony.

FRENCH EAST AFRICA

Governor (Jibuti), M. Pascal.

The *Somali Coast Protectorate* lies between Eritrea (Italian) and the British Somaliland Protectorate on the Red Sea Littoral, opposite Aden. The coast line of this territory extends for 60 miles; the inland frontier is fixed at a distance of about 57 miles. The capital and principal port is Jibuti (on the Gulf of Tadjura), which has taken the place of Obok on the opposite (northern) side of the Gulf. A railway from Jibuti to Harrar and thence to Adis Ababa, the present capital of Abyssinia, is being constructed, and has been completed as far as Dire-Daouah (121 miles). At Jibuti a jetty, 800 metres in length, has been erected and is used principally by small craft, and a second one of 900 metres in length is being constructed for the requirements

of large vessels. The imports, which are principally in transit to Abyssinia (chiefly cotton goods) amounted to 16,000,000 francs in 1910, while the exports amounted to 26,000,000 francs. There is an Anglo-French agreement defining the boundary of the French and English spheres of influence in the direction of Harrar, which place neither party is at liberty to annex.

MADAGASCAR.

Governor-General (Antananarivo), M. Picquie.

Administrator of Mayotte (Dzaoudzi), M. Astor.

Governor of Réunion (St. Denis), M. Rodin.

MADAGASCAR is an island 975 miles long and 350 miles broad at its greatest width, off the east coast of the African continent, in the Indian Ocean. The total area is about 226,000 square miles, and the native population in 1911 amounted to 3,165,820, the Hova being the dominant tribe. In addition, there were 10,325 French and 2,228 other Europeans and Mauritians. Christian missions have been active in the island, and about 450,000 of the natives are Protestants, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics. French interests have been paramount in the island since 1662, but it was not until 1885 that active steps were taken to make their influence felt, and in 1894-1895 a military expedition captured the capital and deposed the queen, the island being declared a French possession in 1896. A railway, of a length of about 170 miles, from Brickaville on the coast to the capital (Antananarivo or Tananarive), has been constructed and was open to traffic on October 1, 1909, is being continued from its present eastern terminus at Brickaville to the port of Tamatave, a distance of 60 miles, and is expected to be completed early in 1913. There are over 3,000 miles of telegraph line and two lines of telephone.

The island produces rice, manioc, arrowroot, sugarcane, tobacco, hemp, cotton, vanilla, tea and coffee, while caoutchouc and gum-copal are indigenous, and there is a wealth of timber. The minerals include gold (91,630 oz. in 1911), silver, iron, copper, lead and zinc. Agriculture and cattle-raising are the principal industries. The total exports (47,500,000 francs in 1911) include gold, cattle, hair, manioc, butter beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber, and rubber; the imports are principally cottons, metal manufactures, wine and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement, and amounted in 1911 to 46,700,000 francs. A high protective tariff was erected in 1897.

The local revenue in 1910 was 30,750,000 francs. The capital, Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo), had in 1911 70,000 inhabitants. Tamatave is the chief port, others being Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andovoranto and Vohémar. Madagascar has immediate dependencies in the islands of NOSSI BE and SAINTE MARIE, while further east (450 miles from Madagascar) is the island of RÉUNION (capital St. Denis, population of about 30,000), with an area of 965 square miles, population estimated in 1906 at 177,677; revenue in 1908 estimated at £184,740; imports in 1908, £472,500; exports, £607,100; with the MAYOTTE, COMORO Islands, halfway between Madagascar and the coast, and the uninhabited islands of ST. PAUL, and AMSTERDAM and KERGUELEN to the south-east.

AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

St. Pierre et Miquelon, Administrator (St. Pierre), M. Didelot.
Martinique, Governor (Fort de France), M. Foureaux.
Guadaloupe and Dependencies, Governor (Pointe-à-Pitre), M. Penvergne.
French Guiana, Governor (Cayenne), M. F. E. Léveque.

France possesses two small groups of islands off the south-east coast of Newfoundland, of which ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON are the largest respectively; their combined area is about 95 square miles, with a total population in 1907 of 4,768, and they form an excellent basis for the French cod fishery. Local revenue in 1910, 500,000 francs; imports (1910), 5,000,000 francs. In the *West Indies* two of the most fertile of the Lesser Antilles belong to France, viz. MARTINIQUE (capital Port de France), area about 310 square miles; population in 1906 of 182,024 (local revenue in 1910, 5,000,000 francs, total imports, 1910, 16,000,000 francs, exports, 22,000,000 francs); and GUADALOUPE and BASSE TERRE (capital Pointe-à-Pitre), area 687 square miles, population 190,273 in 1906 (local revenue in 1910, 5,000,000 francs; total imports, 1910, 15,000,000 francs; exports, 17,500,000). They have six dependencies: MARIE GALANTE and ILE DES SAINTES to the south and south-east, and PETITE TERRE to the east (part of the administrative island), with ST. BARTHOLOMEW and the northern half of ST. MARTIN, about 150 miles north-west and almost due south of Anguilla (British). In *South America*, CAYENNE or FRENCH GUIANA has an area of 33,880 square miles, and an estimated population of about 39,117 in 1906 (town population 12,426). The total revenue of the colony in 1910 amounted to 3,500,000 francs (imports, 1910, 12,500,000 francs, exports, 13,000,000 francs).

PACIFIC AND OCEANIA.

New Caledonia and Dependencies, Governor (Noumea), M. J. Richard.
Wallis Isles, etc., Resident, Dr. Brochard.

Society Islands, etc., Governor (Papeete, Tahiti), M. A. J. Bonhoure.
Marquesas, Administrator (Port Vila), Dr. Lailheueg.
Austral or Leeward Isles, Administrator, Dr. Vaillant.
Low Archipelago, Administrator, M. Marcadé.
Gambier Isles, Administrator, M. Gardrat.

In *Oceania*, France possesses the penal colony of NEW CALEDONIA (capital Noumea), but owing to the suppression of transportation no convicts have been sent from France since 1899. New Caledonia is a large island containing an area of 7,200 square miles (population, 1911, estimated at 50,608, of whom about 13,000 are of free and 5,691 of convict origin, whilst there is a native population of about 29,000), with its dependencies, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago, annexed in 1853 (local revenue in 1910, 3,500,000 francs; total imports into New Caledonia, 1911, 15,156,000 francs, exports, 13,049,000 francs); and the SOCIETY ISLANDS, Tahiti, Moorea, &c. (local revenue in 1910, 2,330,000 francs, imports (1911), 7,200,000 francs, exports 7,519,000 francs), the LOW ARCHIPELAGO or Tuamotu, the MARQUESAS, and the AUSTRAL ISLES or Tubuai, and the GAMBIE ISLANDS, altogether amounting to about 1,182 square miles, with about 30,553 inhabitants in 1906. By a convention with Great Britain of Nov. 16, 1887, it was agreed that the protection of persons and property in the NEW HEBRIDES (5,106 square miles, population 70,000) should be secured by means of a mixed commission of naval officers belonging to the French and British naval stations in the Pacific. This arrangement has, however, been superseded by the conclusion of a convention signed on Oct. 20, 1906, by which the group of the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, shall form a region of joint influence under the administration of two High Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and France.

The Metric System.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The names of the sub-divisions and multiples of each of the standard measures of the Metric system are as follows.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres	= 1 centimetre	= 0.3937 inch.
(mm.)	(cm.)	
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre	= 0.38804 foot.
	(dm.)	
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (m.)	= 1.093614 yard.
10 metres ...	= 1 dekametre	= 1.0984 poles.
	(dam.)	
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre	= 0.4971 furlong.
	(hm.)	
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre	= 0.6214 mile.
	(km.)	

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams	= 1 centigram	= 0.1543 grain.
(mg.)	(cg.)	
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram	= 1.5432 "
	(dg.)	

10 decigrams	= 1 gramme ...	= 15.4323 grain.
	(gm.)	
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram	= 5.6438 drams.
	(dag.)	
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram	= 3.5274 oz.
	(hg.)	
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM	= 2.204622 lb.
	(kg.)	
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 1.5747 stones.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (q.)	= 1.9684 cwt.
10 quintals...	= 1 tonne (t.)	= 0.9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres	= 1 centilitre (cl.)	= 0.0704 gill.
	(mL.)	
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (dl.)	= 0.1759 pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (lit.)	= 0.8799 quart.
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre...	= 2.1997 galls.
	(dal.)	
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre	= 2.7497 bushels.
	(hl.)	

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (a.)	= 0.0088 rood.
100 ares	= 1 hectare (ha.)	= 2.4711 acres.

The German Empire.

Deutsches Reich.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq Miles).	Population.	
		Census 1900.	Census 1910.
<i>Kingdoms:—</i>			
Bavaria (Munich)	29,292	6,176,057	6,887,291
Prussia (Berlin)	134,616	34,472,509	40,165,219
Saxony (Dresden)	5,789	4,202,216	4,806,661
Württemberg (Stuttgart)	7,534	2,169,549	2,437,574
<i>Grand Duchies —</i>			
Baden (Karlsruhe)	5,823	1,866,584	2,142,833
Hesse (Darmstadt)	2,966	1,119,893	1,282,051
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Schwerin)	5,068	607,770	639,958
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Neu-Strelitz)	1,131	102,602	106,442
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	2,482	308,500	483,042
Saxe-Weimar (Weimar)	1,397	362,873	417,149
<i>Duchies:—</i>			
Anhalt (Dessau)	888	316,085	331,128
Brunswick (Brunswick)	1,418	464,333	694,339
Saxe-Altenburg (Altenburg)	511	194,914	210,128
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Coburg and Gotha)	764	220,550	257,177
Saxe-Meiningen (Meiningen)	953	250,731	278,762
<i>Principalities:—</i>			
Lippe (Detmold)	469	138,952	150,937
Reuss—Elder Line (Greiz)	122	68,306	72,769
Reuss—Younger Line (Gera)	319	139,210	152,752
Schaumburg-Lippe (Bückeburg)	131	43,132	46,652
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (Rudolstadt)	363	93,059	100,702
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (Sondershausen)	333	80,808	89,917
Waldeck (Arolsen)	433	57,913	61,797
<i>Hanse-Towns —</i>			
Bremen	99	224,882	299,526
Hamburg	160	768,349	1,014,664
Lübeck	115	96,775	116,599
<i>Reichsland:—</i>			
Alsace-Lorraine (Strassburg)	5,604	1,719,470	1,874,014
Total	208,780	56,367,178	64,925,993

Increase of the People.

Decennial Increases.

Year.	Births	Deaths	Oversea Emigrants	Marriages	Census Year	Population	Census Year	Population
1906	2,084,739	1,174,464	31,074	498,900	1871	41,058,792	1895	52,279,501
1907	2,060,973	1,178,349	31,696	503,064	1875	42,727,360	1900	56,367,178
1908	2,076,660	1,197,098	19,883	500,620	1880	45,234,061	1905	60,641,489
1909	2,038,357	1,154,296	24,922	494,127	1885	46,855,704	1910	64,925,993
1910	1,982,836	1,103,723	25,531	496,356	1890	49,428,470		

Religions and Languages

Religions	1900.	1910	Languages.	1900	1910
Protestants	35,231,104	Not yet published.	German	51,883,131	Not yet published.
Catholics	20,321,441		Polish	3,328,751	
Other Christians	210,205		French	223,551	
Jews	586,833		Danish	141,061	
Others	17,535		Czech	107,398	
			Lithuanians ..	106,305	
			Others	224,063	

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The German Empire is a Federation of Central European States, extending from the Alps on the south to the Baltic on the north. The Empire lies between $47^{\circ} 16'$ — $55^{\circ} 54'$ North latitude and $5^{\circ} 52'$ — $22^{\circ} 53'$ East longitude, and is bounded on the east by Russia, on the south by Austria, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, on the west by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and on the north by Denmark and the Baltic Sea.

Relief.—The land surface is divisible into a southern plateau and a northern plain, the dividing line reaching from the Fichtel Gebirge, in Northern Bavaria, to the junction of the River Main with the Rhine, at Mainz. The Voges or Wasgau Mountains (Alsace), the Hardt Mountains (Rhine Palatinate), the Schwarzwald or Black Forest (Baden and Württemberg), the Schwabischer Jura (Württemberg), the Franconian Jura and Fichtel, Elster and Erz Mountains (Bavaria), and the Bayerische and Böhmer Wald (East Bavaria) are the principal mountains of the southern plateau. In the northern division are the Hartz Mountains (Central Prussia), with the mist-enveloped Brocken (3,750 feet) and the Taunus (Southern Prussia).

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Northern Germany are the Memel or Niemen, Pregel, Vistula and Oder (flowing into the Baltic), and the Elbe, Weser and Ems (North Sea). The Baltic coast is low and sandy, with large lagoons (*Haffe*) at the mouths of the Memel, Pregel, Vistula and Oder (Stettiner Haff, Frisches Haff and Kurisches Haff), and some ports are ice-bound for part of the winter. The *Oder* (600 miles) rises in the Moravian highlands of Austria and flows into the Baltic at Stettin; it is navigable for nearly 500 miles to Ratibor (Silesia) and flows through Breslau, with the Warthe-Netze as tributaries and canal connexion with the Vistula. The *Vistula* (650 miles) rises in the Carpathians (Austria) and enters German territory at Thorn, flowing into the Frisches Haff and Danzig Bay, being navigable throughout its 150 miles in German territory. The *Elbe* (700 miles) rises in the Riesen-Gebirge (Bohemia) and flows through a gorge in the Erz Gebirge to Dresden, and thence to Hamburg, with tributaries in the Moldau, Mulde, Saale and Havel-Spree. It is navigable for nearly the whole of its course in the Empire (500 miles). The *Weser* (400 miles) with its tributary, the Leine, from Göttingen, flows through the Westphalian Gate (near Minden) and reaches the North Sea by Bremen and Bremerhaven.

The great rivers of Southern Germany are the Rhine and the Danube. The *Rhine* (800 miles) from Lake Constance to Basel (120 miles) forms a boundary with Switzerland; at Mannheim it is joined by the *Neckar* from Württemberg; at Mainz by the *Main* from Bavaria; and at Coblenz (confluence) by the *Moselle* from Lorraine. The Rhine is navigable throughout its course in the Empire, while the Neckar is navigable to Esslingen (near Stuttgart), the Main to Bamberg (Bavaria) and the Moselle to Metz (Lorraine). After its confluence with the Moselle, the Rhine flows through Cologne and leaves German territory at the Netherlands' boundary, whence it reaches the North Sea, in confluence with the Meuse. The *Danube* (1750 miles) rises in the Schwarzwald (Baden), its principal tributaries being the Iller, Lech, Isar and Inn (all of which rise in the Alps), and the Altmühl from the north. Only 350 miles of its course is in German territory, and it is navigable for 220 miles to Ulm (Württemberg), and its tributaries are also navigable for a great part of their length.

Climate.—Owing to the extent and diversity of the land surface there is a great variety in the climatic conditions. In the west the climate is maritime and in the east continental, while the north has low thermometer readings in the winter, and in the south there is a continental summer, which ripens the grapes on the slopes in the valleys of the Rhine and Main. The Elbe is closed for navigation for a short time in severe winters, and the Vistula is generally ice-bound for some months every year.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of April 16, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire—*Deutsches Reich*—under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor—*Deutscher Kaiser*—and whose eldest son is styled His Imperial and Royal Highness. The Emperor as such represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace, concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war in the name of the Empire without the consent of the Federal Council, *Bundesrat*, which represents the sovereignty of the Federated States of the Empire. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (cf. Art. 4 of the Constitution). The Emperor has the right to summon, open, adjourn, and close the Reichstag. Amongst the matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and telegraphs (excluding Bavaria); inland navigation; the Customs of the Empire; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; copyright; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; police; sanitation; colonisation; a movement to imperialise the railways still exists, but makes little progress. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Federated States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

Reigning Sovereign.

His Imperial Majesty WILLIAM II., GERMAN EMPEROR, King of Prussia, born at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1859 (son of the Emperor Frederic III. and the Empress Frederic, *née* Princess Royal of the United Kingdom); married Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein (born Oct. 22, 1858); succeeded his father June 15, 1888. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.I. & R.H. William, *Crown Prince*, born May 6, 1882, married June 6, 1905, Cecile, Duchess of Mecklenberg, having issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Prince William of Prussia, born July 4, 1905

(ii) H.R.H. Prince Louis Ferdinand, born Nov. 9, 1907

(iii) H.R.H. Prince Hubert, born Sept. 30, 1909

(iv) H.R.H. Prince Friedrich Georg, born Dec. 19, 1911.

2. H.R.H. Prince Eitel Frederick of Prussia, born July 7, 1883, married (1906) Sophie, Duchess of Oldenburg.

3. H.R.H. Prince Adalbert of Prussia, born July 14, 1884.

4. H.R.H. Prince Augustus William of Prussia, born Jan. 29, 1887, married (1908) Alexandra, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein.

5. H.R.H. Prince Oscar of Prussia, born July 27, 1888.

6. H.R.H. Prince Joachim of Prussia, born Dec. 17, 1890.

7. H.R.H. Princess Victoria Louisa of Prussia, born Sept. 13, 1892.

BROTHER OF THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) Irene, Princess of Hesse, having issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889.

(ii) H.R.H. Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The chief Executive officer is the *Reichskanzler* or Imperial Chancellor, who presides over the *Bundesrat* and exercises a general supervision over the work of the Secretaries of State.

Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg (President of the Prussian Ministry and Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs).

Secretaries of State.

Foreign Affairs, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.
Interior, Dr. Delbrück.

Navy, Admiral von Thielitz.

Justice, Dr. Lisco.

Treasury, Dr. Kühn.

Colonies, Dr. Solf.

Posts & Telegraphs, Herr Kraetke.

Presidents of Bureaus, etc.

Debt Commission, Herr von Bischoffshausen.

Imperial Railways, Dr. Schulz.

Accounts, Herr von Magdeburg.

Military High Court, General Graf von Kirchbach.

Imperial Bank, Herr Havenstein.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislative power of the Empire is exercised within certain prescribed limits (army, navy, finance, commerce, domicile, communications, and justice) by the Bundesrat (or Federal Council) and the Reichstag. The Bundesrat is composed of 62 plenipotentiaries nominated by the governments of the various States which form the Empire, viz.—Prussia (17), Bavaria (6), Saxony and Württemberg (4), Baden and Hesse (3), Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick (2), the remaining States and the three Hanse Towns (1 each), and Alsace-Lorraine 3 delegates (with limited voting powers). The Reichstag is composed of 397 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage for a maximum of 5 years. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year, the Reichstag cannot be summoned without the adherence of the Federal Council. All bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thereby responsible for them. Members of the Bundesrat have the right of attending meetings of the Reichstag. The elections of Jan 1912 resulted in the following grouping of parties in the Reichstag.—Conservatives (43), Free Conservatives (14), Anti-Semites, etc (17), National Liberals (45), Progressive People's Party (42), Clerical Centre (90), Poles (18), Social Democrats (110), Independents, etc (18).

President of the Bundesrat, The Imperial Chancellor

Vice-President, Dr. Delbrück

President of the Reichstag, Dr. Kämpf

Vice-Presidents, Herren Pasche and Dove

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of the Empire is the *Reichsgericht* with a President and 100 Judges, appointed by the Emperor, with the advice of the Bundesrat. This is a Court of Appeal from the remaining courts, which are State appointed and maintained, the legal system being identical in each. Magistrates' Courts (*Amtsgerichte*) are subject to the more authoritative *Landesgerichte* and to the periodical jury courts (*Schurysgerichte*), all being inferior to the *Oberlandesgericht*, or State Court of Appeal. (Bavaria has a further Court of Appeal in its *Oberste Landesgericht*.)

President of the Reichsgericht (Leipzig), Dr. von Seckendorff.

DEFENCE.

The Emperor is the *Bundesfeldherr*, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is mobilised for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and

form separate army corps. The contingents of all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (*kaiserlich*), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war.

Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory on all German subjects between the ages of 17 and 45, service commencing at the age of 20. *Recruits join (1) Active Army, 2 or 3 years; then Active Reserve, 5 or 4 years, 2 trainings each 2 months; then, Landwehr 1st Ban, 5 or 3 years, 2 trainings each 14 days for dismounted branches only, do. and Ban to age 40, no training; then, [Landsturm, and Ban to age 45] Or, (2) Ersatz Res., 12½ years, 3 trainings of 10, 6, and 4 weeks, then [Landsturm 1st Ban] Or, (3) [Landsturm 1st Ban to age 39, do. and Ban to age 45]. One-year volunteers, accepted on approved educational certificates, defray expenses of their service.*

Peace Establishment, 1912.

Arm	Officers	Officers and Men	Horses.
Infantry ...	14,617	429,564	3,210
Cavalry. . . .	2,585	74,460	69,924
Artillery . .	4,543	103,307	45,998
Pioneers ...	769	20,570	325
Communication Troops ..	475	10,993	1,297
Train	378	8,508	5,726
Special formations	611	3,644	...
Non-regimental	3,289	5,098	...
Total. . .	27,267	656,144	126,480

The War Effective of the Mobilised Field Army is 1,200,000, Landwehr, 750,000, Ersatz and Landsturm, 2,000,000

The small arm of the Infantry is a Mauser magazine rifle (7.9 mm) and of the Cavalry a similar carbine and lance. The Artillery have a quick-firing field-gun (18-pr). The Empire is divided into 10 military districts (*Festungs-Inspektionen*), each containing a chain of fortified centres

Navy.

The Navy on March 31, 1912, consisted of the ships given in the following table. Seamen are recruited by compulsory service of the maritime population and by voluntary enlistment. The personnel in 1912 was about 64,500 of all ranks. The Naval Expenditure of the Empire for 1912-13 is 461,983,380 marks, of which 228,735,000 marks is for new construction.

The Imperial German Navy is the second in respect of tonnage and armament, and is only exceeded by the British Navy, the additions made from time to time, under a settled plan of development, actually exceeding, in some years, those made by the United Kingdom (1909, German warships launched amounted to 83,124 tons; British, 92,927 tons; 1910, German, 101,820 tons; British, 176,582 tons).

PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS—continued.

Name (=Turbines)	L'chd	Tons.	Main Armament
Battleships			
<i>König Albert</i>	—	—	—
<i>Unnamed</i>	—	—	—
<i>Unnamed</i>	—	—	—
"S"	—	—	—
<i>Unnamed</i>	—	—	—
<i>Kaiserin</i>	1911	—	—
<i>Pr. Luitpold</i>	1912	—	—
<i>Kaiser</i>	1911	24,110	{ 10×12 in 14×5 9 in
<i>Fr. der Grosse</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Oldenburg</i>	1910	22,400	{ 12×12 in 14×5 9 in
<i>Thüringen</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Ostfriesland</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Helgoland</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Rheinland</i>	1908	18,600	{ 12×11 in 12×5 9 in
<i>Posen</i>	1908	"	"
<i>Nassau</i>	1908	"	"
<i>Westfalen</i>	1908	"	"
<i>Schl. Holstein</i>	1906	13,040	{ 4×11 in 14×6 7 in.
<i>Schlesien</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Hannover</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Pommern</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Deutschland</i>	1904	"	"
<i>Lothringen</i>	1904	12,883	"
<i>Hessen</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Preussen</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Elsass</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Braunschweig</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Schwaben</i>	1901	11,611	{ 4×9 4 in 12×5 9 in.
<i>Mecklenberg</i>	1901	"	"
<i>Wettin</i>	1901	"	"
<i>Zähringen</i>	1901	"	"
<i>Wittelsbach</i>	1900	"	"
<i>Kr. Karl der Grosse</i>	1899	10,474	"
<i>Kr. Barbarossa</i>	1900	"	{ 4×9 4 in 14×5 9 in
<i>Kr. Willh der Grosse</i>	1899	"	"
<i>Kr. Willh II</i>	1897	"	"
<i>Kr. Friedr III.</i>	1896	"	"
<i>Ägäer</i>	1895	4,084	3×9 4 in
<i>Odin</i>	1894	"	"
<i>Hagen</i>	1893	4,034	"
<i>Heimdall</i>	1892	"	"
<i>Hildebrand</i>	1892	"	"
<i>Worth</i>	1892	9,801	6×11 in
Battle Cruisers			
"K"	—	—	—
<i>Unnamed</i>	—	—	—
<i>Seydlitz</i>	1912	—	—
<i>Goeben</i>	1911	22,640	{ 10×11 in 12×5 9 in.
<i>Moltke</i>	1910	"	"
<i>Von der Tann</i>	1909	19,100	{ 8×11 in 10×5 9 in
Armoured Cruisers			
<i>Blücher</i>	1908	15,550	{ 12×8 in 8×5 9 in.
<i>Gneissau</i>	1906	11,480	{ 8×8 in 6×5 9 in.
<i>Scharnhorst</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Yorck</i>	1904	9,348	{ 4×8 in 10×5 9 in.

Name (=Turbines)	L'chd	Tons	Main Armament
Armoured Cruisers			
<i>continued</i>			
<i>Boon</i>	1903	9,348	{ 4×8 in 10×5 9 in
<i>Fr. Carl</i>	1902	8,856	"
<i>Pr. Adalbert</i>	1901	"	"
<i>Pr. Heinrich</i>	1900	8,756	{ 2×9 4 in. 10×5 9 in.
<i>Furst Bismarck</i>	1897	10,580	{ 4×9 4 in. 12×5 9 in.
Protected Cruisers			
<i>and Class</i>			
<i>Unnamed</i>	—	—	—
<i>Breslau</i>	1911	—	—
<i>Magdeburg</i>	1911	—	—
<i>Strassburg</i>	1911	—	—
<i>Stralsund</i>	1911	—	—
<i>Augsburg</i>	1909	4,280	12×4 1 in
<i>Goluh</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Mainz</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Kolberg</i>	1908	"	"
<i>Rmden</i>	1908	3,592	10×4 1 in
<i>Dresden</i>	1907	"	"
<i>Stettin</i>	1907	3,424	"
<i>Nurnberg</i>	1906	3,400	"
<i>Stuttgart</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Königsberg</i>	1905	3,350	"
<i>Danzig</i>	1905	3,300	"
<i>Leipzig</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Munchen</i>	1904	"	"
<i>Lubeck</i>	1904	"	"
<i>Berlin</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Bremen</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Hamburg</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Hansa</i>	1898	5,790	{ 2×8 in 6×5 9 in.
<i>Vineta</i>	1897	"	"
<i>Freya</i>	1897	5,575	"
<i>Vict Luise</i>	1897	"	"
<i>Bertha</i>	1897	"	"
<i>Gefion</i>	1893	3,705	10×4 1 in.
<i>Kn. Augusta</i>	1892	5,960	12×5 9 in.
<i>Irene</i>	1887	4,223	{ 4×5 9 in. 8×4 1 in.
<i>Pas Wilhelm</i>	1887	"	"
3rd Class			
<i>Undine</i>	1902	2,656	10×4 1 in.
<i>Arcona</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Franenlob</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Amazone</i>	1900	2,603	"
<i>Medusa</i>	1900	"	"
<i>Ariadne</i>	1900	"	"
<i>Thetis</i>	1900	"	"
<i>Nymphe</i>	1899	"	"
<i>Niobe</i>	1899	2,558	"
<i>Gazelle</i>	1898	"	"
Unprotected Cruisers			
<i>Geier</i>	1894	1,590	8×4 1 in.
<i>Seeadler</i>	1892	1,602	"
<i>Cormoran</i>	1892	"	"
<i>Condor</i>	1892	"	"
<i>Falke</i>	1891	1,549	"
<i>Bussard</i>	1890	"	"

Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers Built, 109; building, 24.
Torpedo Boats Divisional, 10; 1st class, 47; and
 and 3rd class, 23.
Submarines Built, 13; building, 13-25.

EDUCATION.

The German educational system is remarkable for the ease with which it meets the requirements of every social class. Its efficiency is best exemplified by the annual military recruiting statistics, which in 1907 disclosed a proportion of only .02 per cent. of illiterate recruits. It is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all branches throughout the Empire. The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, comprising (i.) a general control by the Minister of Public Instruction over all educational establishments, public or private, save those special schools dependent on other ministries, (ii.) a provincial organisation charged with management of public elementary schools, and (iii.) Special Provincial Boards charged with the management of Secondary and Normal Schools, their curricula, apportionment of teachers, and leaving examinations (i) *Primary Compulsory and free*, age 6-14. Average attendance, 95 per cent. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii) *Secondary* Evening continuation schools for children of working classes, city intermediate schools in two grades; gymnasia (some State-maintained) preparing for university and learned professions with a 9-years' course. The standard to qualify for military service as a 1-year volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State Gymnasium; Progymnasias, similar, but lacking the highest class of the Gymnasium. Realgymnasias containing classical instruction to Latin; Realprogymnasias similar, but lacking higher classes of the foregoing, Oberrealschulen and Realschulen making a special feature of modern languages; Lehrer-Seminarien and Fachschulen supplying specialised instruction. Private institutions are comparatively few. For girls, special *Tochter Schulen* (high schools). Here private establishments predominate (iii) *Special Schools* are very numerous throughout the Empire, special attention being devoted to agriculture, commerce, mining, forestry and music. *Polytechnica* grant degrees in engineering, &c. *Secondary Education* generally is neither free nor compulsory, but abatement or remission of charges is discretionary. (iv) *Universities*, State-maintained and administered, are Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Griefswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen and Wurtzburg.

FINANCE

The Revenue of the Empire is derived mainly from Customs and Excise, stamps, posts and telegraphs, railways, and contributions in lieu of Customs and Excise duties from certain states, with matricular levies on the constituent States of the Empire. The principal heads of expenditure are defence, communications, justice, and the debt-service. The ordinary and extraordinary revenue for the five years ending March 31, 1908-1912, are stated as follows in marks (20/48 = £1 sterling).

REVENUE, 1908-1912.

Year	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total.
1908 ...	2,306,969,700	200,851,000	2,517,820,700
1909 ...	2,203,110,600	255,822,300	2,458,932,900
1910 ...	2,653,220,400	795,022,600	3,409,313,000
1911 ...	2,663,051,000	179,730,000	2,853,781,000
1912 ...	2,707,814,000	216,976,000	2,924,790,000

EXPENDITURE, 1911-1912.

Head of Expenditure	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary
Reichs'ag	2,121,250	...
Chancery	314,470	...
Foreign Office	18,538,683	482,740
Colonial Office	2,884,104	19,608,539
Interior	89,043,767	51,790,400
Posts and Telegraphs ...	643,707,805	40,888,580
Printing Office	8,738,225	161,584
Army Administration ...	714,465,894	101,254,896
" High Court	548,911	...
Naval Administration ...	167,207,154	290,826,532
Justice	2,859,580	120,000
Imperial Treasury	201,361,235	3,950,043
Railway Office	484,840	...
" Administration ...	101,924,330	20,574,675
Debt	280,257,743	5,390,311
Accounts	1,293,328	...
Pensions	153,758,446	...
Total	2,309,732,765	535,057,300

DEBT

	Dec 31 1910 Marks	Dec 31, 1911 Marks
Interest bearing —		
4% Loan	752,219,000	860,474,300
3½% Loan	2,020,745,000	1,982,202,200
3% Loan	1,782,669,500	1,680,080,200
4% Bonds	340,000,000	300,000,000
Total	4,895,633,500	4,822,756,700
Bearing no interest —		
Treasury Bonds	246,000,000	...
Paper Money	120,000,000	120,000,000
Total Debt	5,262,633,500	...

The *Imperial War Treasure* stored in the Julius Tower at Spandau amounted, March 31, 1911, to 120,000,000 marks (£5,873,715).

PENSIONS.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmary Insurance Act came into force January 1, 1900. In 1910, a total of Mk. 196,824,500 was paid out under the Act, Mk. 514,558,700 being as pensions to invalids (i.e., persons unfit for work), Mk. 13,020,900 as old age pensions; Mk. 21,102,200 for medical treatment; Mk. 1,535,200 for support of dependents, &c.; Mk. 770,800 as home relief for infirm workmen; Mk. 3,327,700 for sick pensions; Mk. 9,430,000 refunded. Of the total the State contributed Mk. 52,538,200. The insured are divided into five classes, according to the amount of their annual earnings, of Mk. 350, 550, 950, 1,150, and 2,000 respectively. Contributions are paid weekly, viz. 15 pfennig,

20, 24, 27 and 35 pfennig respectively—one half by the employer, the other by the employed: the State contributes a subsidy of Mk. 50 to the pension. The *infirmary* pension amounts respectively (including the State subsidy) to Mk. 162, 225, 270, 325, and 360; the *old age* pensions to Mk. 110, 140, 170, 200 and 230 respectively. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed Mk. 2,000—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codifies previous legislation, establishes new Insurance Authorities, reduces working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provides pensions for widows and orphans, and makes other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. The Government Insurance Fund amounted, March 31, 1911, to 35,478,400 marks (£1,773,920).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

OCCUPATIONS.—In 1907, 32.6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industries and mining, and 11.5 per cent. by trade and traffic. The approximate number of persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (exclusive of their dependents) in 1907 was 9,750,000, in mining and industries, 11,230,000, in trade and commerce, 3,500,000, and in domestic and other service, 1,750,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,139 acres were cultivated (including 60,347,924 acres arable) and 34,272,121 acres were woods and forests. In 1910 the corn area included 4,842,196 acres under wheat (yielding 75,988,390 cwt.), 3,879,009 acres under barley (57,125,673 cwt.), 10,594,314 acres under oats (155,468,113 cwt.), and 15,280,235 acres under rye (206,844,612 cwt.). There were also 8,121,323 acres under potatoes (21,769,796 tons), 278,043 acres of vineyards (1909) yielding 44,453,640 gallons of grape juice, and 1,130,563 acres under sugar beet (1909) yielding 12,684,874 tons of sugar. The *Live Stock* included (1907) 20,630,544 cattle, 7,703,710 sheep and lambs, 3,533,970 goats, 22,146,532 pigs, and 4,345,043 horses. About 90 per cent. of the population are supported by home-grown produce.

Fisheries.—Sea fish to the value of nearly 63,000,000 marks were consumed in 1910, the amount imported being valued at 40,000,000 marks. About 35,000 persons were employed in the fisheries (sea, 14,000, land, 21,000).

Minerals.—Prussia contains the principal mining districts (in Silesia, Rhineland and Saxony), coal, lignite and iron ore being largely produced; the Reichsland also contains valuable coal and iron ore, and the Hartz mountains

yield copper and silver. The total mineral produce amounted in 1910 to 263,167,300 English tons, including coal, lignite, iron ore, kalli, kainit and other kali salts, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore. The total value of minerals won in 1910 was 2,008,000,000 marks, including 152,827,800 tons of coal, 69,547,300 of lignite and 28,709,700 of iron-ore. There are celebrated mineral springs in the Wiesbaden district of Nassau (Prussia).

Manufactures.—Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country, the industries centring round the coal and iron fields, particularly in Prussia, the Reichsland, Bavaria, and Saxony. In Prussia (iron, luena, glass, &c.) the principal industrial centres are Berlin, Breslau, Cologne, Aix, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Magdeburg, and Cassel, while Solingen and Essen are the centres of the steel industry. In Saxony the woollen industry of Chemnitz, the machinery of Zwickau, and the book trade of Leipzig vie with the "Dresden china" industry of Meissen. In Bavaria and the Reichsland, cottons and silk; and in almost all the kingdoms and States, brewing. Gotha contains the largest and most justly famous geographical institute in the world. Internal commerce is largely aided by fairs, of which the principal are those of Frankfurt and Leipzig. The textile industries increase annually in importance and centre in Crefeld, Kilderfeld-Barmen, Muhlhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Customs Union or *Zollverein* (which includes almost the whole Empire, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and 2 Austrian Communes) for the 10 years, 1902-1911, are stated as follows (in marks) —

IMPORTS

Year	Merchandise	Bullion	Total.
1902	1,531,000,000	174,800,000	5,805,800,000
1903	1,002,700,000	318,500,000	6,321,200,000
1904	6,354,000,000	500,100,000	6,854,400,000
1905	7,128,800,000	307,400,000	7,436,200,000
1906	8,021,900,000	416,700,000	8,438,600,000
1907	8,746,678,000	256,645,000	9,003,323,000
1908	7,664,021,000	413,072,000	8,077,093,000
1909	8,520,125,000	340,285,000	8,860,410,000
1910	8,934,126,000	373,866,000	9,309,992,000
1911	10,387,000,000	297,300,000	10,684,300,000

EXPORTS.

Year	Merchandise	Bullion	Total.
1902	4,677,800,000	135,000,000	4,812,800,000
1903	5,014,600,000	115,600,000	5,130,200,000
1904	5,222,600,000	92,800,000	5,315,400,000
1905	5,731,600,000	110,200,000	5,841,800,000
1906	6,359,000,000	119,600,000	6,478,600,000
1907	6,850,890,000	249,693,000	7,100,583,000
1908	6,398,527,000	82,980,000	6,481,453,000
1909	6,592,222,000	266,451,000	6,858,693,000
1910	7,474,662,000	169,537,000	7,644,198,000
1911	8,773,900,000	118,300,000	8,892,200,000

States of the German Empire.

KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with area and population at Census of 1910—

Provinces and Capitals	Sq Miles	Population
East Prussia (Königsberg)	14,266	2,064,175
West Prussia (Danzig)	9,856	1,703,474
Brandenburg (Brandenburg)	15,377	4,092,616
City of Berlin	24	2,071,257
Pomerania (Stettin)	11,626	1,716,921
Posen (Posen)	11,122	2,099,831
Silesia (Breslau)	15,563	5,225,962
Prov. Saxony (Magdeburg)	9,748	3,089,275
Schleswig Holstein & Heligoland (Schleswig)	7,335	1,621,004
Hanover (Hanover)	14,865	2,942,436
Westphalia (Münster)	7,801	4,125,096
Hesse-Nassau (Frankfurt)	6,059	2,221,021
Rhineland (Cologne)	10,420	7,121,140
Hohenzollern (Sigmaringen)	440	71,011
Total	134,558	40,165,219

Of the total population 19,847,725 are males and 20,317,494 females. According to Religious, Evangelicals (i.e., National Church) number 23,341,508; Roman Catholics, 13,352,444, and Jews, 409,501. There are 33 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the Crown being hereditary in the male line. The executive is vested in the King, aided by a Council of Ministers.

King, William II, German Emperor (q.v.).

Council of Ministers.

President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Interior, Herr von Dallwitz.

Finance, Herr von Lenz.

War, General von Heeringen.

Public Works, Herr Breitenbach.

Agriculture, Woods and Forests, Herr von Schorlemer-Lieser.

Trade and Commerce, Herr Sydow.

Instruction and Worship, Herr von Trott zu Solz.

Minister of Justice, Dr. Reseler.

LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament (*Landtag*) consists of the *Herrenhaus* of Princes, heads of noble families, elected peers, appointed life members, and representatives of universities and towns; and the *Abgeordnetenhaus*, or Chamber of Deputies, of 433 members elected indirectly for a maximum of five years. Members of the Chamber receive 15 marks a day.

President of Herrenhaus, Freiherr von Mantuffel.

President of Abgeordnetenhaus (vacant).

PHYSIOGRAPHY, ETC.—Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the

Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown.

INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

Prussia provides 15 Army Corps (I.—XI. and XV.—XVIII) and a Corps of Guards to the Imperial Army, the headquarters being Berlin, Königsberg, Stettin, Magdeburg, Posen, Breslau, Münster, Coblenz, Altona, Hanover, Cassel, Strassburg, Metz, Danzig, and Frankfurt-on-M.

	1909.	1910.
Revenue (Budget)	£174,771,785	£179,640,500
Expenditure do	174,771,785	179,940,500
Total debt, March 31	438,507,490	471,088,539

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population (1910), 2,071,257.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 34' N lat. and 9° 01'—13° 50' E long., the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine.

Governments and Capitals	Sq Miles	Population (1910)
Upper Bavaria (Munich)	6,456	1,532,065
Lower Bavaria (Landshut)	4,152	724,331
Palatinate (Speyer)	2,288	937,085
Upper Palatinate (Regensburg)	3,728	599,461
Upper Franconia (Bayreuth)	2,702	661,862
Middle Franconia (Augsburg)	2,925	931,691
Lower Franconia (Würzburg)	3,243	710,943
Swabia (Augsburg)	3,792	785,853
Total	29,286	6,887,291

Of the total population 3,379,520 are males and 3,507,771, females. According to Religious, 4,862,233 were Roman Catholics, 1,942,385 Protestants, and 55,065 Jews.

GOVERNMENT.

The Crown is hereditary in the male line; the executive power is in the Sovereign, who acts through a responsible ministry or *Staatsrat*.

King, Otto, b. April 17, 1843; succeeded his late brother, Ludwig II., June 13, 1886.

Regent and Heir Presumptive, Prince Luitpold, b. March 12, 1821, uncle of the late and present Kings; appointed Regent, June 10, 1886; mar. April 15, 1844, Archduchess Augusta of Austria-Tuscany, who died April 26, 1864.

Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Freiherr von Hertling; *Justice*, von Thelemann; *Interior*, Dr. von Freiherr von Soden-Fraunhofen; *Instruction*, Dr. von Knilling; *Finance*, von Breunig; *Communications*, von Seidlein; *War*, Gen. Freiherr Kress von Kressenstein.

LEGISLATURE.

There is a Parliament of two houses, the Chamber of *Reichsräte*—Princes, and hereditary nobles and members appointed for life, or by virtue of their office, and the Chamber of *Abgeordneten* (Representatives), elected directly for six years. Parliament meets every two years.

PRODUCTION, ETC. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Bavaria contributes three corps d'armée (the I., II., and III. Bavarian Corps) to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is fixed at 72,645 men on a peace footing, their headquarters being at (I.) Munich, (II.) Würzburg, and (III.) Nuremberg.

Budget, 1912-1913 Marks 676,214,154
Public debt, Dec. 31, 1910 (including

railway debt, £94,302,194)..... Marks 2,373,905,127

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1910), 596,467.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

A kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire.

Governments and Capitals	Sq. Miles.	Population (1910).
Bautzen (Bautzen).....	953	443,549
Chemnitz (Chemnitz).....	799	920,543
Dresden (Dresden).....	1,674	1,350,287
Leipzig (Leipzig).....	1,376	1,234,623
Zwickau (Zwickau).....	983	837,659
Total	5,787	4,806,661

Of the total population in 1910, 2,323,903 were males and 2,482,758 females. According to

Religions (1910), 4,555,202 were Protestants, 233,872 Roman Catholics, and 27,587 Jews.

GOVERNMENT.

The Crown is hereditary in the male (and eventually the female) line. The Executive is vested in the King, aided by a Ministry of State. *King*, Frederic Augustus III., b. May 25, 1865, suc. Oct. 13, 1904.

Heir Apparent, his son, Crown Prince George, b. Jan. 15, 1893.

Ministers of State, Freiherr von Hausen, Dr. Beck, Graf Vitzthum von Eckstädt, R. von Seydewitz, Dr. Nagel.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature (*Ständerversammlung*) consists of two co-ordinate houses, of which the first is made up of Princes, landed proprietors and official and appointed members; and the second of 92 members, elected directly by the people for six years.

PRODUCTION, ETC.—More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, cigarettes, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 550,565), Leipzig (pop. 589,820), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 4,900 matriculated students in 1910-11); Freiberg (pop. 36,237), in the mining district; Plauen (pop. 121,272); Zwickau (pop. 73,542), and Chemnitz (pop. 287,807), the Manchester of Saxony.

The Saxon Army provides the XII. and XIX. Army Corps in the Imperial Army, with headquarters at Dresden and Leipzig.

Revenue and expenditure, 1912-13 ... £22,500,000

Debt (railways), 1912..... 43,000,000

CAPITAL, Dresden. Population (1910), 550,565.

KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG.

Württemberg is a Kingdom of South Germany, mainly between Bavaria and Baden, divided into the following *kreise* or government districts:—

District and Capital.	Sq. Miles.	Population (1910).
Neckar (Ludwigsburg).....	1,286	882,569
Black Forest (Reutlingen).....	1,844	570,820
Jagst (Ellwangen).....	1,985	414,969
Danube (Ulm).....	2,419	569,216
Total	7,534	2,437,574

Of the total population in 1910, 1,192,322 were males and 2,437,574 females; and according to

Religions, 1,671,283 Protestants, and 739,995 Roman Catholics.

GOVERNMENT.

The Crown is hereditary and the monarchy constitutional, the executive being vested in a Ministry of State.

King William II., b. Feb. 25, 1848; *sur.* Oct. 6, 1891; *mar.* (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (died April 30, 1882); (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.

Ministry of State.

President, Dr. von Welzäcker.

Interior, Dr. von Pischek.

War, General von Marchtaler.

Worship and Instruction, Dr. von Fleischhauer.

Justice, Dr. von Schmüdlin.

Finance, Herr von Gessler.

LEGISLATURE.

There is a *Landstände* of two estates, the first chamber (*Ständesherren*) being of princely, noble or territorial rank, with certain official and nominated members; the second (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) consists of 82 members, elected by direct and secret ballot for six years.

PRODUCTION, ETC.—Württemberg possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom, mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, staves, beer, wine, &c.

Württemberg furnishes the XIII. Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,523 men on a peace footing.

	1911	1912.
Revenue	£5,380,556	£5,563,869
Expenditure	5,380,556	5,563,869
Public debt, April . . .	31,379,047	31,178,536
Of which for railways	30,277,687	30,105,156

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1910) 285,589.

Grand Duchies.

BADEN.

Grand Duke, Frederick II., b. July 9, 1857; *mar.* Sept. 20, 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, b. Nov. 5, 1864; *Grand Duke*, Sept. 28, 1907.

Her Apparent, Max, b. July 20, 1867.

President of Ministry, Dr. Freiherr von Dusch

District and Capital.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Constance (Constance).....	1,610	325,924
Freiburg (Freiburg)	1,830	564,580
Karlsruhe (Karlsruhe).....	993	610,784
Mannheim (Mannheim) ...	1,386	641,545
Total	5,829	2,142,833

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. There is a legislature of two houses. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. Of the total area, 3,234 square miles are cultivated—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, and hops being the chief produce—and 2,283 forests. In 1910 there were 1,278,836 Catholics, 826,364 Protestants, 25,896 Jews, and 11,737 others. Mannheim (193,902), Karlsruhe (134,313), Freiburg (83,344), Pforzheim (69,082), and Heidelberg (56,016) have over 50,000 inhabitants. Principal industries are agriculture and manufactures (cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery).

Budget, 1912 (including railways).....£12,618,000
Debt, Jan. 1, 1912 (only railways).....26,611,000

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population (1910), 134,313.

HESSE.

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, b. Nov. 25, 1868. *sur.* March 13, 1892; *mar.* Feb. 2, 1905, Princess Eleonore zu Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, b. Sept. 17, 1871.

Her Apparent, George, b. Nov. 8, 1906.

President of Ministry, Dr. K. Ewald.

Provinces and Capitals	Sq. Miles	Population
Upper Hesse (Giessen) . . .	1,269	309,233
Rhenish Hesse (Mayence)	530	382,438
Starkenburg (Darmstadt).	1,169	590,380
Total	2,968	1,282,051

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories nearly equal in size. There is a bicameral legislature. In 1910 there were 848,004 Protestants, 397,549 Catholics, and 24,063 Jews. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Mayence (120,634), Darmstadt (87,089), Offenbach (75,583), Worms (46,819), and Giessen (31,153) are the principal towns.

Budget, 1912£4,009,966
Public debt, 1912 (mostly for railways) 21,796,596

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1910), 87,089.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., b. April 9, 1882; *sur.* April 10, 1897; *mar.* June 7, 1904, Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Lüneburg, b. Sept. 29, 1882.

Her Apparent, Friedrich Franz, b. April 22, 1910.

Minister of State, K. H. L. Graf von Rasewitz-Lewetow.

Comprises an area of 5,135 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 639,958. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue

(1911-12), £2,330,670; exp., £2,330,500; debt (1912), £7,132,407.

CAPITAL, Schwerin. Population, 42,519. Rostock (65,382), Wismar (24,376).

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

Grand Duke, Adolphus Friedrich, b. July 22, 1848; *mar.* April 17, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, b. Sept. 7, 1857.

Heir Apparent, Adolphus Friedrich, b. June 17, 1882.

Consists of two detached parts (Strelitz and Ratzeburg), separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin Area, 1,131 sq. miles; pop., 206,442. There is a diet of two estates, the *Ritterschaft* and *Land-schaft*. No proper budget. Finances in good condition.

CAPITAL, Neu-Strelitz. Population, 11,993.

LDENBURG.

Grand Duke, Frederic Augustus, b. Nov. 16, 1852, *suc.* June 13, 1900; *mar.* (1), Feb. 18, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who *died* Aug. 28, 1895; and (2) to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, b. Aug. 10, 1869.

Heir Apparent, Nicholas, b. Aug. 10, 1897.

Divisions and Capitals	Sq. Miles	Population
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	1,958	391,246
Lubeck (Lübeck)	209	41,500
Birkenfeld (Birkenfeld)	312	5,096
Total	2,479	483,042

Oldenburg is situate on the North Sea and the Weser, between the sea and Hanover, with the detached Principality. More than 80 per cent. of the inhabitants are Protestants. There is an executive ministry and a single chamber (*Landtag*) of 45 members, elected by direct votes. Revenue (1910), £697,670; exp., £654,792; debt, £3,692,361.

CAPITAL, Oldenburg. Population, 28,565.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH.

Grand Duke, William Ernest, b. June 10, 1876; *suc.* Jan. 6, 1901.

Minister of State, Dr. Rothe

Divisions and Capitals.	Sq. Miles	Population
Weimar (Weimar)	678	.
Eisenach (Eisenach)	465	.
Neustadt (Neustadt)	254	.
Total	1,397	417,149

The Grand Duchy consists of three detached districts and 24 scattered enclaves, the population being mainly Lutherans. There is a British and American church at the capital. There is an executive ministry and a single chamber diet of 38 members, elected for six years. Revenue and exp. (1911-13), £62,769.

CAPITAL, Weimar. Population (1910), 34,528; Eisenach, 38,366; Jena, 38,427; Apolda, 22,612.

Duchies.

ANHALT.

Duke, Friedrich II., b. Aug. 19, 1856; *suc.* Jan. 24, 1904; *mar.* July 2, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; b. July 26, 1865.

Heir Presumptive, Prince Edward, b. April 18, 1861; *married*, Feb. 6, 1885, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 331,228. Single chamber diet of 36 members, elected for five years. Budget, 1912-13, £542,750.

CAPITAL, Dessau. Population 56,605; Bernburg, 33,724; Cothen, 23,416.

BRUNSWICK.

Regent, H.H. Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,418 English square miles, and a population (1910) of 494,339, of whom 464,175 were Protestants, 25,888 Roman Catholics, and 1,757 Jews. Single chamber diet of 48 members, elected by direct vote for four years. Budget, 1912-13. Income, £738,220; exp., £748,075; debt, £2,034,675; reserve fund, £1,822,200.

CAPITAL, Brunswick. Population (1910), 143,552.

SAXE-ALTENBURG.

Duke, Ernest, b. Aug. 31, 1871; *suc.* Feb. 7, 1908; *mar.* Feb. 17, 1898, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe, b. Sept. 22, 1875.

Heir Presumptive, Geo. Moritz, b. May 13, 1900.

Area, 512 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 216,128, of whom over 210,500 are Protestants. Single chamber diet of 32 members chosen for three years. Revenue and exp. (1911-13), £59,945; debt (1912), £44,372; reserve fund, £286,647.

CAPITAL, Altenburg. Population (1910), 39,976.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), b. July 19, 1884; *mar.* Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and has issue two sons and two daughters; *suc.* July 30, 1906; assumed government July 19, 1905.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Johann Leopold, b. Aug. 2, 1906.

Minister of State, Herr Dr. von Richter.

Divisions and Capitals	Sq. Miles	Population.
Coburg (Coburg)	217	74,818
Gotha (Gotha)	546	182,359
Total	763	257,177

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions. In 1910, 250,454 were Protestants. Capital, Gotha (pop. 39,553). Coburg (the other capital) has 23,789 inhabitants. Coburg has a diet of 11 and Gotha of 19 members, elected for four years. The diets meet in joint session for common affairs. The common revenue is set down at £82,800; the State and domain revenue at £216,000 for Gotha and

See 107 for Coburg. At Gotha there is the world famous geographical establishment of Justus Perthes, and an English church.

SAXE-MEININGEN.

Duke, George II., b. April 2, 1826; *suc.* Sept. 20, 1866; *mar.* (1) Princess Charlotte of Prussia (d. March 30, 1855), (2) Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (d. Feb. 20, 1872), (3), morganatically, Helene, Baroness of Heldburg.

Heir Apparent, Bernhard, b. April 2, 1851.

Area, 945 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 278,792. The single chamber diet has 24 members, elected for six years. Revenue and exp. (1912-14), £527,316; debt (1910), £310,950. Capital, Meiningen. Population (1910), 17,131.

Principalities.

LIPPE.

Prince, Leopold, b. May 30, 1871.

Area, 470 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 150,937. The diet contains 21 members, elected by direct vote for four years. Revenue (1912-13), £449,842 marks; exp., £528,264 marks; debt, £1,276,307 marks. Capital, Detmold. Population (1910), 14,295.

REUSS (Elder Line).

Prince, Henry XXIV., b. March 20, 1878; *suc.* April 10, 1902.

Prince Regent, Henry XXVII., b. Nov. 10, 1858.

Area, 120 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 72,769. The diet contains 5 nominated members and 7 elected for six years. Revenue and exp. (1910), £92,000. No debt. Capital, Greiz. Population (1910), 13,245.

REUSS (Younger Line)

Reigning Prince, Henry XIV., b. May 28, 1832; *suc.* July 14, 1867; *mar.* Princess Agnes of Württemberg (died July 10, 1886).

Heir Apparent and Regent, Henry XXVII.

Area, 320 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 152,752. The diet contains 16 members (1 hereditary, 15 elected). Revenue (1911-13), £138,965; exp., £138,965; debt (1911), £52,027. Capital, Gera. Population (1910), 49,276.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

Reigning Prince, Adolphus, b. Feb. 23, 1883; *suc.* April 30, 1911.

Area, 130 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 46,626. The Landtag contains 4 nominated and 13 elected members. Revenue and exp. (1910-11), £42,692; debt (1910), £16,516. Capital, Bückeburg. Population (1910), 5,745.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

Prince, Gunther, b. Aug. 21, 1852; *suc.* Jan. 19, 1890; *mar.* Princess Anna Louise of Schonburg-Waldenburg.

Area, 363 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 100,702. There is a Landtag of 16 members, elected for three years. Revenue and exp. (1909-11), £144,766; debt (1910), £227,206. Capital, Rudolstadt. Population (1910), 12,937.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

Prince, Gunther (see Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt above).

Area, 333 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 29,917. The Landtag contains 6 nominated and 12 elected members. Revenue and exp. (1912), £170,827; debt (1912), £120,928 (£115,000 for railways). Capital, Sondershausen. Population (1910), 7,752.

WALDECK.

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hohenack and Geroldseck, Waarzeggen, &c., b. Jan. 20, 1865; *suc.* May 12, 1893; *mar.* Aug. 9, 1895, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue 4 children.

Heir Apparent, Josias George William, b. May 13, 1896.

Area, 438 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 61,707. There is a Landtag of 15 elected members. Income and exp., £72,460; debt, £83,060. Capital, Arolsen. Population, 2,793.

The Hanse Towns.

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire; they are situated in the North of Germany, on the Trave, Weser, and Elbe, respectively. Lübeck is situated near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway.

Shipping (tonnage) 1911.

Port.	Entered.	Cleared.
Lübeck	925,856	928,701
Bremen	3,341,342	3,332,418
Hamburg ...	13,176,469	13,198,677

LÜBECK, area, 115 sq. miles; pop. 116,599. There is a Senate of 14 members and a *Bürgerschaft* of 120 members (see Hamburg).

Burgomaster, 1911-12, Johann Hermann Eschenburg.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	£727,143	£822,209
Public expenditure	735,184	844,243
Public debt	2,945,902	3,135,791

	1910.	1911.
Total value of imports	£23,280,000	£25,818,667
Total value of exports	20,800,000	20,990,196

BREMEN, area 99 sq. miles, pop. 305,724. There is a Senate of 16 members and a *Bürgerschaft* of 120 members (see Hamburg).

First Burgomaster, 1913, Dr. Carl Georg Barkhausen.

	1910.	1911.
Public revenue	£2,272,258	£2,498,776
Public expenditure	2,927,375	3,027,448
Total value of imports...	95,422,917	106,236,479
Total value of exports...	93,971,837	102,390,690

HAMBURG, area 160 sq. miles; pop. (1912), 1,038,690. The executive is vested in a Senate, which with the *Bürgerschaft* forms the legislature. The Senate contains 18 members, elected for life, the *Bürgerschaft* 160 members, elected

for six years, one half renewable every three years. The Senate chooses two of its members annually as Burgomaster, of whom the first is President of the Senate.

First Burgomaster, 1912, Dr. Burchard.

	1910.	1911.
Public revenue	£7,661,068	£8,074,615
Public expenditure	7,779,841	8,360,970
Public debt.....	35,430,651	38,478,592
Total imports	331,575,000	356,915,340
Total exports.....	297,045,000	307,220,219

Reichsland.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Statthalter, Count Carl von Wedel (1907).
Minister of State, Baron Zorn von Bulach.

Districts and Capitals.	Sq Miles	Population
Lower Alsace (Strassburg)	1,848	700,938
Upper Alsace (Kolmar)	1,354	517,865
Lorraine (Metz)	2,403	655,211
	5,605	1,874,014

Of the total population (1910), 965,625 were males and 908,389 females; while (1910) 1,428,343 were Catholics, 408,274 Protestants, and 30,483 Jews. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, and hops, iron and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is a *Landtag* of two chambers, of which the first consists of representatives of the churches, university towns and professional classes, and the second of 60 members, elected by secret ballot.

Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 178,891), Mülhausen (95,041), Metz (68,598) and Kolmar (43,808). Revenue and exp. (1911-12) £3,690,300; debt (1911), (Rentes £67,400), £2,246,667.

GERMAN-BRITISH TRADE.

Articles.	Imported by U.K. from German Empire. Value.	Imported by German Empire from U.K. Value.
Apparel	£1,121,208	162,238
Motor Chasals and parts	1,093,688	...
Carriages other than above	114,948	...
Carriages, Cycles & Motor do. ....	...	45,919
Casutehouse	278,699	...
Manufactures thereof	368,527	203,200
Boots and Shoes of do.	38,866	...
Chemicals	3,391,615	514,569
Painters' Colours.....	848,365	223,956
China and Earthenware ...	637,203	80,741
Hardware	832,160	64,556

Articles.

	Imported by U.K. from German Empire. Value.	Imported by German Empire from U.K. Value.
Coal and Coke	£...	£4,180,725
Oats	544,373	...
Corn, Bran and Pollard.....	...	254,928
Fish, Herrings .....	...	2,512,258
All other sorts	7,944	222,163
Raw Cotton	106,328	...
Cotton Yarn	218,797	5,172,764
Cotton Manufs. (Misc.) —	1,604,008	3,763,251
(1) Gloves	584,829	...
(2) Hosiery	1,802,449	...
(3) Lace	1,428,968	...
(4) Trimmings	725,736	...
(5) Unenumerated	644,697	...
Total (1) to (5) ...	6,790,681	3,763,251
Glass—		
Window	145,419	...
Plate	26,043	...
Flint	570,087	...
Bottles	289,507	...
Unenumerated	2,666	63,705
Leather—		
Boots and Shoes	1,534,051	741,426
Manufactures and Gloves	52,422	...
Unenumerated	658,202	...
Raw Hides	148,250	116,201
Linen Yarn	26,622	347,601
Manufactures	293,762	293,672
Metals, Ores and Manufs.	2,144,680	536,991
Iron and Steel	5,147,507	1,735,688
Electrical Goods	906,822	3,851
Instruments, etc.	542,586	111,325
Machinery	743,769	1,934,065
Sewing Machines	115,906	...
Oils	1,414,515	538,406
Petroleum	101,306	...
Oil Seed Cake	265,421	34,115
Paper of all sorts	1,356,421	82,760
Silk and Silk Yarn	198,689	79,761
Silk Manufactures	2,113,383	210,989
Skins and furs	1,596,240	266,051
Starch	381,634	...
Sugar, (1) Refined	5,311,318	...
(2) Unrefined	4,287,396	...
(3) Glucose	10,745	...
(4) Molasses	4,565	...
Total Sugar (1) to (4) ...	9,614,023	...
Toys and Games	1,013,194	...
Wood and Timber	511,375	...
Furniture	28,540	...
Unenumerated, etc.	104,253	...
Wool, Sheep or Lamb's ...	124,201	353,392
Other kinds	18,368	1,683,527
Woollen rags	207,035	3,626,067
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	455,780	...
Woollen Manufactures—		
(1) Cloths	249,329	...
(2) Hosiery	314,856	...
(3) Stuffs, Fannels, De-laines	1,207,737	...
(4) Carpets and Rugs	40,747	...
(5) All other kinds	305,795	...
Total (1) to (5)	2,118,454	2,398,925
Yarn Alpaca, Mohair and other sorts .....	...	1,770,933

German Colonies.
AREA AND POPULATION.

Colony and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Africa:—		
East Africa (Dar-es-Salaam)	384,079	10,000,000
South-west Africa (Windhuk)	322,348	120,000
Cameroon (Buea)	295,000	3,000,000
Togoland (Lomé)	33,659	1,000,000
<i>Total, Africa</i>	1,035,086	14,120,000
Pacific:—		
New Guinea (Rabaul)	90,000	463,300
Solomon Islands (Bougainville and Buka) ..	4,200	33,000
Marshall Islands (Jaluit)	160	10,550
Eastern Carolines (Ponape)	800	78,600
Western Carolines (Jap)		
Samoa Islands (Apia)	1,050	34,500
<i>Total, Pacific</i>	96,210	619,950
Asiatic:—		
Kiao Chao (Tsingtau)	193	60,000
Sphere of Interest	2,750	84,000
<i>Total, Asiatic</i>	2,943	144,000
<i>Grand Total</i>	1,134,239	14,883,950

AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

German East Africa.

Governor (Dar-es-Salaam), His Excellency Dr. Schnee

GERMAN EAST AFRICA occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between 1° – 11° 45' S. lat. and 28° 50'– 40° 38' E. long. The territory is continuous with British East Africa, Uganda and the Belgian Congo on the north, with Nyasaland on the south-west, and with Portuguese East Africa on the south, the western boundary crossing Lakes Nyasa, Tanganyika, and Kivu. The eastern boundary is the Indian Ocean. The district has an area estimated at 384,079 English square miles, with a population of about 10,000,000 Unyamwezi, Swahili, and other Bantu races, and Masai and Wakuafi tribes of Hamito-Negroid origin, the majority being spirit worshippers, amongst whom Muhammadan and Christian missionaries are spreading their respective creeds. The principal part of the country is occupied by the Central African Plateau, from which rise many mighty mountains, including Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest point in the continent (19,342 feet) and Mount Meru (14,955 feet). The Rovuma, Rufiji, Pangani, Wami and Kingani Rivers flow into the Indian Ocean; the Mori and Kagera into Victoria Nyanza; the Malagarasi and some smaller streams into Tanganyika; the Songwe into Nyasa; and the Saia and Rupa Songwe into

Lake Rukwa. Coffee, coco-nuts, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, vanilla, bananas, sorghum, maize, rice and hemp are cultivated, and rubber, teak and mahogany are obtained from the forests, the live stock including large herds of cattle, sheep and goats. Gold, coal, iron, graphite, copper and salt are produced, and garnets and other precious stones are found. The exports (valued in 1911 at 22,400,000 marks) include fibre, rubber, hides and skins, wax, ivory, copra, coffee, ground nuts and cotton; the imports (45,900,000 marks in 1911) being provisions, textiles, metals and hardware. Sixteen per cent. of the trade is with Zanzibar and 50 per cent. with Germany. A railway runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Tabora (500 miles), and is being extended towards Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika, in a north-westerly direction. Another line runs from Tanga (on the coast, opposite Pemba) to Moschi (219 miles). In 1910, 933 vessels (2,000,000 tons) entered the ports of German East Africa.

The CAPITAL is Dar-es-Salaam, population (1910) 25,000. Other towns are Tanga (6,000), Bagamoyo (5,000), Kilwa (5,000), Pangani (4,000), Sadani, Lindi and Mikindani on the coast, and Tabora (40,000), Korogwe, Mrogoro, Ujiji or Kavele (15,000) and Wiedhafen in the interior.

German South West Africa.

Governor (Windhuk), His Excellency Dr. Seitz.
GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA lies approximately between 17° 28'– 29° 12' S. lat. and 11° 40'– 21° E. long., having an estimated area of 322,348

English square miles, and a population of about 200,000. Excluded from this area is the British enclave of Walfish Bay (see Cape of Good Hope). Parallel with the coast is a range of mountains (Omatako, 8,972 feet; Gans, 7,664 feet; Nu-ubeb, 7,480 feet; Onyati, 7,202 feet; Awas, 7,000 feet), which form the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau, the eastern edge of which merges into the *Kalahari Desert*. The northern and southern boundaries are the Kunene and Orange Rivers, but with these exceptions and the Great Fish River (500 miles) there are no streams of importance in the country. The inhabitants are Namaqua Hottentots, Bushma, and Bantu-Negro tribes, with a small sprinkling of Boer-Hottentot half-castes, the latter being Christians, but almost all the others spirit worshippers. The northern district is known as *Ovamboland*, the central part as *Damaraland* (or *Hereroland*), and the southern portion as *Great Namaqualand*. The European population is small. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the exports (valued at 48,500,000 marks in 1911) include live stock, guano, horns, hides, ostrich feathers and diamonds; the imports (45,300,000 marks in 1911) include foodstuffs, textiles, metal and hardware, principally from Germany. Railways run from Swakopmund on the coast to the capital (Windhuk) in the interior (240 miles), from Swakopmund north east to Grootfontein (400 miles), from Luderitz Bay (in the south-west) to Keetmanshoop (200 miles), and from Windhuk to Keetmanshoop (380 miles).

The CAPITAL is Windhuk, other inland towns being Karibib, Otyimbingue, Tsumeb, Olukunda, Warmbad, Keetmanshoop, Gibeon and Bethany. The ports are Swakopmund, Luderitz Bay and Sandwich Harbour.

Cameroon or Kamerun.

Governor (Buea), His Excellency Dr. Ebermaier.

CAMEROON (*Kamerun*) is a German Protectorate on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), the approximate geographical limits being between 2°-12° N. lat. and 8° 48'-19° E. long. The coast line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Campo River. The south-eastern boundary (as re-arranged in 1911) is the confluence of the Sangha with the Congo River; the extreme northern limit is the southern shore of Lake Chad, and the extreme eastern limit (1911) is the Ubangi River. This territory, with an area of about 295,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 3,000,000, occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. Access was obtained to the Congo and Ubangi Rivers by the Agadir compensation treaty with France (1911), under which the area of the colony was increased by 102,300 square miles. The Sangha is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sangha and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Fula, Hausa and Bantu peoples, of whom the first are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Protestant and Catholic missionaries are active in the Protectorate. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in

forest produce. The exports (valued at 21,250,000 marks in 1911) are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, and ivory; the imports (29,300,000 marks in 1911) are coffee, sugar, velvet and silk. Over 70 per cent. of the trade is with Germany. There were 194 miles of railway open in 1911.

The CAPITAL is Buea, on the slopes of Cameroon Mountain, the principal towns being Duala (25,000) on the Cameroon estuary, Victoria (in Ambas Bay), Campo, Garua, Dikoa, Kribi, Edes, Jaunde, and Kusséri.

Togoland.

Governor (Lome), H.H. Duke Adolph Friedrich Mecklenberg.

TOGOLAND is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the (British) Gold Coast Colony and (French) Dahomey, and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal-Niger, and lies between 0° 15' W.-2° E. long. and 6°-11° N. lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent (1° 14'-1° 38' E. long.). The coast is fringed with lagoons, but for some 50 miles inland are undulating plains, which end in a plateau, about 1,000 feet in mean level, with Mount Dabo (3,135 feet) and Mount Antikuse (3,250 feet) in the south-west. The country is watered by the Oti, which effects a confluence with the Volta at the western boundary of Togoland. The area is 33,659 English square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000, principally Hausas, who are partly Muhammadan and partly fetish worshippers. The Christian element is small. Coffee, cocoa, cotton, kola and other tropical products are abundantly cultivated, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, cotton, ground nuts, vegetable butter, fibre, indigo, kola nuts, ebony, and other forest products are exported (total value of exports, 1911, 9,300,000 marks). The imports (valued at 9,600,000 marks in 1911) are textiles, metals, hardware, and spirits. The revenue exceeds the expenditure, and the colony is in a very flourishing condition. About 20 miles of railway are open, lines running from the capital to Anecho and to Misahohe and Atakpame.

The CAPITAL is Lome, on the Guinea Coast, with a population of 6,000. Other towns are: Togo, Bagida, Porto Seguro, Little Popo (or Anecho), Misahohe, Bismarckburg, Kete-Krachi and Sagada; with considerable native settlements at Yendi and Sansane Mangu, in the interior.

PACIFIC.

German New Guinea.

Governor (Rabaul), His Excellency Dr. Hahl.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA is an administrative colony, consisting of Kaiser Wilhelm Island, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Eastern and Western Caroline Islands, with a total area of 95,100 English square miles, and an estimated population of 285,450. The seat of government is *Rabaul* in the island of New Pomerania.

KAISER WILHEMSLAND has an approximate area of 70,000 English square miles, and about 200,000 inhabitants. The German territory is a little less than one-third of the whole island, and occupies the north-eastern portion, between 2° 30'-8° S. lat. and 140°-148° E. long. Copra, cocoa and rubber are grown and exported. The principal harbours are Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Konstantinshafen, Erismahafen, Stahmsort, Adolphshafen, Finschhafen and Berlinshafen.

THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO lies between 1° – 8° S. lat. and 146° – 153° E. long. and consists of the large island of New Pomerania, and of New Mecklenburg, New Hanover, the Admiralty Island, and certain other small islands, with a total area of about 20,000 English square miles and an estimated population of 200,000. *New Pomerania* (*New Pommern*) is nearly 9,500 square miles in extent, with a Melanesian population, who practise heathen rites. The principal town is Rabaul. *New Mecklenburg* (about 2,000 square miles) has a Papuan population. *New Hanover*, with Squaly Island and St. Matthias, lies to the west of New Mecklenburg. The *Admiralty Islands* consist of the island of Manus and about 40 islets, the inhabitants being cannibals.

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS (*Salomo-inseln*) were divided in 1899 between Germany and Great Britain, the German islands being Bougainville and Buka. *Bougainville* has an area of 3,900 English square miles and *Buka* 300 square miles, the population of the two islands being estimated at 33,000, of Melanesian stock and cannibal proclivities.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS lie between 4° – 15° N. lat. and 161° – 174° E. long., with a total area of 160 English square miles, and a population estimated at 15,000 of Micronesian stock and generally pagans. The islands consist of two parallel groups of *atolls* (coral reefs enclosing lagoons) of which the eastern group includes 15 atolls and is known as *Ratak*, while the western group (18 atolls) is known as *Ralik*. The seat of government is Jaluit, on the island of that name, in the western group.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS lie between 5° – 10° N. lat. and 135° – 165° E. long. and have a total area of 380 English square miles, with a population estimated at 75,000; the area of the whole administration, which forms part of the German New Guinea government, being 800 square miles, with a population of 78,600. The islands were sold to Germany by Spain in 1899 for 1,750,000 marks, one of the islands, Guam (in the Ladrões), being ceded to the U.S.A. in 1898. The archipelagoes are subdivided into Eastern and Western Carolines, and included in the latter are the Ladrões, or Mariannes, and the Pelew Islands. Ponapé, Kusaie and Hogolu are the largest islands of the eastern group, the first-named containing the capital; the western group contains Yap, which provides the administrative centre for the division. The *Ladrões* (or *Mariannes*) lie to the north of the Western Carolines, in 12° – 21° N. lat. and 145° E. long., and consist of Agrigan, Anatahan, Alamagan, Pagan, Rota, Tinian and Saypan Islands, with seven uninhabited islets. The total area of the group is 245 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,600. The *Pelew Islands* (*Palau-inseln*) are a group of twenty-six islands between 2° – 35° N. lat. and 130° – 134° E. long., with

a total area of 175 English square miles, and a population estimated at 4,000. The largest islands are Babelto, Urukapi, Korror, Nyaur, Peleliu, and Eilmalk.

Samoa.

Governor (*Apia*), His Excellency Dr. Schultze.

THE SAMOAN COLONY consists of the islands of Savali, Manono, Apollima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Manua, Nuutele and Nuula (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), with a total area of 1,050 English square miles and a population estimated at 34,500. The largest islands are *Savali* (660 square miles) and *Upolu* (340 square miles), the *Manua* group (Tau, Ofu and Olosenga) having a total area of 25 square miles. Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital of the colony. In 1889 a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy, *H.M.S. Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vaillima (near Apia), where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Polynesians, whose idolatry, untainted by human sacrifices, is yielding to Christian missions. Coconuts (*copra*), cocoa and rubber are the chief products of the islands.

ASIATIC.

Kiao Chao.

Governor (*Tsingtau*), His Excellency Captain Meyer Waldeck.

KIAO CHAO is a bay on the east coast of the Shantung Province of north-eastern China, and was leased to Germany for 99 years from the year 1898. The total area is about 193 English square miles, with a population estimated at 60,000. A railway runs from Chi-nan, the capital of the Shantung Province, to the town of Tsingtau, on the northern shore of Kiao Chao Bay, and there is a considerable trade at that port (exports 60,000,000 marks, imports 70,000,000 marks, in 1910), the ocean shipping entered in 1909 being 561 vessels of 837,000 tons. The capital, in Tsingtau, has a resident European population of about 4,000 (including the garrison). The dependency is administered by the Office of the Marine in Berlin, with a local government under a naval officer as governor.

SPHERE OF INTEREST.—In connexion with the lease of Kiao Chao, Germany also obtained control of a sphere of interest in the Shantung Province, the total area of which is estimated at 2,750 English square miles, the population being about 84,000. In this sphere the Chinese government has relinquished the right of control and government, except under the direction of the governor of Kiao Chao. The area includes an ocean zone of 32 miles into the Yellow Sea.

Greece.

(Hellas.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments (Nomoi) and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles.)	Population (Census of 1907).
Acarnania and Aetolia (Missolonghi).....	2,007	141,405
Achaia (Patras)	1,169	150,918
Arcadia or Morea (Tripolitsa)	1,682	162,324
Argolis (Nauplia)	995	81,943
Arta (Arta)	531	41,280
Attica (Athens)	1,207	341,247
Bœotia (Livadia)	1,196	65,816
Cephalonia (Argostoli).....	290	71,235
Corfu (Corfu)	270	99,571
Corinth (Corinth)	914	71,229
Cyclades (Hermopolis).....	1,042	130,378
Elis (Pyrgos)	775	103,810
Eubœa (Chalcis)	1,505	116,903
Euritania (Karpenisi)	857	47,192
Karditsa (Karditsa)	1,022	92,941
Lacedæmon (Sparta)	1,200	87,106
Laconia (Gythium)	493	61,522
Larissa (Larissa)	1,500	95,066
Leucas and Ithaca (Leucas)	177	41,186
Magnesia (Macrinitsa)	785	102,742
Messenia (Messini)	645	127,991
Phocis (Salona)	810	62,246
Phthiotis (Lamia)	1,775	112,328
Trikkala (Trikkala)	1,178	90,548
Triphylia (Kyparissia).....	617	90,523
Zante (Zante)	160	42,502
Total.....	24,822	2,631,952

Races and Religions.

The principal races are the Hellenes, the Albanians and the Vlachs, with a small foreign element in which Turks preponderate. The Hellenes are the modern representatives of the ancient Greeks, the Albanians are descended from 14th century immigrants from the north; the Vlachs are believed to be descendants of the Roman colonists and owe their name to their rusticity (βαλχας = a bleater). The bulk of the population belongs to the Orthodox Church, which is the official religion of the Kingdom, its adherents exceeding, 2,000,000. The Greek Church is only nominally subject to the Patriarch at Constantinople, its real head being the Holy Synod under the Metropolitan of Athens. Of the remainder about 20,000 belong to other (mainly Roman Catholic) Christian faiths. Muhammadans are not numerous, and there are about 5,000 Jews.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Greece is a maritime kingdom of south-eastern Europe, between 35° 50'—39° 54' N. lat. and 19° 20'—26° 15' E. long., and consists of a mainland occupying the southern extremity of the Balkan Peninsula and of certain islands in the surrounding seas. An irregular land frontier on the north separates the kingdom from European Turkey, and on the west, south and north are the Ionian, Mediterranean and Ægean Seas. The mainland comprises the Peloponnese (Morea), joined by the narrow Isthmus of Corinth to a larger northern territory, closely adjoining the eastern coast, of which is the island of Eubœa. In the western sea are the Ionian Islands of Corfu, Leucas, Ithaca, Cephalonia and Zante; in the Mediterranean are Cerigo and Cerigoto; and in the Ægean, the Northern Sporades and the Cyclades.

Relief.—The kingdom is everywhere mountainous. In the north-west the Pindus range, from Epirus, continues south-east to the extremity of Attica, and in the north-east the range containing Mount Olympus (Turkish Macedonia) extends along the eastern coast and down the Island of Eubœa. In the Peloponnese the mountains fringe the northern coast and extend down the promontories of Messenia, Laconia, Lacedæmon and Argolis. In the north-eastern range are the famous mountains Kissovo, or *Ossa* (6,400 feet), and Plessidi, or *Pelion* (5,310 feet), the highest points in the kingdom being in the Ætolian group of Central Greece, where Kiona rises to 8,190 feet, and Liakoura (or *Parnassus*) to 8,054 feet, while the highest point in the Peloponnese is Hagios Elias (7,874 feet). The principal plains are those of Thessaly (Triakalla, Larissa, and Karditsa), Eubœa, Messenia, Argos, Elis, and Marathon, the last named (in Attica) being the site of battle of B.C. 490, in which the Athenians and Plateans defeated the armies of Persia.

Hydrography.—The rivers of Greece are generally short and torrential, but through the plains of Thessaly flows the Salambria (*Peneus*) from the Pindus range to the coast at the foot of Mount Ossa. Other streams are the Mavropotamo (*Cephissus*), Hellada (*Spercheios*), Aspropotamo (*Achelous*), Ruphia (*Alpheus*), and Vasliko (*Eurotas*), the last named being the only river of the Peloponnese, the Styx (*Cocytus*) and the *Ilissus* being now inconceivable. The largest lake, Copais, in Boeotia, has been drained, but smaller lakes are numerous.

Climate.—The climate is generally temperate and healthy, the heat of the summer being modified by the broken formation of the coast and the prevalence of sea breezes. The mean summer temperature is 79° Fahrenheit, and that of winter 48°–55°. Malaria occurs in the marshy districts and the towns are unsuitable for pulmonary patients on account of the recurrent dust storms.

GOVERNMENT.

The whole of the territory now known as Greece formed part of the Ottoman Empire from the middle of the fifteenth century until the awakening of the national spirit led to a Greek War of Independence, 1821–1829, which culminated in the *Treaty of Adrianople* (Sept. 12, 1829), whereby an Independent Monarchy was constituted. The independence was confirmed by the Convention of London (May 7, 1832), and a Bavarian prince reigned from 1832–1862 as King Otto I. In 1862 a revolution drove Otto from the throne, and by the Treaty of London (July 13, 1863) a new dynasty was inaugurated, the throne being accepted by Prince William George of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg (second son of King Christian IX. of Denmark), while the Ionian Islands Commonwealth (1815–1863) was transferred to the new government. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Nov. 28, 1864 (modified May 23, 1911), the crown being hereditary in the male (and eventually in the female) line of King George. Greece declared war against the Ottoman Empire in October, 1912, and considerable successes were obtained by Greek armies across the northern frontier. The occupation of Turkish territory will no doubt lead to rearrangements of the northern boundary, while the annexation of Crete and Lemnos will further increase the area of the kingdom.

Reigning Sovereign.

His Majesty GEORGE I. (Georgios), born at Copenhagen Dec. 24, 1845 (N.S.); elected KING OF THE HELLENES March 18 (31), 1863; married Oct. 15 (28), 1867, to the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia (born Aug. 10 (23), 1851). Their Majesties have issue:—

(1) *H.R.H. Prince* Constantine, Duke of Sparta, *Heir Apparent to the Throne*, born at Athens, July 21 (Aug. 3) 1868; married Oct. 15 (28), 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of Wilhelm II., German Emperor (born June 22 (25), 1870), having issue:—(a) Prince George, born July 7 (20), 1890; (b) Prince Alexander, born July 20 (Aug. 3), 1893; (c) Princess Helena, born April 20 (May 3), 1896; (d) Prince Paul, born Dec. 1 (14), 1901, (e) Princess Irene, born Jan. 31 (Feb. 13), 1904.

(2) *H.R.H. Prince* George, born June 22 (25), 1869; married Nov. 29 (Dec. 12), 1907 to Princess Marie Bonaparte (born July 2 (15), 1882), having issue:—(a) Prince Peter, born Dec. 3 (16), 1908; (b) Princess Eugenia, born Feb. 10 (23), 1910.

(3) *H.R.H. Prince* Nicholas, born Jan. 9 (22), 1872; married Aug. 16 (29), 1902, to the Grand Duchess Helena Vladimirovna of Russia (born Jan. 17 (30), 1882), having issue:—(a) Princess Olga, born May 29 (June 11), 1903; (b) Princess Elizabeth, born May 21 (24), 1904; (c) Princess Marina, born Nov. 30 (Dec. 13), 1906.

(4) *H.R.H. Princess* Maria, born Feb. 20 (Mar. 5), 1876; married (April 30 (May 13), 1900) to the Grand Duke George Michaelovitch of Russia.

(5) *H.R.H. Prince* Andrew, born Jan. 20 (Feb. 2), 1882, married Oct. 7 (20), 1903, to the Princess Alice of Battenberg (born Feb. 13 (26), 1885), having issue:—(a) Princess Margaret, born April 5 (18), 1906; (b) Princess Theodora, born May 17 (30), 1906; (c) Princess Cecile, born June 23 (July 6), 1911.

(6) *H.R.H. Prince* Christopher, born July 29 (Aug. 11), 1888.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive authority is vested in the sovereign, who governs through a Council of Ministers, appointed by himself, but responsible to the Chamber, of which they are members *ex officio*.

Ministry (Aug. 31, 1912).

President of the Council and Minister of War, E. Venizelos.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, L. Coromilas.

Minister of Finance, A. Diomedes.

Minister of the Interior, E. Repoulis.

Minister of Justice, C. Ractivan.

Minister of Education and Religion, J. Tsirimokos.

Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, A. Michalacopoulos.

Minister of Marine, N. Stratos.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is a single-chamber legislature (*Bouli*) of 177 deputies, elected for 4 years by the direct vote of all males over the age of 21. No law can be passed without a clear majority of the House, and no sitting is valid unless one-third of the total number are present. *President of the Boulé*, F. Tsirimikios.

THE JUDICATURE

Justice is administered by correctional tribunals and justices of the Peace in minor cases, with 26 courts of first instance, 5 Courts of Appeal and a Court of Cassation (*Areopagus*) at Athens. Judges are appointed for a short term of years and are removable by the Executive.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 26 departments has an elective council under the presidency of the *nomarchus* (governor of the *nomos*) nominated by the Government, and there are 445 communes under a mayor (*demarchus*) elected by the communal council. The police are under a central commission with an Inspector General, resident at Athens.

DEFENCE.

The land and sea forces are in process of reorganization.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Recruits join the Active Army for 3 years and are then passed into the Reserve for 20 years, with a further liability of 14 years in the Territorial Army and its Reserve. The Peace Effective numbers 1900 officers and 30,000 others, organized in 3 divisional areas. The Navy, which is being reorganized at the instance of the Government by a British Naval Mission, consisted in July 1911 of 4 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 8 destroyers, 4 corvettes and 5 torpedo boats. There is a naval school on the Piræus.

Inspector General of the Army, General H.R.H. the Duke of Sparta.

Chief of the General Staff, General Constantine Sapountzakis.

Head of the British Naval Mission, Rear-Admiral L. Tufnell, C.M.G.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is maintained by local taxation, with State contributions, and is free

and nominally compulsory between the ages of 5-12, but the attendances in the country districts are not high. Secondary education is State controlled but is backward, especially outside the municipal areas. *Special Schools* are ill-attended, but a School of Art at the capital is highly efficient. The University of Athens is attended mainly by Turkish subjects and others from abroad.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the five years 1908-1912 (budget estimates 1911-1912) are stated below, the revenue being inclusive of loans, and the expenditure including extraordinary expenditure:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure.
1908 . . .	£4,650,870	£4,980,175
1909 . . .	4,878,836	5,314,154
1910 . . .	6,875,801	5,507,736
1911 . . .	9,155,442	7,251,534
1912 . . .	5,764,702	7,335,060

The revenue is derived from customs and direct taxes and monopolies; nearly half the expenditure is for debt service.

DEBT.

On December 31, 1911, the public Gold Debt of Greece (including the Debt of 1833 to the Powers) amounted to £34,693,000, involving an annual charge of £1,159,000, and the Interior Paper Debt to 150,009,564 drachme (£6,000,382), involving a charge of 7,246,244 drachme (£289,850). In the Gold Debt is included the first portion (£880,000) of a 4 per cent. loan contracted in March, 1902, for the construction of a railway from the Piræus to Demerly in Thessaly. The second portion (£870,000) was issued in June, 1904, and a further instalment (£230,000) for the extension of the railway to Larissa was issued in Jan., 1905, and the final instalment of £270,000 in 1906. The service of the Debt was entrusted (1898) to an International Commission, sitting at Athens, consisting of representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. To them are assigned the revenues from (1) the State monopolies (salt, matches, petroleum, playing cards, cigarette paper, and emery), (2) the tobacco tax, and (3) the stamp duties, together with the revenue from the Piræus custom-house as a supplementary guarantee. The gross receipts from the first three sources mentioned are estimated at 28,900,000 drachme, out of which a minimum interest of 43 per cent. of the original interest on the Monopoly Loan (1887), and 30 per cent. of the original interest on all other loans contracted previous to 1898, as well as the full interest of 2½ per cent. on the loan of 1898, is guaranteed. If the receipts exceed 28,900,000 drachme, the surplus, less 28 per cent. for expenses of administration, is divided between the Government and the bond-holders, in the following proportions: 30 per cent. for increase of interest, 30 per cent. for increase of sinking fund, and 40 per cent. to the Hellenic Government. Profit on exchange is distributed in the same proportions. If the receipts fall short of the estimate, the revenues from the custom-houses at Laurium, Patras, Volo and Corfu are successively assigned to make good the deficit. The gross receipts from all the assigned revenues amounted, in 1911, to 61,763,000 drachme, from

which (in 1922) 50 per cent. of the original interest was paid on the Monopoly Loan (1897), 50 per cent. of the original interest on the loans of 1881, 1884, 1889, and 1890, and 45 per cent. of the original interest on the loan of 1893.

The agio on gold, which had been steadily declining during the last few years, has now entirely disappeared, and the exchange has remained steady at or about par during the last two years.

International Financial Commission.

MEMBERS:—*Austria-Hungary*, Chevallier Princip von Herwaldt; *France*, M. Patenôtre; *Germany*, R. Kiehmet; *Great Britain*, H. D. Beaumont; *Russia*, Akimovitch; *Italy*, Count Mancinelli Scotti.

General Secretary, C. Papaloucas.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Agriculture conducted by primitive methods is the principal industry of the kingdom, and employs about half the population. The total area is about 16,250,000 English statute acres, of which 2,750,000 acres are waste land, 2,000,000 acres forests, 7,500,000 acres meadows and pastures, 3,000,000 arable land, 300,000 acres vineyards, 250,000 olive groves, 200,000 currant plantations and 225,000 fig, mulberry and other fruit trees. In addition to European cereals, rice, beet, vegetables, cotton and tobacco, great quantities of currants are produced and form the principal export. The *Live Stock* included, in 1905, about 200,000 horses, 4,500,000 sheep, 3,000,000 goats and 500,000 cattle.

Minerals.—Silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt and marble are produced in large quantities, and iron ore, magnesium, emery and marble are exported. About 10,000 persons are employed in the various mines and quarries.

Manufactures.—Industrial establishments are numerous, but generally small and unimportant. In addition to smelting works there are many small textile works, but the most active industry is shipbuilding. The industrial population does not exceed 30,000 hands.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as under in *drachmæ*:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907	148,322,750	116,048,600	264,441,350
1908	152,634,860	109,243,700	261,878,560
1909	137,548,200	101,686,900	239,235,100
1910	158,504,700	137,543,700	296,048,400
1911	172,202,194	140,902,651	313,104,845

The principal imports are cereals, textiles and coal, the principal exports being currants, metals, wine, tobacco and figs. The trade of 1922 was shared by the principal countries as follows (in *drachmæ*).

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
U.K.....	31,130,000	25,320,000
Austria-Hungary...	17,300,000	10,270,000
Russia	26,600,000	1,500,000
Germany	12,300,000	10,260,000
Turkey	11,650,000	6,400,000
France	9,600,000	7,700,000
U.S.A.	4,700,000	8,750,000
Italy	6,000,000	5,700,000
Netherlands ..	2,800,000	8,000,000
Belgium	3,000,000	7,000,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1922 there were 993 miles of railway in operation, but owing to the refusal of the Ottoman Government, there is no through connexion with the European system, although the line is complete as far as the Greek frontier.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1920 there were 1,150 post offices dealing with 36,000,000 letters, post-cards and packets. The telegraphs in 1909 had 4,951 miles of line and carried 1,600,000 dispatches.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine of Greece in 1921 consisted of 208 steamers (499,124 tons) and 220 sailing vessels (28,397), all vessels of 200 tons and upwards with many smaller vessels employed in the coasting and island trade. Much of the trade of the Ottoman Empire is carried in Greek vessels. In 1920 4,528 vessels (6,276,531 tons) entered and 5,008 vessels (6,600,528 tons) cleared at the various ports. A *Ship Canal* through the Isthmus of Corinth was opened for traffic in 1893, but its use is mainly confined to Greek vessels, owing to the higher rate of dues on foreign shipping. The principal harbours of Greece are the Piræus (the port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata and Laurium.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ATHENS, in the south-east of Attica, a modern capital, occupying an extensive area round the site and remains of the classical city. There were, in 1907, 14 towns with a population exceeding 10,000, viz.:—

ATHENS	167,479	Trikkala	17,809
Piræus.....	73,579	Kalamata	15,397
Patras	37,724	Pyrgos	13,690
Corfu	28,254	Zante.....	13,520
Volo	23,563	Chalcis	10,958
Syra	18,132	Tripolis	10,769
Larissa	18,001	Laurium	10,007

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* was adopted in 1876, but some of the old Turkish standards are still used (see Turkey).

The *Unit of Currency* is the *drachma* of 100 *lepta*, identical in value with the franc of 100 centimes (25 *ms* = £1 sterling). The circulating medium is principally paper; with silver 1, 2, and 5 *drachmæ* and 50 and 100 *lepta*; nickel 20, 10, and 5 *lepta*, and copper 10, 5, and 1 *lepta* and 1 *lepton*.

Guatemala.

(Republica de Guatemala.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Guatemala has a total area of 47,424 English square miles, with a population at the census of December 31, 1903, of 1,842,134 (914,406 males and 927,728 females). The estimated population on December 31, 1910, was 2,000,000, the births in that year numbering 74,500 and the deaths 35,100.

DEPARTMENTS AND CAPITALS.

Alta Vera Paz (Coban).	Petén (Flores).
Amatitlán (Amatitlán).	Quezaltenango (Quezaltenango).
Baja Vera Paz (Salama).	Quiché (Santa Cruz).
Chimaltenango (Chimaltenango).	Retalhuleu (Retalhuleu).
Chiquimula (Chiquimula).	Sacatepéquez (Antigua).
El Progreso (Progreso).	San Marcos (San Marcos).
Escuintla (Escuintla).	Santa Rosa (Cuaajmilapa).
Guatemala (Guatemala).	Sololá (Sololá).
Huehuetenango (Huehuetenango).	Suchetipéquez (Mazatenango).
Izabal (Livingston).	Totonicapam (Totonicapam).
Jalapa (Jalapa).	Zacapa (Zacapa).
Jutiapa (Jutiapa).	

Races and Religions.

Of the total population more than half are pure-blooded Indians, mainly of the Maya and Quiché stock, the remainder being largely *mestizos*, or half-caste Spanish Indians, with a proportion of Spaniards, descendants of the colonists of the 16th—19th centuries. The foreign element, estimated at 12,000, includes Italians, Germans, and other Europeans, and many Jewish immigrants from the U.S.A. The language of the country is Spanish, and the majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. All religions are tolerated.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The Republic is the most northerly of the Central American States, and is situated between $13^{\circ} 42' - 17^{\circ} 49' N.$ lat. and $88^{\circ} 10' - 92^{\circ} 30' W.$ long. It is bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the north-east by British Honduras, east by the Republic of Honduras, and south-east by the Republic of Salvador, with a coast line washed on the east by the Gulf of Honduras (Atlantic) and on the west and south by the Pacific Ocean.

Southern Guatemala.—The Sierra Madre traverses the country from west to east, and forms a precipitous barrier between the narrow plains of the Pacific Coast and the rest of the country. The coastal plains have an average breadth of 50 miles, and are low-lying, marshy, and generally unhealthy. The mountain barrier contains several volcanic peaks, and earthquakes are frequent. The highest summits are Tacana (14,000), Acatenango (13,620), Tajumulco (13,520), Fuego (12,800), Santa Maria (12,500), Agua (12,140), Atitlán (11,720), and Pacaya (8,400), all except the first named being dormant or active volcanoes. On the Atlantic side of the Sierra Madre are highlands between parallel ranges, of which the Sierra de Chama runs almost due west from the Mexican frontier to the boundary of British Honduras; the Sierra de Santa Cruz crosses the Republic to the Atlantic seaboard, and a central range, the Sierra de las Minas, runs in a similar direction from the Sierra Madre to the Golfo Dulce.

There are numerous rivers in Southern Guatemala, in addition to the torrents flowing from the Sierra Madre to the Pacific. The Rio Grande or Motagua has a total length of 250 miles from its source in the Atlantic, versant of the Sierra Madre to its outflow into the Gulf of Honduras; the Polochie or Cajabon (180 miles) and the Sarstoon also flow eastwards into the Gulf; while the Chixoy flows northwards into the Usumacinta of Mexico. Near the Atlantic coast is the Lago de Izabal, a fresh-water lake 35 miles long, the Rio Dulce flowing from it, through the Golfo Dulce (or Golfete), to the Gulf of Honduras. In the west are the Lake of Atitlán, surrounded by lofty summits of the Sierra Madre; the Lake of Amatitlán, close to the capital; and the Lake of Guija, across which runs the boundary with Salvador.

Northern Guatemala.—A northern extension of the republic from the Sierra de Chama to $17^{\circ} 49' N.$ lat., and between Mexico and British Honduras, consists of the great Plain of Peten, with a total area of nearly 16,000 sq. miles, consisting of undulating pastures and

forests, with a fertile soil almost entirely uncultivated. Towards the north is the great Lake of Peten, 27 miles long, and in the south the Rio de la Pasion flows on its way to the Mexican frontier.

Climate.—The climate is generally healthy, but malarial fever is prevalent on the coasts. The temperature varies according to altitude, and the characteristics of the *tierra fria* (above 5,000 feet), *tierra templada* (plateaus and slopes of the Sierras), and *tierra caliente* (coastal) are presented as in other mountainous regions of the tropics. The rainfall is heavy, and the rainy season lasts from May to October in the interior.

GOVERNMENT.

Guatemala was conquered by the Spaniards under Pedro de Alvarado early in the 16th century, and formed part of the Spanish colonial dominions until 1821, when the Captaincy-General, in which it was included, revolted and established its independence. In 1823 the country formed part of a larger republic of Central America, from which it seceded in 1847, and since that year it has been an independent republic. The government is that of a centralized republic, with a constitution fixed in the year 1879. The President is elected by direct vote of the nation for six years, and is re-eligible for successive terms.

President of the Republic (March 15, 1911–1917), Manuel Estrada Cabrera, born Nov. 21, 1857, elected Oct. 2, 1898, re-elected 1904 and 1910.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The President is assisted by a Cabinet of six Secretaries of State, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

Interior and Justice, J. M. Reina Andrade.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Luis Toledo Herrate.

War, General Luis Ovalle.

Public Works & Agriculture, Luis F. Mendizábal

Finance, Guillermo Aguirre.

Public Instruction, J. Ed. Girón.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Council of State and of a National Assembly. The *Council of State* contains 13 members, partly elected by the Assembly and partly nominated by the President. The *National Assembly* consists of 69 members elected for 4 years by universal adult male suffrage.

President of Congress, Arturo Ubico.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Republic is divided into twenty-three Departments, each under a *jefe politico*, and subdivided into districts and municipalities. There are municipal councils under the presidency of an *alcalde* (mayor), elected by direct vote of the inhabitants.

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice (March 15, 1912–1916), Manuel Cabral.

Supreme Court (March 15, 1912–1916)—*President*. The Chief Justice; *Members*, Antouio G Saravia, José A. Beteta, J. Manuel Klée, Quirino Flores y Flores.

DEFENCE.

Service in the army is universal and compulsory on all subjects between the ages of 18–30, with a further term of 30 years in the reserve. The Peace Effective of the army is about 30,000; of the Reserve 30,000. The permanent force numbers about 7,000 in regular service.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but more than 75 per cent. of the inhabitants are absolutely illiterate. There are about 1,200 Government primary schools and a

few private establishments in receipt of State grants. Large planters are compelled to provide elementary school accommodation for their employes' children free of cost to the public. There are secondary schools at the capital, and at Quezaltenango and Chiquimula, and special and technical schools at the capital, where also is an endowed school for German residents aided by a grant from Berlin.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the five years 1907–8 to 1911–12 are stated in *paper pesos* (for the value of which see "Currency" at end of article) as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1907	35,298,000	44,560,000
1908	37,336,000	44,930,000
1909	49,833,000	70,554,000
1910	51,571,000	45,959,000
1911	62,047,000	69,162,000

The revenue is mainly derived from customs and excise; the service of the debt accounts for more than half of the expenditure.

DEBT.

The amount outstanding on Dec. 31, 1910, was stated to be:—

4% External Debt.	£1,428,800
4% Gold Debt (13,700,000 gold pesos) =	2,740,000
Arrears of interest	711,750
Internal Debt	

(84,786,000 paper pesos) = about £1,000,000 representing a total indebtedness of close on £6,000,000 sterling.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—*Agriculture* is the principal industry of the inhabitants, and coffee is the principal crop. Sugar, bananas, tobacco, cocoa, indigo, vanilla, grain, sweet potatoes and beans are also grown. The workers on the plantations are mainly Indians, and many of them are attached to the soil by the burden of undischarged debts, due to their improvident expenditure of wages paid in advance.

The coffee produced (over 70,000,000 lbs. in 1920) is of the finest quality, and the industry is in the hands of German settlers. The *Live Stock* included in 1911 about 250,000 cattle, 100,000 sheep, and 50,000 pigs, the principal pastoral districts being in the Plains of Peten and the plateaus of the south. The *Forest* produce includes cedar, mahogany, and other cabinet woods, rubber and dye woods.

Minerals.—Gold and silver are found, and have been worked for many centuries. There are indications of lead, tin, copper, mercury, antimony, coal, salt and sulphur, but the extent and value of the deposits are unknown. Two strong mining companies have commenced operations in the Departments of Huehuetenango and Chiquimula.

Manufactures.—Woollen and cotton goods, from the raw material grown in the republic, are manufactured in large quantities for home consumption, but textiles of a better quality are imported from abroad. Brewing and distilling and the tobacco industry are of local importance.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The values of the imports and exports for the five years 1906-10 are stated as follows in gold pesos (pesos 5 = £1 sterling).—

Year	Imports	Exports.	Total
1906	7,250,000	7,150,000	14,400,000
1907	7,320,000	10,200,000	17,520,000
1908	6,000,000	6,800,000	12,800,000
1909	5,250,000	10,000,000	15,250,000
1910	6,440,000	8,914,000	15,354,000

The principal imports are textiles, metal manufacture, and provisions; the principal export (more than four-fifths of the total value) being coffee. Imports are from U.S., 50 per cent.; Germany, 25 per cent.; U.K., 20 per cent.;

France, 4 per cent. Exports to Germany, 60 per cent.; U.S., 25 per cent.; U.K., 10 per cent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1911 there were 430 miles of railway in operation, the lines crossing the country from Atlantic (Puerto Barrios) to Pacific (San José) via the capital, and extending along the Pacific coast between the ports of San José and Champerico. The western line runs from the port of Champerico to Quezaltenango, across the Sierra Madre.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1911 there were 311 post offices and 220 telegraph offices, with 3,370 miles of line. There is a telephone service in the principal towns.

Shipping.—In 1911 the mercantile marine consisted only of a few small sailing vessels. The Atlantic ports are Puerto Barrios and Livingston; those on the Pacific being San José, Champerico and Ocos. Vessels of the U.S. and Germany share five-sixths of the carrying trade the remainder being principally British.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, GUATEMALA (Guatemala) population (1920) about 90,000. Other towns are.—

Quezaltenango ..	35,000	Santa Cruz del Quiché	12,000
Totonicapam ..	30,000	Salama	11,000
Coban	25,000	Huehuetenango ..	11,000
Sololá	20,000	Atitlán	10,000
Escuintla ..	14,000		
Chiquimula ..	13,000		

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* has been officially adopted, but the *Old Spanish* system (see Peru) is still in general use. The unit of currency is the peso of 100 centavos of the nominal value of 4¢. (5 = £1 sterling), but the actual currency is paper. The value of the paper peso fluctuates, and in 1903 75, 1904 70, 1905 58 pesos = £1 sterling. In 1920 the average exchange was 83, in 1911 87, and in 1912 about 90 = £1 sterling.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1901-1910.

YEAR.	BRITISH EMPIRE.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold	Silver.	Gold.	Silver
1901	£24,981,000	£4,785,000	£29,447,000	£47,198,000	£54,428,000	£51,983,000
1902	31,654,000	4,244,000	29,606,000	44,506,000	61,260,000	48,750,000
1903	37,803,000	4,139,000	28,092,000	46,533,000	65,895,000	50,670,000
1904	40,386,000	5,540,000	29,432,000	48,646,000	69,818,000	54,186,000
1905	45,097,000	6,094,000	30,830,000	50,343,000	75,927,000	56,437,000
1906	49,694,000	6,615,000	35,648,000	48,396,000	85,342,000	55,011,000
1907	50,142,000	9,327,000	35,374,000	45,193,000	85,516,000	54,580,000
1908	52,927,000	11,756,000	38,229,000	51,441,000	91,156,000	63,197,000
1909	53,479,000	13,061,000	40,999,000	51,635,000	94,478,000	64,606,000
1910	53,578,000	14,140,000	42,806,000	55,324,000	95,784,000	69,464,000
Totals ...	£439,741,000	£79,701,000	£339,863,000	£489,225,000	£779,604,000	£578,916,000*

* Value at present price, and per oz standard = £22,286,000.

The figures given in the above table are based on Returns prepared by the Director of the United States Mint and on those contained in "The Mineral Industry," published by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Gold has been valued in the table at the legal rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per troy ounce standard, and silver at its *coining* value in the United Kingdom, namely, 5s. 6d. per troy ounce standard.

Haiti.

(République d'Haiti.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (1908).
Port au Prince (Port au Prince)
Cap Haitien (Cap Haitien)
Cayes (Les Cayes).....
Gonaïves (Gonaïves).....
Jérémie (Jérémie).....
	10,200	2,029,700

Races and Religions.

The inhabitants are almost entirely full-blooded negroes, descendants of the African slaves planted in the island by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, with a small proportion of mulattos (about 10 per cent. of the whole). The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, with an archbishop at the capital and two bishops, but all creeds are tolerated and heathen rites are practised by some of the negroes in the interior, in spite of the opposition of the Church. Marriage is unusual and polygamy frequent. French is the official language, and the people generally speak a *patois* known as Creole.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Haiti (or San Domingo, or Hispaniola) is the second largest of the Greater Antilles, in the "West India" Islands, and lies between $17^{\circ} 37' - 20^{\circ} 10' N.$ lat. and $68^{\circ} 20' - 74^{\circ} 28' W.$ long. Two-thirds of the island form the Dominican Republic (*q.v.*), the western third, between $18^{\circ} - 20^{\circ} 10' N.$ lat. and $70^{\circ} 40' - 74^{\circ} 28' W.$ long., being the Republic of Haiti.

Relief.—A southern range of mountains extends to the limits of the western promontory at Cape Tiburon, its highest peaks being La Selle (9,800 feet) and La Hotte (7,400 feet). In the centre, the Sierra del Cibao, from the east of the island, terminates in a north-westerly curve towards the northern promontory (Cape St. Nicholas). The intervening country is also mountainous, with the valley of the Artibonite between the Gulf of La Gonave and the Dominican boundary. The mountains are heavily timbered and are capable of cultivation, almost to their summits. From the west coast project the peninsulas of St. Nicholas, in the north, and Tiburon, in the south, and between them lies the Gulf of La Gonave, in which lies the island of Gonave, 27 miles from the capital. North of the St. Nicholas promontory is the island of *Tortuga*, a former haunt of buccaneers; and south of Tiburon is La Vache island.

Hydrography.—The only considerable river is the Artibonite, which rises across the Dominican border and flows into the Gulf of La Gonave; the Guayamico, from the north-west effects a confluence with the Artibonite. Close to the eastern border is Lake Azuey, which occasionally forms a complete sheet of water with Enriquillo, across the border. Azuey is 16 miles long, but when joined to Enriquillo forms an expanse of 60 miles. In the Tiburon promontory is the smaller lake of Miragoane.

Climate.—The summer temperature at Port au Prince varies between $80^{\circ} - 95^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, the range of the winter temperature being $70^{\circ} - 80^{\circ}$, but other parts of the republic are less sheltered and cooler, particularly in the highlands. There is an abundant rainfall, the rainy season at the capital being from July to October. Generally speaking, the climate is not unhealthy.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagnola*, the native name being *Haiti* (mountainous) or *Quisiquia* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haiti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (*see* Dominican Republic).

The government of the negro state of Haiti is that of a centralized republic, with a President elected for seven years by both houses of the legislature in joint session at the National Assembly.

President of the Republic of Haiti (Aug. 16, 1912-May 15, 1919), General Tancred Auguste.

The Executive.

The President is aided by 6 Secretaries of State, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

Foreign Affairs and Public Worship, Jacques Nicolas Leger.

War and Marine, General Beaufosse Laroche.

Interior and Police, Seymour Pradel.

Finance and Commerce, Edmond Lespinasse.

Justice and Public Instruction, Tertulian Guilbaud.

Public Works and Agriculture, Guatimosin Boco.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The National Assembly consists of a Senate and House of Commons. The Senate contains 39 members, elected for 6 years (and renewable as to one-third every 2 years) by the Lower House from a list formed by the President and the electors. The House of Commons contains 96 members (2 from each of the 67 communes and 23 arrondissements), elected for 3 years by the direct vote of all adult male Haitians.

President of the Senate, Davilmar Theodore.

President of the Commons, Antoine Amisial.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Court of Cassation at the capital, and civil, criminal, and correctional tribunals and commercial courts at the provincial centres, but justice is venal, corruption is spread through every department of the Government, and the police are inefficient.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The republic is divided into 5 departments and 23 arrondissements, each governed by a general, with 67 communes, under mayors, the latter having the assistance of elective communal councils.

DEFENCE.

The Army numbers about 5,000 of all ranks, and is recruited by conscription for 7 years and by voluntary enlistment for 3 years. A serious attempt is being made to give the troops real training, and barracks are being built. The Navy consists of 5 small vessels of no fighting value.

EDUCATION.

Elementary education is free and nominally compulsory, and there are about 400 primary schools. Secondary education is mainly in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, and the children of the wealthier classes are generally sent to Paris to be educated. There is a lyceum and a school of law and medicine at the capital.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the 5 years ending September 30, 1912, are stated as follows in *gourdes* (the gold *gourde* = 42, the paper *gourde* varies from 34, to 164).

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
1907-08...	3,880,000	4,370,000	3,973,000	6,885,000
1908-09...	2,750,000	7,400,000	2,777,000	7,280,000
1909-10...	2,700,000	6,690,000	3,229,000	8,240,000
1910-11...	3,280,000	7,720,000	3,280,000	7,860,000
1911-12...	3,950,000	8,230,000	...	...

DEBT.

The Debt amounted, on March 31, 1912, to the following sums:—

Foreign (Gold) Debt	\$26,350,000
Internal (Paper) Debt	10,390,000
Paper and nickel circulation ...	14,000,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The republic contains districts that are probably the most fertile in the whole of the West Indies, but enterprise is lacking and capital is not attracted owing to lack of stable government. All tropical plants and trees grow in perfection, and nearly all the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zones may be cultivated in the highlands. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco and honey, while the forest products include cabinet and dye woods. The live stock industry is entirely neglected.

Minerals.—There is no mineral production, but gold and silver, copper, iron, tin and coal are found, and there are indications of many other metals.

Manufactures.—There are few industrial establishments. Rum and other spirits are distilled, and soap and matches are manufactured on a small scale. Textiles, and even provisions, are imported.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the imports and exports for the five years ended Sept. 30, 1912, are stated as follows in U.S. dollars:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports	Total.
1906-07	\$...	\$2,870,000	\$...
1907-08	...	2,225,000	...
1908-09	5,882,000	3,480,000	9,362,000
1909-10	6,100,000	4,200,000	10,300,000
1910-11	7,153,467	...	...

The imports are principally from the U.S. 60 per cent., France 20 per cent. and the U.K. 20 per cent., Germany 2 per cent. and other countries 18 per cent. Most of the coffee is sent to France.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Only 43 miles of railway were open in 1912, lines running eastwards from the capital to Thomazeau, and westward to Leogane, and from Cap-Haitien to Grande Rivière; a line from Cap-Haitien to Port au Prince (60 miles) has been authorized, and the northern end commenced. The roads made a century ago by the French engineers have degenerated into bridle tracks.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted (1910) of 8 sailing vessels aggregating 7,000 tons, with numerous smaller vessels engaged in the coasting trade. There is a fine harbour at Port au Prince, and south of the Tiburon peninsula are the ports of Cayes, Aquin, Baintet and Jacmel. Jérémie and Baraderes are smaller ports on the northern side of the promontory.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 30 post offices in 1910 and about 150 miles of telegraph.

The republic is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, *via* Cuba, New York and Bermuda, and *via* Venezuela.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, PORT AU PRINCE, with a fine harbour in the Gulf of Gonave. Population (estimated), 100,000. Other towns are:—

Cap-Haitien	30,000	Jérémie	11,000
Les Cayes	12,000	Port de Paix	10,000
Gonave	13,000		

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use. The *Unit of Currency* is the *gourde*, of 100 centavos, the gold *gourde* being of the approximate value of 4s. or 5'05 = £1 sterling. The paper *gourde* has a fluctuating value between 5d. and 16d.

Honduras.

(República de Honduras.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Total Area, 42,658 Sq. Miles. Population (1910), 553,500.

Department.	Capital.	Department.	Capital.
Atlántida.		La Paz.	La Paz.
Bay Islands.	Ruatan.	Olancho.	Juticalpa.
Choluteca.	Choluteca.	Paraiso.	Yuscaran.
Colon.	Trujillo.	Santa Barbara.	Santa Barbara.
Comayagua.	Comayagua.	Tegucigalpa.	Tegucigalpa.
Copan.	Santa Rosa.	Valle.	Nacaome.
Cortez.	San Pedro.	Yoro.	Yoro.
Gracias.	Gracias.	Mosquitia Territory.	
Intibuca.	Intibuca.		

Increase of the People.

Year	Males	Females.	Total.	Year	Births.	Deaths	Marriages
1901	214,276	230,848	445,124	1903	16,842	8,081	1,411
1905	243,922	256,184	500,106	1909	18,023	8,427	2,112
1910	270,722	282,724	553,446	1910	21,054	10,301	2,238

Races and Religions.

There are several elements in the population. The aboriginal Indians include Xicagues and Poyas in the eastern districts and Caribs in the coastal regions of the north and in the Bay Islands, where they were transported from the British island of St. Vincent at the end of the 18th century. The most numerous element is the Spanish-speaking half-caste or *mestizo*, while in the Mosquitia district are the mixed Indian-negroes, known as Sambos. All religions are tolerated, but the bulk of the population is Roman Catholic. The language of the country is Spanish.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Honduras is the middle state of Central America, between 13° 10'–16° N. lat. and 83° 10'–88° 40' W. long., bounded on the south by Salvador, on the east by Nicaragua, and on the west by Guatemala.

Relief.—Close to the southern boundary an eastern arm of the Sierra Madre traverses the republic from west to east with heights of 10,000 feet, and along the Atlantic coast the

Sierra de Pija rises to a considerable height. The rest of the country is generally mountainous, with intervening plains, of which the plains of Comayagua and Plancho are the most considerable.

Hydrography.—The largest rivers on the Atlantic side are the Ulua, the Chamelecon, the Roman, the Negro, and the Aguan, the Segovia (Wauks, or Coco) being mainly a river of Nicaragua (*q.v.*). Into the Pacific flow the Goascoran, the Nacome and the Choluteca. Between the Ulua and its tributary, the Humuya, is Lake Yojoa (or Taulébe), at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea; and on the north coast are Carataska and Brus Lagoons.

Climate.—The wet season lasts from May to November and the climate of the lowlands of the Atlantic coast is oppressive, but the elevated plateaus of the interior are salubrious and temperate. The maximum reading at the capital is 90° Fahrenheit in May and the minimum 50° Fahrenheit in December.

GOVERNMENT.

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes, and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. The republic was part of the Confederation of Central America from 1821 to 1839, but since that date has been independent.

The Constitution rests upon a charter proclaimed in October, 1894, and re-invoked in September, 1907. The Government is that of a centralized republic, with a President elected for 4 years by the direct vote of all male subjects of 21 years (or married citizens of 18 who can read and write). The President is eligible for one successive term.

President of the Republic (Nov. 3, 1911–1915), General Manuel Bonilla.

The Executive.

The President is aided by six Secretaries of State, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Dr.

Mariano Vasquez.

Public Works and Agriculture, General Maximiliano Rosales.

Interior and Justice, Dr. Francisco Bertrand.

Finance, Samuel Gomez E.

War and Marine, Dr. Francisco J. Mejía.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of one house of 42 deputies, elected for 4 years by universal adult male suffrage.

President, Francisco Escobar.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court at the capital consists of five judges elected by the people, and there are four Courts of Appeal, with lesser courts in the departments and courts of first instance in the various districts.

President of the Supreme Court, Dr. Rafael Alvarado Mansano.

DEFENCE.

Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 35, with a further liability of 5 years in the Reserve. The permanent force is limited to about 2,000 of all ranks, the effective war strength exceeding 50,000.

The *Navy* consists of the armed cutter *General Barahona*.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is free, secular and compulsory, and there are schools in every centre. The proportion of illiterates is high among the Indians. Ability to read and write is the qualification for the franchise. There are Government secondary schools and training colleges in each department, a school of jurisprudence at Comayagua, and a central institute and university at the capital.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Honduras for the five years 1907–8 to 1910–11 are stated as follows in pesos (12 pesos = £1 sterling):—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1907–08	3,899,290	4,206,000
1908–09	3,503,200	3,504,000
1909–10	4,714,565	3,992,600
1910–11	4,720,000	4,714,065

DEBT

The interest on the Foreign debt has not been met since 1872. The totals of the various liabilities in 1909 and 1910 were stated as follows in £ sterling and pesos at 12 to the £:—

	1909	1910
Foreign debt	£5,398,570	£5,398,570
Internal debt	\$4,019,520	\$4,053,370

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The principal agricultural products are bananas, coco-nuts, coffee, indigo and tobacco, while cereals, rubber, sugar and cocoa are also grown. The forest products include mahogany and other cabinet woods, and dye woods. The live stock includes cattle and pigs, which are extensively exported; dairy farming is also an important industry.

Minerals.—The republic contains great mineral wealth. Gold and silver are produced, and platinum, copper, lead, antimony, nickel, iron and coal, and nitrate deposits are believed to be fairly plentiful and await development.

Manufactures.—Almost all the common necessities of life are imported, including provisions, textiles and metal, and hardware, the only local industries being the plaiting of straw hats, distilling, and brick making.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The values of the imports and exports for the five years 1907-8 to 1911-12 are stated as follows in pesos (12 pesos = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907-08	6,783,000	4,585,000	11,368,000
1908-09	6,196,000	4,870,000	11,066,000
1909-10	4,052,000	5,935,000	9,987,000
1910-11	6,480,000	5,840,000	12,320,000
1911-12	...	...	..

The principal export is bananas, others being coco-nuts, coffee, hides, rubber and timber; the imports are principally textiles, with metal and hardware, and provisions. Of the total imports 75 per cent. are from the U.S., 11 per cent. from the U.K., and 9 per cent. from Germany. The exports are mainly to the U.S.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The only lines open run from Puerto Cortes to Pimienta, a distance of 60 miles, the first section of a proposed Atlantic-Pacific line, and from La Ceiba to Masica (30 miles), while many other projects have been mooted. The main roads between the capital and other large centres are fair, but in the interior they are entirely neglected.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 264 post offices and 222 telegraph offices in 1902, with 700 miles of telegraph line. The republic is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world via Salvador.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consists of a few small vessels. Several steamship lines call at the various ports, and a large carrying trade is done in U.S. vessels. The principal ports are Amapala, on the Pacific, and Trujillo, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, and La Ceiba on the Atlantic. Roatan in the Bay Islands has an increasing fruit trade.

TOWNS.

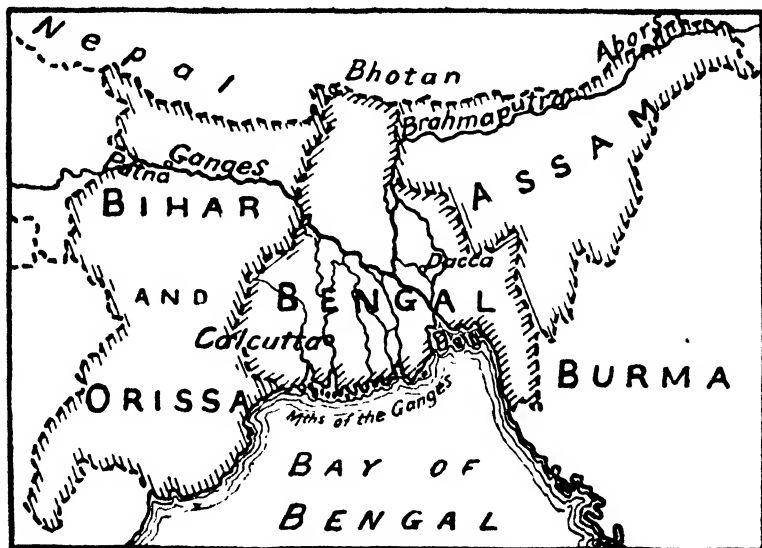
CAPITAL, TEGUCIGALPA. Population (1905), 35,000. Other towns are:—

Juticalpa	20,000	Santa Rosa	10,000
Comayagua	10,000	La Ceiba	6,000
Nacaome	10,000	Amapala	4,000
Esperanza	10,000	Trujillo	4,000
Choluteca ..	10,000	Puerto Cortes ...	3,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* was officially adopted in 1897, and has ousted the Old Spanish system (see Peru).

The *Unit of Currency* is the *peso* of 100 cents, the principal coins being silver. The silver *peso* has a fairly constant value of about 20 pence (12 = £1 sterling)



MAP OF NEW INDIAN BOUNDARIES, &c.

The Indian Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian "sphere of influence" lie the self-governed States of *Afghanistan*, *Nepal*, and *Bhutan* (q.v.).

Political Divisions and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1901 Census.	1911 Census.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY (Madras)	141,726	38,229,654	41,405,404
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (Bombay)	123,064	18,559,650	19,672,642
BENGAL PRESIDENCY (Calcutta)	115,819*	50,715,794*	52,668,269*
Agra and Oudh (Allahabad and Lucknow)	107,164	47,692,277	47,182,044
Ajmer Merwara (Ajmer)	2,711	476,912	501,395
Andamans and Nicobars (Port Blair)	3,143	24,649	26,459
Assam (Shillong)	*	*	*
Baluchistan (Quetta)	45,804	382,106	414,412
Bihar and Orissa (Patna)	*	*	*
Burma (Rangoon and Mandalay)	236,738	10,490,624	12,115,217
Central Province and Berar (Nagpur)	100,345	11,971,452	13,916,308
Coorg (Mercara)	1,582	180,607	174,976
Eastern Bengal and Assam	106,130*	30,510,344*	34,018,527*
N.W. Frontier Province (Peshawar)	16,466	2,041,534	2,196,933
Punjab (Lahore)	97,209	20,330,337	19,974,956
Total British Territory	1,097,901	231,605,940	244,267,542
NATIVE STATES	675,267	62,755,116	70,864,995
Total Indian Empire	1,773,168	294,361,056	315,132,537

* The creation of the Bengal Presidency and the Provinces of Assam and Bihar and Orissa in 1912 out of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam was subsequent to the Census of 1911.

Increase of the People, 1881-1911.

Political Division.	Census Total, 1891.	Increase per cent., 1881-1891.	Census Total, 1901.	Increase per cent., 1891-1901.	Census Total, 1911.	Increase per cent., 1901-1911.
British Territory	221,376,937	+ 11's	231,605,940	+ 4'7	244,267,542	+ 5'5
Native States	65,937,714	+ 20's	62,755,116	- 5	70,864,995	+ 12'9
Indian Empire	287,314,671	+ 13's	294,361,056	+ 2'5	315,132,537	+ 7'1

SEXES in 1901-1911. Census of 1901 (*British Territory*), Males, 117,897,427; Females, 114,175,395. (*Native States*), Males, 31,054,387; Females, 30,233,837. Census of 1911 (*British Territory*), Males, 124,873,691; Females, 119,393,851; (*Native States*), Males, 30,452,419; Females, 34,412,576.

Vital Statistics.—The statistics of births and deaths are defective, and the apparent increase in mortality in recent years is really due to completer returns. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1900 ranged from 29'45 per 1,000 in 1901 to 38'91 in 1900. In 1909 it was 30'91. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, small-pox, and (since 1896) plague being

other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1910 were about 6,880,000 in India as a whole. About 22,000 people are annually killed by snakes. In 2,652 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 28,238,000 patients were treated in 1909. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,015,000. According to the census of 1901 there were 97,340 lepers.

Religions and Languages.

Religions, 1911.	British Territory	Native States.	Languages, 1901.	
Hindus	63,621,454	53,965,466	Bengali	44,624,048
Muhammadans	57,423,866	9,199,546	Western Hindi	39,367,779
Buddhists	10,644,409	77,040	Bihari	37,076,990
Animists	7,348,024	2,947,144	Eastern Hindi	20,986,358
Christians	2,492,277	1,383,919	Telugu	20,696,872
Sikhs	2,171,908	842,558	Marathi	18,237,809
Jains	458,578	789,604	Punjabi	17,070,961
Parsis	86,155	13,945	Tamil	16,525,500
Jews	18,524	2,456	Rajasthani	10,917,712
Others	2,347	34,761	Kanarese	10,365,047
Unrecorded	—	1,608,556	Gujarathi	9,928,501
Totals	244,267,522	70,864,995	Oriya	9,687,429
			Burmese	7,474,896
			Malayalam	6,029,304
			Other Native Tongues	22,410,224
			English	252,388

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of the Indian Empire marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povallo Schweikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) range and the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Terai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the

Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. So rich is the Indo-Gangetic plain that it supports a population of about 50 millions, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population is extremely high in this region, averaging in the Bengal delta 552 per square mile, and rising in a few districts to 900. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Behar and the United Provinces. In northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India Native States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 miles), the Godavery (900 miles), the Kistna (800 miles), and the Cauvery (472 miles), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern table-land has furnished considerable supplies of minerals.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the 'greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the conditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts of ancient Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The people who wrote these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivors. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramâyana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. A branch of Buddhism, however, or a survival of a kindred creed, continues to exist in India in the distinct sect of the Jains. The followers of this creed, which flourished most from about 950-1300 A.D., are still numerous in Gujarat, and are also found in other parts of India.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, and speaks of the people as brave and truthful, and averse to litigation, and of the women as chaste; and he notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to, and a great patron of Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-648), after many years of fighting, which made him master of Northern India, ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but the advance of their power was gradual, for it was not until 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kútub Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MUGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the

famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the Mogul Empire, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. Akbar the Great, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazi, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth, revolted when the young king seized the reins of power, but was pardoned. *Jahangir* (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James II. His empress was the famous Nur Jahan. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many public works and grand buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707-12) gained the coveted crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748-1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the East of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712-1720), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who, at first attracted by love of adventure or hopes of gain, had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominions. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised

brought on the collision which he himself had carefully avoided, and after two wars with the British, the Sikh kingdom ~~was~~ annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. When the crowns of Spain and Portugal were united in 1580 under Philip II., the Asiatic interests of Portugal were subordinated to the European interests of Spain, and the decline of Portuguese power in Asia was rapid. Till then the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602 they formed "The Dutch East India Company" by amalgamating previously existing trading companies, and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch occupied the Cape as a half-way station. After a time they firmly established themselves in Java and the neighbouring coasts and islands, but were forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on December 31, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British Ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. In 1698 a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company," was started. After a period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat

of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassy over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1765 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 he became Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue arrangements and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of the permanent settlement of the land revenue in Bengal, by the remodelling of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of Sir John Shore (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the Marquess Wellesley (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as courageous and as hostile to the English as his father, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were strongly established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of Lord Cornwallis (1805), and that of Sir G. Barlow (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the missions of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, and captured Mauritius. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the Marquess of Hastings (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the Pindaris of Central India, large bands of freebooters who devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. Lord Amherst (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava, and his insolent refusal of all redress, led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the fertile provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were

admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1836-42) to support *Shah Shuja* against *Dost Muhammad* brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with *Sobraon* (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852) deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal, still one of the largest irrigation works in India. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A mutiny of Sepoys broke out on May 10, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign, and all the heroism of that momentous time will never be forgotten. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the Great Mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated Nov. 1, 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established in the newly-administered Dominions. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in November, 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure during the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864), and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. *Lord Mayo* (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended. During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty. *Lord Lytton's* administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India, and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA. The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms. His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88), during whose viceroyalty occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was added to the Empire. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the Army increased. The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued the policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1893 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters. The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of

events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 square miles, with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong; the frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894. Legislative Councils were created for the Punjab and Burma.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. Between 1899 and 1904 India was thrice called on to defend Imperial interests by the despatch of troops to South Africa, to China, and to Somaliland. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 square miles with a population of 60 millions, of whom more than a half were in native States. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. The Viceroy appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and reformed the revenue law and administration in order to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. Better arrangements were made for controlling the tribes and for distributing the troops on the frontier, and a new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. A Railway Board was constituted to administer the railways, and a Commerce and Industry Department, in charge of a new Member of Council, was created. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. Lord Curzon returned to England for a few months in 1904. During his absence *Lord Amphil* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* returned to India on reappointment in December, 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, which had become unwieldy for administrative purposes, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the organisation of the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (August, 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in November, 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George), with the Princess, made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was considerable agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in November, 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907, the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to bring all classes of the people into closer relations with the Government and its officers. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action has been taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character, and the laws relating to the Press and to explosives were strengthened. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in November, 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in November, 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after July 1, 1911. Although unrest was less marked in 1911, it was deemed necessary to pass a new Seditious Meetings Act. A great Durbars was held at Delhi on December 12, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation at Westminster. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital, Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. A grant towards popular education, and various boons to soldiers and civilians and to Indian Princes, were also announced. The territorial changes referred to and the reasons for them had been dealt

with in an important secret despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State dated August 25, 1911. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The capital is to form a separate and independent territory (like Washington) under a *Chief Commissioner* (William Malcolm Halley, C.I.E.), and a town-planning committee has been entrusted to decide on sites for Government buildings. The provincial changes involve a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal, as reconstituted, is a compact, Bengali-speaking province, and it is placed under a Governor in Council. Dacca will be the second capital of Bengal. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, is formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again becomes a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. Its backward condition and position on the N.E. frontier justify this closer connexion with the Government of India. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on April 1, 1912. The despatch points out that the Government of India intend to devolve on local governments as many functions as can be safely entrusted to them. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure are being granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency has been arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, which will also be able to dispose of growing sources of revenue, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. A Royal Commission has been appointed to examine and report on the public services in India. A punitive expedition against the Abors was successfully carried out, while friendly missions were sent to the Miris and Mishmis, on the N.E. frontier.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General and his Council, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. *Pitt's India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while in 1833 the monopoly of the China trade was abolished. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889 and 1907, at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 14. The term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the Viceregal and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Act became operative in January, 1910, and has worked very successfully. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court Judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for the new province of Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners.

GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the King-Emperor, His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State for India is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament in London. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. No expenditure from the revenue of India is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (e.g., foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office, Whitehall, S.W.

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and the Judges in the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval.

As the result of important changes in administration, business is now conducted by ten Departments—Finance, Foreign, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Railway, Army, and Education. Each Department is in charge of a Secretary to Government, and under the care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. Its Agents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. The recently created Department of *Commerce and Industry* has been placed in charge of a special member. It deals with trade and shipping, customs, excise, salt, ports, post-office, telegraphs, mines, factories, statistics, &c. Railway administration is now entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in charge of the Commerce and Industry Member of Council, and controlled by a Railway Board. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. A new *Education Department* has been constituted, and has taken from the Home Department the control of education, local government, sanitation, &c.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Imperial Majesty King Edward VII.; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867, only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; proclaimed at Delhi, December 12, 1911.

Secretary of State for India, The Most Honourable the Marquess of Crewe, K.G.,

P.C.; born January 12, 1858; assumed charge, May 25, 1911per annum £5,000

Permanent Under Secretary, Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.per annum £2,000

Parliamentary Under Secretary, Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P.per annum £1,500

COUNCIL.—*Vice-President*, General Sir Chas. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.; *Members*, Sir

William Lee-Warner, G.C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix

Schuster, Bart.; Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Sir Theodore

Morison, K.C.I.E., each £1,200; Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Sir Krishna

Gobinda Gupta, K.C.S.I.; Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I.;

D.C.L.; Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Ali Abbas Baig, C.S.I.;

Lawrence Currieeach £1,000

THE INDIA OFFICE, WHITEHALL, S.W.

Secretary, Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.	£2,000
Assistant Secretary, Lionel Abrahams, C.B.	1,200
Financial Secretary, F. W. Newmarch	1,900
Military Secretary, General Sir B. Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	1,200
Revenue Secretary, Francis C. Drake	1,200
Political Secretary, Sir F. A. Hirtzel, K.C.B.	1,200
Public Works Secretary, H. A. Haines	1,200
Judicial Secretary, M. C. C. Seton	1,200
Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph, R. C. Barker, C.I.E.	1,100
Accountant-General, W. Badock, C.S.I.	1,200
Director-General, Stores, H. J. W. Fry	1,200
Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster	1,000
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, A. Brereton, C.S.I.	1,000
Legal Adviser, S. G. Sale	1,200
Auditor, H. W. Harding	1,200

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI AND SIMLA.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.R., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., born 1858 (assumed charge November 23, 1910)	Rs. 20,833
Private Secretary, Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E.	Rs. 2,000
Military Secretary, Maj. F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., 18 P.W.O. Tiwana Lancers	Rs. 1,500
Aides-de-Camp, Maj. the Hon. H. J. Fraser, M.V.O.; Maj. R. G. Jelf; Capt. the Hon. A. O. W. C. Weld Forester, M.V.O.; and Capt. W. W. Muir.	
Native Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar-Maj. Abdul Karim Khan, Sardar Bahadur, G.-G's. Body Guard; Subadar-Maj. Mit Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 53rd Sikhs.	
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S.	Rs. 1,200

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE.

Executive Control.—The supreme authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, subject to the control of the Secretary of State in England. The Governor-General's Council consists of seven members, and, since March, 1909, one of these has been a native of India. Under specified conditions and in specified circumstances, power is reserved to the Governor-General to act alone and independently of the Council. And for the more convenient despatch of business, the Governor-General divides between himself and the members of his Council the chief departments of State, such as those of finance, military affairs, public works, etc., the Governor-General himself usually undertaking the department of foreign affairs. But, except in the special cases above mentioned, neither the Governor-General nor any member of Council has power to act otherwise than in Council, or by the implied authority of the Governor-General in Council. Every executive order of the Government proceeds from the Governor-General and his Council, acting as a corporate body, and runs in the name of the "Governor-General in Council." For this purpose the Council meets regularly at short intervals, discusses and decides upon questions of foreign policy and domestic administration, and prepares measures for the Legislative Council.

Governor-General's Council.—When the Governor-General's Council assembles within the Presidency of Madras, Bombay, or Bengal, the governor of such presidency sits as an extraordinary member of the executive, and also of

the legislative, Council. When a meeting of the Council is held for legislative purposes in a province having a lieutenant-governor, the lieutenant sits *ex officio* as member. The ordinary Members of Council are supplemented for legislative purposes by official members, selected by the Governor-General from the public services in India, together with members representative of and elected by the non-official native and European communities. The official additional members do not exceed in number the non-officials, though there is always an official majority. The meetings of the Legislative Council are held when and as required. They are open to the public; and a further guarantee for publicity is ensured by the proviso that draft bills must be published a certain number of times in the *Gazette*. As a matter of practice, these draft bills have usually been first subjected to the criticism of the several provincial governments.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Extraordinary Member, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India (1909)Rs. 8,333
Ordinary Members (6), Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Finance); Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I. (Home); Sir R. W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Revenue and Public Works); Sir S. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Education); W. H. Clark, C.S.I., C.M.G. (Commerce, and Industry, Railway); Syed Ali Imam, C.S.I. (Law)each Rs. 6,667
Sec. to Council, W. H. Vincent.

SECRETARIAT.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. E. D. MacLagan, C.S.I.	Rs. 4,000
Under-Secretary, F. Noyce	Rs. 1,300
Inspector-General of Forests, F. B. Bryant, C.S.I.	Rs. 2,650
Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, H. G. Billson	Rs. 1,650
Registrar, J. D. Shapcott	Rs. 800
Superintendents, W. A. Threlfall, C. H. Martin, L. E. Kershaw, T. McDonnell	

Finance Department.

Ordinary Branch.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. R. W. Gillan, C.S.I.	Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secretary, F. W. Johnston, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,250
Under Secretary, E. M. Cook	
Assistant Secretary, B. N. Mitra	
Registrar, H. L. French, I.S.O.	
Superintendents, B. L. A. Laville, H. D. Gupta, M. E. Watts, M. K. Khan, A. V. Aiyar, G. W. C. Bradley.	

Military Finance Branch

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. W. H. Michael	Rs. 3,000
Military Accountant-General and ex-officio Deputy Secretary, Col. B. W. Marlow, C.I.E., Rs. 2,500	
Deputy Secretary, W. C. Ashmore ..	Rs. 1,700
Military Deputy Accountant-General and ex-officio Assistant Secretary, Major E. W. Peacock.	
Assistant Secretary, Capt. G. W. Ross ..	
Registrar, W. C. Gleeson ..	
Superintendents, Lieut. T. A. Duffy, G. E. Hodges, Condr. G. M. Turner.....	

Foreign Department.

Secretary, The Honble. Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.A.	Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secretaries, A. H. Grant, C.I.E., Rs. 2,250, L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,000
Under Secretary, Capt. R. H. Chenevix-Trench	
Assistant Secretary, Major H. B. St. John	
Attaché, Khan Bahadur Maula Baksh ..	
Registrar, G. W. Marshall, I.S.O.	
Superintendents, A. Stapleton, I.S.O., S. A. Blaker, E. L. Nile, T. G. B. Waugh, D. A. Clarke, C. W. Kirkpatrick, E. B. Higgs, C. O. H. Teeling ..	

Home Department.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secretary, C. W. E. Cotton.....	Rs. 2,000
Under Secretary, V. Dawson ..	
Registrar, G. F. Winn ..	
Superintendents, C. C. Sarkar, Rai Bahadur, J. H. Frost, A. S. Lawrence, A. C. Koor, Rai Sahile, H. C. Marsden, G. K. Roy.....	

Department of Education.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. L. C. Porter, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,000
Joint Secretary, The Honble. Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,500
Assistant Secretary, Kunwar Maharaj Singh	Rs. 1,000
Superintendents, R. H. Blaker, P. A. Collins, J. M. Smith ..	
Registrar, E. D. Ross, Ph.D., C.I.E.....	
Census Commissioner, The Honble. Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S.I., C.I.E.	

Legislative Department.

Secretary, The Hon. Mr. W. H. H. Vincent	Rs. 3,500
Deputy Secretary, A. P. Muddiman	Rs. 2,000
Legal Asst., Rai Bahadur Dr. Sarat Chandra Banerjee	
Registrar, T. W. Payne, I.S.O.	
Superintendents, G. R. Ridge, S. Astley Collins	

Army Department.

Secretary, The Honble. Major-Gen. W. R. Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.....	Rs. 3,500
Deputy Secretary, Col. B. Holloway	Rs. 1,700
Assistant Secretaries, Major A. H. O. Spence, Major R. B. Graham, Capt. A. R. B. Shuttleworth	
Registrar, L. N. Burman, Rai Bahadur...	
Superintendents, W. C. Debenham, L. N. Bose, Rai Sahib, A. B. Kunning, R. Tharlie Hughes	

Department of Public Works.

Secretary, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, The Honble. Mr. W. B. Gordon, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,000
Deputy Secretary, G. H. le Maistre	Rs. 2,000
Under Secretary, P. Hawkins	Rs. 1,500
Assistant Secretary, J. E. Lacey, I.S.O.	Rs. 1,000
Registrar, W. J. Drake, I.S.O.	Rs. 800
Superintendents, T. Gregory, W. G. Dollman, W. I. Tilden, R. E. Reaks ..	
Inspector-General of Irrigation, M. Nethersole	Rs. 3,500
Consulting Architect, J. Begg, F.R.I.B.A.	
Assistant, E. M. Thomas.	
Electrical Adviser, J. W. Meares.	

Department of Commerce and Industry.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
Under Secretaries, A. C. McWatters, H. A. F. Lindsay	Rs. 1,300
Registrar, T. O. Drake, I.S.O.	Rs. 800
Superintendents, E. P. Jones, H. R. W. Charles, A. K. Sarkar, B. B. Banarji, S. N. Banarji,	

Railway Department.

President of Railway Board, The Honble. Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D., Rs. 5,000	
Second Member, W. H. Wood	Rs. 4,750
Third Member, S. Finney, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Governorships.—British India is partitioned into provinces, enjoying various degrees of independence. The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are each administered by a governor appointed direct from England. Each has an executive and a legislative council, whose functions are analogous to those of the councils of the governor-general. A native of India is now usually appointed to each executive council. In administrative matters the interference of the governor-general is sparingly exercised.

Lieutenant-Governorships.—The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa are administered by lieutenant-governors, appointed by the governor-general, with the approval of the crown. The lieutenant-governors now have executive as well as legislative councils.

Chief Commissionerships.—The Central Provinces and Berar and Assam are administered by chief commissioners. They are much more under the direct control of Central Government than the Presidencies and Provinces just referred to. An Act of 1923 authorises the creation of Legislative Councils in these administrations. Ajmer, British Baluchistan, the North-West

Frontier Province, Coorg, and the Andamans and Nicobars are administered by chief commissioners directly subordinate to the governor-general in council.

The District.—The districts (of which there are over 50 in British Territory) are the administrative units of India. The title of the highest executive official in a district of a regulation province is that of collector-magistrate. In a non-regulation district, the corresponding officer is styled the deputy commissioner. The Central Provinces, Assam and Burma are examples of non-regulation provinces, but non-regulation districts are to be found also in Bengal, Sind, and the United Provinces. The districts are again divided into lesser areas, called sub-districts, sub-divisions, *talukas* or *tahsils*. There is usually no administrative unit below the sub-division and *tahsil*. The *thana*, or police division, only exists for police purposes. In Burma the township, with a *Myo-oh* to administer it, corresponds to the *tahsil* of Northern India.

Municipalities.—The municipalities in 1909-10 were 727 in number, controlling a total population of 16½ millions, and receiving an income of £3,042,393 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £1,267,961 from other sources (excluding loans). The members of municipal bodies are chiefly natives and non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of £3,463,163 in 1909-10 was devoted to civil works, over one-fifth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and also the North-Western Provinces, have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, with an ultimate appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council in England. Of the minor provinces the Punjab has a chief court, with six judges; Lower Burma, a chief court with four judges; Oudh, the Central Provinces and Berar, Upper Burma and the North-West Frontier Province, have judicial commissioners. In Assam and in Bihar and Orissa the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority, except in three hill districts, in which the lieutenant-governor is judge without appeal. In the Shan States of Upper Burma in respect of all cases triable by officers appointed by the local government, the lieutenant-governor exercises similar powers.

Indian Law.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of—(1) the enactments of the Indian legislative councils as above described, and of the bodies which preceded them; (2) statutes of the Imperial Parliament which apply to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance, and their domestic law in causes affecting Hindus and Muhammadans; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

Judicial Statistics.—There are about 9,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are natives. In 1909, 3,087,777 civil cases were instituted; while 1,892,222 persons were tried, and 864,667 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 314 were

sentenced to death, 1,892 to penal servitude, and 169,741 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1909 was 12,298 officers and 173,416 men. There were 750 prisons, with a daily average of 105,333 prisoners, in 1909. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 12,547 prisoners on March 31, 1910.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 78,000; and, secondly, of native troops (largely Muhammadans), about 157,000. In addition, the native Army Reserves number 34,300 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 20,700, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 38,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. The Army of India now consists of the Northern and Southern Armies, each under a general officer and staff. The Northern Army includes five divisions and three independent frontier brigades, while the Southern comprises four divisions and the Burma and Aden garrisons. The artillery has been increased. Factories for making rifles, cordite, and gun carriages have been erected. The transport service has been improved. A General Staff has been formed. A Staff College has been established at Quetta. The health of the Army has greatly improved in recent years. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The strength of the land forces in India is as follows.—

Northern Army.

Troops	British	Indian	Total
Artillery	8,117	6,647	14,764
Cavalry	3,762	15,794	19,556
Engineers	224	1,874	2,098
Infantry	28,960	64,517	93,477
Imperial Service	...	8,617	8,617
Native Reserve	...	19,963	19,963
Volunteers .....	...	19,046	19,046

Southern Army.

Artillery	7,643	3,761	11,404
Cavalry	1,881	9,595	11,476
Engineers	80	3,525	3,605
Infantry	24,806	53,537	78,343
Imperial Service	...	12,117	12,117
Native Reserve	...	14,257	14,257
Volunteers .....	...	19,758	19,758

Total..... 75,473 253,008 328,481

Marine.

The trooping service between England and India is carried out by hired steamers, under the superintendence of H.M. Admiralty. The Royal Indian Marine consists of the *Dufferin*, 6,291 tons (10,190 H.P.); *Hardinge*, 5,434 tons (9,356 H.P.); *Northbrook*, 5,038 tons (7,429 H.P.); and *Dalhousie*, 1,544 tons (2,202 H.P.); and of four other steamers about 1,000 tons each, and certain smaller craft for harbour and river services, surveying, and submarine mining.

EDUCATION.

A Department of Education has been created, and increased attention is being given to primary, commercial, and technical education. There are five Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 provides for a teaching system. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1909-10 numbered 170,590 and the scholars 6,214,995, including 831,954 females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1909-10, £4,588,082, £1,237,982 came from fees, and £2,412,171 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The Census of 1901 showed that only 1 male in 10 and 1 female in 144 can read and write.

The total literate population in 1901 was 15,686,421, of whom 1,125,231 were literate in English.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of India for the five years 1907-8 to 1911-12 are stated as follows in English currency, converted at £1 = 15 Rupees.—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1907-08	£71,003,275	£70,697,229
1908-09	69,761,535	73,499,245
1909-10	74,593,495	73,986,854
1910-11	80,682,000	76,746,000
1911-12	81,448,000	78,698,000

Details of the revenue and expenditure for two years are shown below:—

REVENUE.

Heads	1909-10	1910-11
Land Revenue	21,332,141	20,878,000
Opium	5,534,683	7,522,000
Salt	3,319,518	3,176,000
Stamps	4,548,354	4,812,000
Excise	6,537,804	7,030,000
Provincial Rates	539,223	554,000
Customs	4,965,118	6,619,000
Assessed Taxes	1,558,964	1,593,000
Forest	1,735,386	1,830,000
Registration	430,377	426,000
Tributes from Native States	588,307	607,000
Interest	1,184,343	1,465,000
Post Office	1,927,229	1,997,000
Telegraph	902,851	997,000
Mint	125,953	196,000
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,146,075	1,211,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	705,888	678,000
Railways	12,445,376	13,686,000
Irrigation	2,660,156	3,695,000
Other Civil Public Works	268,766	294,000
Receipts by Military Department	1,136,961	1,221,000
Total Revenue ...	£74,593,495	£80,682,000

EXPENDITURE.

Heads	1909-10.	1910-11.
Collection, Charges, etc.	8,859,590	8,856,000
Interest	2,115,045	2,169,000
Post Office	1,927,229	1,951,000
Telegraphs	902,851	977,000
Mint	143,758	92,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,185,968	14,931,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,807,694	4,810,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railway Revenue Account	11,620,456	11,864,000
Irrigation	3,053,857	3,110,000
Other Public Works	4,137,151	4,539,000
Army Services	20,249,284	20,486,000
Provincial Adjustments	894,036	1,961,000
Total	£73,986,854	£76,746,000

DEBT.

The debt of India on March 31, 1911 and 1912, was stated as follows:—

Description	1911.	1912
Rupee Debt	92,065,674	93,312,000
Sterling Debt	182,998,335	182,970,000
Total	£275,064,009	£276,282,000
Other Obligations	24,274,800	27,129,000
Railway Annuities (£3,357,800 per annum) .....	...	...

Up to March 31, 1912, the Indian Government had devoted £124,946,000 to the construction of railways and £35,777,000 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased from companies, by cash payments, annuities, or the issue of Indian stock, 9 railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,002,000 had been spent. It had lent £12,266,000 (net) to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., and had advanced £20,579,000 (net) to railway companies. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £19,756,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £18,390,000 and £12,280,000 respectively. The assets of India exceed the liabilities. In 1911-12 a 3½ per cent. loan of 2 crores, £1,333,000, was raised in India, at about 6½%.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Occupations.—About two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture. The cotton industry supports over 7,500,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom depend on hand-weaving. There are 5,500,000 persons in Government service, civil or military.

Agriculture and Land Revenue.—The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the

assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Provinces, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors, or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1910-11 amounted to £22,056,000, of which £1,178,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1910-11, 253 million acres were cropped, of which about 9 per cent. were under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 40 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 6 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. The area under wheat has been considerably increased by the aid of irrigation in the Punjab and United Provinces. The cultivation of jute has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, spices, tea, opium, and tobacco are other important crops. The cultivation of indigo has greatly declined. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department. Owing to the increasing world demand for raw cotton, great efforts are being made to cultivate a superior long-stapled cotton in India. Considerable success has been achieved by co-operative credit societies in rural districts.

Acreage and Produce.

	Acreage.
Total Net Area	624,316,086
Forests	81,189,511
Not available for cultivation ..	157,625,834
Culturable Waste	114,665,202
Fallow Lands	45,336,274
Sown with Crops	223,911,930
Irrigated	41,581,436

Crops.	Acreage 1909-10.	Produce, 1909-10.
		Tons.
Wheat	28,106,500	9,924,800
Barley	8,104,753	...
Maize	6,857,925	...
Rice	58,119,000	27,701,500
Jawar	21,801,934	...
Bajra	16,303,400	...
...	4,545,335	...
Gram	13,153,400	...
Other grains & Pulse	31,396,536	...
Sugar Cane	2,112,800	2,226,400
Cotton (1910-11)	22,218,000	4,630,000 (Bales of 400 lb.)
Jute (do.)	2,937,800	7,932,000

Opium.—Poppy may be grown only in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1910-11 37,560 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export. The monthly auction sales at Calcutta (owing to unprecedented prices) realised £7,245,574, the expenses of production, &c., were £1,243,782, and the net receipts £7,001,792. In addition £9,825 (net) was derived from Malwa opium. Most of the opium produced is exported to China and the Straits Settlements. Duty and licence fees on opium consumed in India (credited to Excise) yielded about £1,036,000. The total net opium revenue, therefore, was about £8,030,000. The cultivation of opium in India is being restricted in order to extinguish the exportation to China before the end of 1917, on the understanding that China extinguishes her own output.

Irrigation.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1911, was £37,680,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State of about £1,322,000. The area irrigated was about 22 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 100 per cent. of the capital outlay. The Irrigation Commission of 1901-3 recommended the construction of further works estimated to cost eventually nearly £30,000,000. The Upper Chenab Canal, in the Punjab, one of the largest in the world, was opened in 1912. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

Forestry.—About 96,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. They produced in 1910-11 a net revenue of £1,823,000. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

Mines and Minerals.—The output of coal in 1911 was 22,715,000 tons, nine-tenths of the total coming from Bengal. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 10,000,000 gallons in 1908 to 226,000,000 in 1911. The output of manganese ore in recent years has been much increased, and the quantity in 1911 was 536,000 tons. About 15,000 tons of saltpetre are produced annually and exported. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about \$83,000 oz. in 1911. There is a considerable output and export of mica, and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. *Salt.*—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1½ a maund (84 lb.) in 1903, and to Rs. 1½ in 1905. The consumption has increased, owing to the reduction of duty.

Manufactures.—The ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 253 cotton mills at work in India in 1911-12, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,521,000 spindles and 86,200 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1911-12 was 626 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 267 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 60 jute mills, situated in or near Calcutta, contained 666,300 spindles and 25,267 looms. There were, in 1910, 4 woollen and 8 paper mills, 24 breweries, and various

other factories. Owing to complaints of long hours in mills a new Factory Act was passed in 1911, restricting the hours of adult males to 12, of women to 11, and of children to 6 per day in textile factories.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The *Sea-borne Trade* of India for the 10 years 1902-03-1911-12 was valued as below, the figures being exclusive of treasure and of Government stores :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Merchandise.	Merchandise.
1902-03	£52,525,272	£85,876,909
1903-04	56,548,862	101,973,055
1904-05	64,452,192	105,009,563
1905-06	68,722,713	107,812,022
1906-07	72,205,055	117,947,828
1907-08	86,596,729	118,238,684
1908-09	80,843,818	102,018,663
1909-10	78,038,365	125,150,569
1910-11	86,236,000	140,059,000
1911-12	92,383,000	151,831,000

The *Foreign Land Trade* of India is shown below. As registration is difficult, the statistics are of doubtful accuracy, and they include much that is really trade with border tracts administered by, or States subject to, the Indian Government. The most important countries are Afghanistan, Nepal, and the Shan States of Siam. The figures include both merchandise and treasure :—

Year	Imports.	Exports.
1907-08	£5,718,000	£4,643,000
1908-09	5,526,000	4,640,000
1909-10	5,638,000	4,545,000
1910-11	6,127,000	4,952,000
1911-12	6,920,000	5,885,000

Sea-Borne Trade of 1911-12 was shared by the principal countries as under :—

Countries.	Imports from	Exports to
Total Trade	£92,383,000	£151,831,000
	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62.4	26.0
Germany	6.5	9.8
United States	3.8	7.0
China and Hong Kong	1.8	8.2
Japan	2.5	7.5
France	1.5	6.2
Belgium	1.7	6.0
Java	6.8	0.8
Straits Settlements	2.1	3.9
Austria-Hungary	1.9	3.3
Ceylon	0.5	3.7
Italy	0.9	2.8
Mauritius	1.4	0.3
All other countries	6.2	14.5

The *Principal Articles* were as follows in 1911-12 :—

IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods .. £30,519	Cotton (raw) .. £19,626
Yarn .. 2,527	Rice .. 19,372
Metals .. 9,540	Seeds .. 17,960
Sugar .. 7,955	Jute (raw) .. 15,038
Railway Material .. 2,958	Jute Manufactures .. 10,671
Machinery, &c. .. 2,838	Wheat & Flour .. 9,430
Mineral Oil .. 2,228	Hides and Skins .. 9,286
Hardware, &c. .. 2,379	Opium .. 8,726
Apparel .. 2,355	Tea .. 8,631
Woollen Goods .. 2,272	Cotton Yarn .. 6,519
Provisions .. 2,127	and Cloth ..
Silk Goods .. 1,769	Pulse, Millets, &c. .. 5,509
Cotton (raw) .. 1,391	Wool (raw) .. 1,724
Liquors .. 1,293	Lac .. 1,343
Carriages & Carts .. 1,056	Fodder, &c. .. 1,140
Glass .. 1,029	Oils .. 1,061
Spices .. 1,020	Coffee .. 897
Instruments, &c. .. 919	Manures .. 770
Jewellery & Plate .. 844	Provisions .. 723
Dyes & Tans .. 841	Wood, &c. .. 634
Paper, &c. .. 785	Spices .. 619
Silk (raw) .. 706	Coal, &c. .. 514
Drugs, Medicines, &c. .. 693	Silk (raw) .. 306
Chemicals .. 643	
Matches .. 584	
Salt .. 561	
Timber, &c. .. 472	

Govt. Stores.	Re-exports:
Railway Material .. £1680	Cotton Yarn and Cloth .. £1,224
Metals .. 404	Sugar .. 1,153
Machinery, &c. .. 211	Wool (raw) .. 250
Hardware & Cutlery .. 195	Metals .. 152

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—Under the Indian Tariff Act, most goods imported pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Cotton yarn and thread are exempt from duty; but the tax on other cotton goods is 3½ per cent, a corresponding Excise duty being levied on those woven in Indian mills. There are special duties on arms and ammunition. Enhanced duties were imposed in February, 1910, on spirits, wines, tobacco, petroleum, and silver. Spirits pay generally Rs. 9.6 a gallon, salt Rs. 1 a maund (82 lb.), silver 4 annas an ounce, and refined petroleum 1½ annas a gallon. Iron and steel goods pay one per cent. Machinery, coal, raw cotton and wool, grain, oilcake, manures, living animals, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other articles are duty-free. There is an export duty of 3 annas per maund on rice. The Government of India have adopted an attitude of strong opposition to preferential tariff proposals.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on December 31, 1911, was 32,839, while the mileage under construction or sanctioned was 2,674. Of the mileage open about 53 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent. on the metre gauge. Up to the end of 1911 the total capital charge was £338,128,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1911 amounted to £14,770,000, equivalent to a return of 4.37 per cent. on the capital outlay. The number of passengers increased to 390 millions, and the goods traffic to 72 million tons. The net gain to the State on the working of the

railways was £2,720,000 in 1911, as compared with £2,866,000 in 1910, after charging the expenditure interest on capital outlay on lines under construction. The total capital expenditure on railways in 1911-12 is £9,000,000. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over five miles for a penny. In 1908 a special committee of inquiry into the railways recommended the raising of larger loans for construction and equipment, so that £100,000,000 may be expended in the next eight years.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The Post Office, which in 1910-11 conveyed 945 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 25 millions of money orders, was worked at a net loss to Government of £46,000. Reductions in postal rates have recently become operative, and inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1911, was 287,940 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1910-11 was 13,000,000. They showed for that year a surplus of £20,000. Their capital cost to the end of 1910-11 was £7,412,000. The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 4.69 per cent on its capital of £1,000,000.

Shipping.—In 1911-12 the number of vessels which entered from and cleared to foreign countries rose to 8,868, with a tonnage of 16,616,435 tons. Of this tonnage, approximately 55 per cent was from or to the United Kingdom and British possessions; and 79 per cent of the total trade of India was under the British flag. The chief ports are Calcutta and Bombay, which together do about 70 per cent. of the foreign trade. Next come Rangoon, Karachi, Madras, and Chittagong. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, DELHI. Population (1911), 232,895.

At the Census of 1911 there were 29 towns with populations (including suburbs and cantonments) exceeding 100,000 and towns exceeding 50,000. (Towns in *italic* are in Native States).—

TOWNS	POPULATION	
	1901	1911
Calcutta	1,106,738	1,216,514
Bombay City and Island	959,537	972,930
Madras City	509,346	517,335
Hyderabad	448,466	499,840
Rangoon	245,430	293,316
Lucknow	264,049	260,621
Delhi	208,575	232,895
Lahore	202,964	228,318
Ahmedabad	185,889	215,422
Benares	209,331	204,222
Bangalore	159,046	189,393
Agra	188,022	182,419
Cawnpore	197,170	174,031
Allahabad	172,032	166,463
Karachi	116,663	159,270
Poona	153,320	157,666
Amritsar	162,429	152,866
Mandalay	183,816	138,456
Jaipur	160,167	136,491
Patna	134,785	136,470
Madura	109,760	122,669
Bareilly	131,208	121,476
Srinagar	122,612	126,352

TOWNS.	POPULATION.	
	1901.	1911.
Trichinopoly	104,721	122,037
Meerut	118,129	115,471
Surat	119,306	124,116
Dacca	89,733	108,128
Nagpur	127,734	101,364
Jubbulpore	90,533	100,660
Baroda	103,799	99,345
Mooltan	87,394	99,243
Peshawar	95,147	97,935
Rawal Pindi	87,688	86,483
Ajmer	73,839	86,222
Moradabad	75,128	81,168
Umballa	78,638	80,121
Calicut	76,921	78,417
Bhagalpur	75,760	74,349
Rampur	78,758	74,316
Shahahanpuri	76,458	71,778
Mysore	69,378	71,306
Aligarh	70,434	64,825
Sholapur	75,288	61,345
Salem	70,621	59,153
Bhopal	77,023	56,204
Fyzabad	75,085	54,655

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

The special *Weights and Measures of India* are as follows:—

- 1 tola = 180 grains = 11.66 grains.
- 1 chittak (5 tolas) = 900 grains = 58.32 grams.
- 1 ser (10 chittaks) = 2.057 lb. = 933.10 grams.
- 1 maund (40 sers) = 82.284 lb. = 37.32 kilograms.
- In Bombay a maund = 28 lb., in Madras = 25 lb. avoirdupois.
- In Burma a viss = 3.6 lb is used.
- The gaz in Bengal = 1 yard.

Currency.

The silver rupee (containing 165 grains of fine silver and 25 grains of alloy and weighing in all 180 grains troy or 1 tola) was the sole standard of value until June 26, 1893, when the Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees, and it was notified that gold coin and bullion would be received at the mints in exchange for government rupees at the rate of 7.53344 grains of fine gold for 1 rupee, being equivalent to a rate of exchange of 15 rupees per £1. In 1899 British gold coins were made legal tender side by side with rupees at that rate.

The Indian denominations with their British equivalents are:—

- Pie = $\frac{1}{4}$ penny.
- Pice (3 pies) = 1 farthing.
- Anna (16 pies) = 1 penny.
- Rupee (12 annas) = 2s. 4d.

A lakh (lac) is 100,000 rupees and a crore is 100 lakhs.

The equivalents of the rupee in various currencies are approximately as follows:—

- One rupee = 1.68 franc.
- " = 1.36 mark.
- " = 1.6 krone.
- " = 0.324 dollar (United States).
- " = 0.65 yen (Japan.)

The denominations of currency notes in circulation are 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, and 10,000 rupees.

Provincial Governments (British Territory).

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS (area 141,756 square miles; pop. 41,405,424) was not only the oldest, but the most important, of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, but it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801, and with its dependent states (Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkotal, Banganapalle and Sandur) the State of Mysore and the small province of Coorg, the Presidency occupies the whole of the southern portion of the Indian Peninsula. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, though an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, but irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. The people are chiefly Hindus. There are over one million native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of Madras Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Governor of Madras is assisted by an Executive Council of three members. The Legislative Council consists of 48 members, 24 nominated (including not more than 17 officials) and 24 elected according to regulations made under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, in addition to 3 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Madras (518,080), Madura (134,130) and Trichinopoly (128,028), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 518,060.
Governor, His Excellency Baron Pentland (1912)
Priv. Sec. Rs. 10,000
Military Sec. Rs. 1,500
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. A. Butchart; Lt.-R. H. V. Cavendish, M.V.O. Rs. 1,000
Native Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Hari Singh

Med. Officer, Major Gilbert, I.M.S. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir J. N. Atkinson, K.C.S.I.; and P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
Under Sec., S. H. Slater; M. S. Mascarenhas

Revenue Dept. Sec., A. G. Cardew, C.S.I. Rs. 3,125
L. M. Wyneh, C.I.E. (actg.)

Under Sec., J. T. Gwynn
Local, Municipal, &c., Sec., A. Butterworth

Public Works, General, C. A. Smith, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500

Under Sec., W. G. Molesworth Rs. 2,750
Do, (Irrigation), H. E. Clerk Rs. 2,050
Under Sec., F. E. Morgan

Board of Revenue, Hons. Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., W. O. Horne, R. C. C. Carr, and R. B. Clegg Rs. 3,000
Director of Public Instruction, A. G. Bourne, C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Inspector Genl., Police, D. W. G. Cowie
Inspector Genl., Prisons, Lt.-Col. R. J. Macnamara, M.D., I.M.S.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir C. A. White Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir R. S. Benson; Sir J. E. P. Wallis; L. C. Miller; Sir C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E.; Abdur Rahim; P. R. S. Aiyar, B. Ayling, J. H. Bakewell Rs. 4,000
Advocate-Genl., F. H. M. Corbet
Judge, City Civil Court, C. K. Thiruvankata Chariyar.

THE LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included (Pop. 13,274 in 1901.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY.—The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind, but not Aden and Perim, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 19,626,477. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. The people have suffered greatly from plague and drought in recent years. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (now combined with the Indian Midland system) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. The Governor has an Executive Council of three members, while the Legislative Council comprises 48 members, 21 nominated (including not more than 14 officials) and 27 elected, in addition to the President in Council and 2 extra members. Bombay (979,445), Ahmedabad (216,777), Poona (128,896), Surat (114,863), and Karachi (121,903), the capital and chief port of Sind, are important cities. For Aden and Perim, see pp. 300-1.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population 979,445.

Governor, His Excellency Col. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S. (Oct., 1907) Rs. 20,000
Private Sec., C. C. Watson Rs. 1,500

Military Sec., Maj. J. G. Greig, C.I.E., 122st
PioneersRs. 2,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. G. Drummond, 4th
Goorkha Rifles; Capt. C. T. Davis, 207th
Pioneers.

Native A.D.C., Subadar Major Sher
Muhammad Khan.

Surgeon, Capt. T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C.Rs. 2,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir R. A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Mahadev
Bhaskar Chaulal, C.S.I.; C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I.,
C.I.E.each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

*Chief Sec., Revenue, Financial, and Separate
Depts.*, G. CarmichaelRs. 3,750

Under Sec., C. W. A. Turner, R.A.M.C.Rs. 1,500
Political, Judicial, &c., Sec., C. A. Kiucald, C.V.O.
Rs. 3,225

Under Sec., K. W. BarleeRs. 1,500-50-1,500
General, Marine, &c., Sec., J. I. RieuRs. 2,500

Public Works Sec., A. Hill, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750), and
H. V. R. KembhallRs. 2,500

Under Sec., A. F. ThorpeRs. 750
Commissioner in Sind, A. D. Younghusband, C.S.I.
Rs. 3,750

Collector of Karachi, H. S. LawrenceRs. 3,225
Revenue Commr., R. P. Barrow; W. D. Shep-
pard, C.I.E. (each Rs. 3,500); G. S. Curtis,
C.S.I.Rs. 3,000

Commr. of Customs, Salt, Opium and Akbari,
H. O. Quin.Rs. 3,500

Director of Public Instruction, W. H. Sharp
Inspector Genl., Police, M. Kennedy, C.S.I.
Rs. 2,500-100-3,000

Commr. of Police, Bombay, S. M. Edwardes,
C.V.O.Rs. 1,800

Inspector Genl., Prisons, Lt.-Col. J. Jackson,
M.B., I.M.S.Rs. 1,950

Postmaster Genl., E. A. Doran, C.I.E.Rs. 2,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. G. S. Rao; Sir Narayan Ganesh
Chandavarkar; J. J. Heaton; S. L. Bachelor;
Sir D. D. Davar; F. C. O. Beaman; N. C.
McLeodeach Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr., Sind, E. M. PrattRs. 3,000
Additional do., H. N. Crouch; M. H. Hayward
each Rs. 2,750

Advocate Genl., T. J. StrangmanRs. 2,000

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

BENGAL (area 70,000 sq. miles; pop. 42,000,000)
was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854,
and was created a Presidency, under a Governor,
in 1912. The old Bengal Presidency included
practically all Northern and Central India, but
the present administration comprises only a
part of its former limits. The "partition of
Bengal" of 1905 (into Bengal and Eastern Bengal
and Assam) was to some extent re-arranged in
1911-1912, and there are now three Provinces,
viz., Bengal Presidency, Assam and Bihar
Orissa. Bengal occupies the Ganges Valley
eastward of Benares, and extends from the
Himalayas to the mouth of the Mahanuddy.
Only 5 per cent. of the population live in towns.
Nearly 75 per cent. consists of Hindus. The
principal languages are Bengali, Hindi, and
Bihari. For the most part the province is a
great alluvial plain, very populous and produc-
tive. The chief products are rice, opium, indigo,
oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and jute. In
the hills bordering the great plain the greater

part of India's coal output is produced. The
East Indian Railway is the great artery of the
Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway,
running N. from Calcutta, is also important.
Other extensive systems are the Bengal and
North-Western in the north and the Bengal
Nagpur in the south. The Governor has an
Executive Council of three members, and there
is a Legislative Council of 50 members, 22 nomi-
nated (including not more than 17 officials) and
28 elected, besides 2 extra members. Important
cities are Calcutta (1,222,313), Dacca (208,552) and
Howrah (179,006), a great jute-manufacturing
centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs
and Howrah, 1,222,313.

Governor, His Excellency Baron Carmichael,
G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (April, 1912),Rs. 10,000

Private Sec., W. R. GourlayRs. 1,500
Military Sec., Maj. H. F. Bateman-Champain,
9th Gurkha RiflesRs. 1,000

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. H. G. Vaux, Duke of
Cornwall's L. I.; Capt. N. J. B. Leslie, Rifle
Brigade.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir F. W. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; P. C. Lyon,
C.S.I.; Syed Shamsul Hudaeach Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O. Rs. 3,333
Rev. and Gen. Sec., J. H. Kerr, C.I.E.Rs. 2,750

Fin. and Munic. Sec., H. L. Stephenson, Rs. 2,750
Judicial Sec., E. P. ChapmanRs. 2,500

Under Secs., H. M. Veitch; R. N. Reid; S. K.
Rawdayeach Rs. 2,500

Public Works Secs. (Irrig., Ry., and Marine),
T. Butler, and (Bldgs. and Roads) B. K.
Finnimoreeach Rs. 2,500

Dep. do. (Estab. and Marine), F. A. A. Cowley.
Board of Revenue, D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.,
W. A. Marr; A. Marr; W. S. Milne
each Rs. 2,750

Director of Public Instruction, G. W. Kitchler,
C.I.E.Rs. 2,750

Inspector Genl., Police, R. B. Hughes-Buller.
Commr. of Police, Calcutta, Sir F. L. Halliday,
C.I.E., M.V.O.Rs. 2,750

Deputy do., Reginald Clarke.
Inspector Genl., Civil Hospitals, Col. G. F. A.
Harris, C.S.I., M.D.Rs. 2,750

Inspector Genl., Prisons, Lt.-Col. W. J. Buchanan,
I.M.S.Rs. 2,750

Postmaster Genl., E. R. Jardine.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Lawrence Hugh
Jenkins, K.C.I.E.Rs. 6,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. R. Harrington; Sir C. M. W.
Brett, C.S.I.; H. L. Stephen; J. G. Woodroffe;
Sir Ashutosh Mukharji, C.S.I.; C. P. Caspersz;
H. Holmwood; C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher;
Saiyid Sharf-ud-din; H. R. H. Cox; H. W. C.
Carnduff, C.I.E.; D. Chatarji; N. R. Chatarji
each Rs. 4,000

Additional Judges, S. H. Imam; W. Teunon;
A. Chanduri, T. W. RichardsonRs. 2,750

Advocate Genl., G. H. B. KenrickRs. 2,000

AGRA AND OUDH.

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH,
called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh"
until 1902 (area 107,267 sq. miles; pop. 47,222,044,
or less than in 1901, owing chiefly to plague and

famine), form the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. In population they come next to Bengal. Originally these provinces (excluding Oudh) formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Bihari are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council was established. Under the Indian Councils Acts it consists of 48 members, 26 nominated (including not more than 20 officials) and 22 elected, besides 2 extra members. Among the important cities may be named Allahabad (166,463), Lucknow (260,621), the ancient city of Agra (128,419), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (204,222), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (174,032), and Meerut (115,472).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop 166,463.
" (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop 260,621.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir J. S. Meaton, K.C.S.I. (1912).....Rs. 8,333

Priv. Sec., Capt. C. A. Watson Smyth.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. C. S. Black.

Chief Sec. to Govt., The Honble. Mr R Burn each Rs. 3,000

Financial Sec., The Honble. Mr. A. W. Pin Rs. 2,250

Judicial Sec., The Honble. Mr. S. P. O'Donnell Rs. 1,833-54

Public Works Secs., (Bldgs, &c.) W. G. Wood; (Irrygn.) The Honble. Mr. C. Hutton each Rs. 2,500

Under Secs., A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E.; C. F. Wilkins.

Board of Revenue, D. C. Baillie, C.S.I., and G. A. Tweedy.....each Rs. 3,500

Director of Public Instruction, C. F. de la Fosse.

Inspector Genl., Police, D. M. Straight.

Inspector Genl., Prisons, Lt.-Col. C. Macgargart, C.I.E.....

Postmaster Genl., C. J. H. Hogg.....

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir H. G. Richards Rs. 5,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox; Pramada Charan Banarji; Sir H. D. Griffin; W. Tudball; E. M. Des Champ-Chamier; Muhammad Rafiq each Rs. 4,000

COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH.

Judicial Commissioner, T. C. Piggott.....Rs. 3,500

Additional do., B. Lindsay; Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur.....each Rs. 3,333

THE PUNJAB.

THE PUNJAB PROVINCE (area 97,209 sq. miles; pop. 19,974,956, or less than in 1901, owing chiefly to plague and famine) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five

Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849, and up to 1853 was under a Board of Administration. This Board was then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Wood is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. Of the former, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts. The Sikhs number over 2,100,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western Railway serve the Punjab. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, which, under the Indian Councils Act, consists of 26 members, 20 nominated (including not more than 10 officials) and 6 elected, besides 2 extra members. This body will be reconstituted with effect from Jan. 1, 1913. Lahore has 228,318 inhabitants; while Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 152,866 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 228,318.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Louis W. Dane, G.C.I.E., C.S.I. (May, 1908).....Rs. 8,333

Private Sec. & A.D.C., Major E. C. Bayley, C.I.E.....Rs. 992

A.D.C., Capt. J. C. Russell.....Rs. 624

Chief Sec. to Govt., C. A. Barron, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

Revenue Sec., H. P. Tollinton.....Rs. 1,500

Financial Sec., R. A. Mant.....Rs. 1,500

Under Secs., M. L. Darling; G. Worsley; A. A. L. Parsons; J. C. Godley; Sir E. L. French, K.C.V.O.....

Public Works Secs., (Irrygn.) W. E. T. Bennett, C.S.I., and F. E. Gwyther; (Bldgs. and Roads) Col. R. S. MacLagan, C.B., C.S.I. each Rs. 2,500

Under Secs., F. V. Elsdon; A. R. Murray; Capt. W. Garforth, R.E.....

Financial Commissioners, A. H. Diack, C.V.O.; M. W. Fenton, C.S.I.....each Rs. 3,500

Director of Public Instruction, J. C. Godley

Inspector Genl., Police, Sir E. L. French, K.C.V.O.

Inspector Genl., Civil Hospitals, Col. C. J. Bamber, M.V.O.....

Inspector Genl., Prisons, Lt.-Col. G. W. F. Braide, M.B.....

Postmaster Genl., W. Maxwell, C.I.E., M.V.O. (on special duty); C. C. Sheridan (offg.).

CHIEF COURT.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir A. H. S. Reid. Rs. 4,000

Judges, Hons. F. A. Robertson; A. Kensington; D. C. Johnstone; H. A. B. Rattigan each Rs. 3,500

Additional Judges, Hons. Mian Muhammad Shah Din, Khan Bahadur; W. Chevis; and Lt.-Col. G. C. Beadon.....

BURMA.

c

THE PROVINCE OF BURMA is bounded by China, French Indo-China and Siam on the east, by Assam on the north, and by the Bay of Bengal on the west. It is the largest province of the Indian Empire, having a total area of 330,339 square miles, with a population of 22,215,227. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Including unadministered territory the area is 361,839 square miles. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased nearly 15 per cent. in 20 years. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. About 60 per cent. speak Burmese. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, is the religion of nearly 86 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, and jadestone; gold and silver are also known to exist. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railway has reached Myitkina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salween basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council consisting, under the Indian Councils Act, of 17 members, 14 nominated (including not more than 6 officials) and 3 elected, besides 2 extra members. The present capital, Rangoon, (1893, 316) is fast increasing in population owing to commercial prosperity, while the old native capital, Mandalay (1893, 456) tends to decline.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.

CHIEF CITY, UPPER BURMA, Mandalay.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I. (May, 1902).....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., W. Booth-Gravely.....Rs. 833
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. N. H. Hutchinson.....Rs. 3,000
Chief Sec., W. F. Rice, C.S.I.Rs. 1,800
Revenue Sec.,Rs. 1,800
Offg. do., W. J. Keith.....Rs. 1,750
Under Secs., F. B. Leach; H. O. Reynolds.....Rs. 1,000
Sec., P. W. D., & *Chief Engineer*, F. St. G. Manners-Smith, C.I.E.Rs. 2,750
Joint Sec., P. W. D., R. P. Russell.....Rs. 2,750
Under Secs., C. E. Rushton, Rs. 1,000; E. P. Dove.....Rs. 1,000
Financial Commr. (Offg.), H. Thompson, C.S.I.Rs. 3,500

Settlement Commr., H. M. S. Mathews, C.S.I.

Supt. & Political Offr., S. Shan States, R. F. Greer (Offg.).....Rs. 2,750
Director of Public Instruction, J. G. Covernton.....Rs. 1,800

Inspector Genl., Police, Lt.-Col. H. Parkin, C.I.E.Rs. 2,000
Inspector Genl., Civil Hospitals, Col. H. St. C. Carruthers.....Rs. 2,500

Inspector Genl., Prisons, Lt.-Col. G. J. H. Bell, M.B.Rs. 1,800
Postmaster Genl., H. A. Sams.Rs. 1,750

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir C. E. Fox.....Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. H. S. Hartnoll; E. W. Ormond; D. H. R. Twomey; L. M. Parlett each Rs. 3,050
Additional Judge, S. M. Robinson.
Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma), H. L. Eales, C.S.I. (Offg.).....Rs. 3,500

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

THE PROVINCE OF BIHAR AND ORISSA (area about 113,000 square miles, population 35,000,000) was formed on April 1, 1912, from the Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Tirhut and Patna divisions, and part of the Bhagalpur division (Bhagalpur, Monghyr, and Purnea districts and the Sonthal Parganas), which formerly belonged to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal. The province is governed by a Lieutenant-governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members. There is also a Provincial Legislative Council, the members of which are partly elected and partly nominated. The High Court for the province is at present that of Calcutta. Bihar produces a great variety of crops, and the population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard, and is a stronghold of Hinduism. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The great bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great temple of Juggernaut (Puri) is in Orissa.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population 136,153.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir C. S. Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.S.O. (April, 1912).....Rs. 8,333
Pte Sec., C. B. Bayley, C.V.O.Rs. 833
Aide-de-C., Capt. H. F. Collingridge.

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hons. E. A. Galt, C.S.I., C.I.E.; E. V. Levinge, C.S.I.; The Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.S.I.Rs. 5,000 each
Chief Sec., H. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs. 3,000
Revenue Secretary, J. F. Gruning.....Rs. 2,250
Financial Secretary, E. L. Tanner.....Rs. 1,333
Under Secretaries, B. A. Collins, Rs. 1,000; T. W. Bridge, G. F. Smith.....Rs. 833
Secretaries, P. W. D., M. H. Arnott, Rs. 2,250; E. R. Gardiner.....Rs. 2,500
Under Secretaries, L. M. Friday, Rs. 500; H. Wardle.....Rs. 1,000
Assistant Secretary, W. A. Shilstone, I.S.O.Rs. 700
Member Board of Revenue, R. T. Greer, C.S.I.; The Hon. Mr. E. H. C. Walsh (Offg.).....Rs. 3,500
Commissioner of Excise and Salt and Inspector-General of Registration, A. Ahmad, I.S.O.Rs. 1,440

<i>Director of Public Instruction, N. L. Hallward</i>	Rs. 2,000
<i>Inspector-General of Police, L. F. Morhead,</i>	Rs. 2,500
<i>Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lt.-Col. F. J. Drury</i>	Rs. 2,500
<i>Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. Bawa</i>	Rs. 1,800
<i>Jiwan Singh</i>	Rs. 1,800
<i>Sanitary Commissioner, Lt.-Col. E. C. Hare</i>	Rs. 1,800
<i>Director of Land Records, J. Reid</i>	Rs. 1,950
<i>Director of Agriculture, W. B. Heycock</i>	Rs. 1,950
<i>Director of Surveys, Lt.-Col. R. T. Crichton,</i>	Rs. 2,250
<i>C.I.E.</i>	Rs. 2,250
<i>Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, E. L. Hammond</i>	Rs. 1,950
<i>Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, B. K. Mullick</i>	Rs. 2,500
<i>Conservator of Forests, H. H. Forteach</i>	Rs. 2,500

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, area 82,503 sq. miles, pop. 10,859,146, were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. One district was detached and added to Bengal in 1905. The country is hilly and forest-clad, and contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. A great deal of the waste land is covered with jungle. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. Much has been done by constructing roads and railways (belonging to the Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal-Nagpur systems) to open up the country, which possesses coal-fields and manganese ore, and also limestone, pottery clay and cement on a smaller scale; and is an important producer of rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur, Pulgon, Hinganghat, Jubulpore, and Burhanpur. The population showed a large increase in the decade 1901 to 1911.

BERAR.—Since October 1, 1908, Berar (area 17,770 sq. miles, pop. 3,057,162) has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar lies to the north of Hyderabad, and was handed over to the Government of India by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears for (and its revenues were charged with the future cost of) the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1908 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam, who thus obtains an assured instead of a fluctuating income therefrom. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields the finest cotton in India, besides millet, oilseeds, &c. There are cotton mills at Akola and Amraoti. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

There is no Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and Berar, and all legislation is in the hands of the Governor-General's Council.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 101,415

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

<i>Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.</i>	Rs. 5,167
<i>Personal Assistant, Capt. J. Peters, I.A.</i>	
<i>Chief Sec., W. N. Maw</i>	Rs. 2,700
<i>Second Secretary, R. C. H. M. King</i>	
<i>Third Secretary, Sir A. Blennerhassett, Bart.</i>	
<i>Under-Sec., K. L. B. Hamilton, E. Gordon.</i>	
<i>Asst. Sec., R. W. Johnson</i>	

<i>Public Works Sec., G. M. Harriott, C.S.I., C.I.E.</i>	Rs. 2,500
<i>Under Sec., Capt. H. de L. Pollard-Lowaley,</i>	
<i>R.E.</i>	
<i>Asst. Sec., W. C. Pigott</i>	
<i>Judicial Commr., H.V. Drake-Brockman</i>	Rs. 3,500
<i>Do. (2nd add.), J. K. Batten</i>	Rs. 3,000
<i>Do. (2nd add.), H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E.</i>	Rs. 2,750
<i>Govt. Advocate, Sir B. K. Bose, C.I.E.</i>	
<i>Financial Commr.</i>	Rs. 3,500
<i>Director of Public Instruction, R. M. Spence</i>	
<i>Inspector-Genl., Police, F. S. A. Slocock.</i>	
<i>Inspector-Genl., Civil Hospitals, Col. G. W. P. Denny</i>	
<i>Inspector-Genl., Prisons, Major F. O. N. Mell</i>	

BERAR.

<i>Commissioner, B. P. Standen, C.S.I.</i>	Rs. 2,750
<i>Deputy do. (First Class), Lt.-Col. R. P. Colomb;</i>	
<i>F. W. A. Pridaux; Lt.-Col. R. P. Horsburgh.</i>	

ASSAM.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM (area 61,471 sq. miles; pop. 7,059,857). In 1905 a province was formed by the addition to Assam of 15 districts of Bengal under the name of Eastern Bengal and Assam. On April 1, 1912, Assam was created a Chief Commissionership, comprising the Assam Valley Division and the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division of the former province. Assam had been constituted a separate administration in 1874, out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. The High Court for the district is that of Calcutta. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Gauhati and Sylhet respectively. The forest area is very large. The rainfall is abundant and well distributed. Rice, tea, jute, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. About 27 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans, and 54 per cent. Hindus. Large towns are few. There is a great variety of languages, Bengali and Assamese being the chief. The Assam-Bengal and Eastern Bengal Railways traverse the district, and the former terminates at the growing port of Chittagong on the Bengal coast. The Census of 1911 showed that Assam contained 882,068 immigrants from other parts of India, mostly coolies for tea-gardens.

CHIEF CITY, Shillong. Population 13,639.

<i>Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E.</i>	Rs. 4,667
<i>Chief Sec., W. J. Reid</i>	Rs. 2,650
<i>Second Sec., Maj. W. M. Kennedy</i>	Rs. 1,800
<i>Public Works Sec., W. M. Sweet</i>	Rs. 2,500
<i>Director of Public Instruction, J. R. Cunningham</i>	Rs. 1,250
<i>Inspector Genl., Police, Lt.-Col. A. E. Woods,</i>	
<i>C.S.I.</i>	Rs. 2,250
<i>Inspector Genl., Civil Hospitals, Col. R. N. Campbell, C.B., C.I.E.</i>	Rs. 2,250

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (pop. 3,819,027) was constituted on November 9, 1901, by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the district of Hazara, and the Trans-Indus districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, and by the addition of the following Political Charges—Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Tochi, and Wano. The officer

in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 97,935.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos Keppel, K.C.I.E. (July, 1908) Rs. 4,000

Secretary, Major D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E. Rs. 2,250
Assistant Secretary, Captain W. L. Campbell Rs. 750

Judicial Commissioner, W. P. Barton Rs. 2,550
Revenue Commissioner, Lt.-Col. C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750

Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, Col. A. R. Dick Rs. 1,000
Secretaries, P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads Branch), Col. W. J. D. Dundee, C.I.E. Rs. 1,000
(Irrigation Branch), W. E. T. Bennett, .. Rs. 1,000

Divisional and Sessions Judges, Major W. J. Keen, Lt.-Col. C. F. Minchin, D.S.O. Rs. 1,000

Director of Public Instruction, J. A. Ritchey Rs. 1,000

AJMER-MERWARA.

AJMER-MERWARA (area 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 507,395), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population 86,273.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

Commissioner, A. T. Holme Rs. 2,250
Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, Lt.-Col. W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S. Rs. 1,000

Secretary, P.W.D., H. C. Sanders Rs. 1,000
1st Asst. to Ch. Commr., W. H. J. Wilkinson Rs. 1,000

Principal of Mayo College, C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O. Rs. 1,000

COORG.

COORG (area 1,382 sq. miles; pop. 174,976) is a small territory of south-west India between Mysore and the coast, and was annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir H. Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

Commissioner and District Judge, L. T. Harris, Rs. 2,000

1st Asst. do. and District Magistrate, R. H. Ellis Rs. 1,000

Inspector of Schools, C. Ransford Rs. 1,000

BALUCHISTAN.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area 45,804 sq. miles; pop. 414,412) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the rest of Baluchistan, including the native States of Kalat and Las Bela, up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (namely, the Assigned Districts of Sibi, Plahin, Thal-Chotiali, Quetta, Nushki, Zhob, Chaghal, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamak (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrange-

ment. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. About 44 per cent. of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1866-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs through Baluchistan *via* Quetta. A new trade-route between India and Seistan, in Persia, *via* Nushki, in Northern Baluchistan, was opened in 1896. A railway runs from Quetta to Nushki. The Khan of Kalat is the head of a loose confederacy, and is amenable in all important matters to the Governor-General's Agent. He receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Agent to Governor-General for Baluchistan and Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

Judicial and Revenue Commissioner, Lt.-Col. C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 2,500

1st Asst. to Agent, Denys Bray Rs. 1,000
and do. Capt. J. L. R. Weir Rs. 1,000

Secy. P.W.D., Lt.-Col. G. M. Duff, R.E. Rs. 1,000

PORT BLAIR AND NICOBARS

The **ANDAMANS** and **NICOBARS** (area 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 26,459) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The *Andamans*, in two groups, the Great and Little Andamans, are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a tribe of Negritos. The race is dying out. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the Indian Government. Port Blair, with its safe and spacious harbour, on South Andaman, is the convict station. The number of convicts in 1912 was 11,249. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, which lie almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands (seven uninhabited), of which the northernmost (Car Nicobar) contains half the population. The principal products are coco-nuts. The inhabitants, Malay in type, are indolent, and are becoming extinct.

Chief Commr., Andaman and Nicobar Islds., and Superintendent (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. H. A. Browning Rs. 3,000

Deputy do., H. H. D'Oyly Rs. 1,000

ADEN AND PERIM.

ADEN, PERIM AND PROTECTED CHIEFSHIPS.—From old time *Aden*, situated on a peninsula of volcanic origin, on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Aden trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of N.E. Africa and S. Arabia. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire.

Perim is a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857.

Aden and Perim form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 46,265 (1911). Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. Aden serves as an *entrepôt* for the adjacent Arabian and African coasts. India, the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, and the United States have a considerable trade with Aden, the chief imports being cotton goods, grain, spices and sugar, and the chief exports salt, precious stones, and hides and skins. The total trade in 1910-11 was over £7,854,000. In 1911-12, 2,492 vessels entered Aden. Aden has a Port Trust and a Chamber of Commerce.

Hadramut Tribes.—In the hinterland of Aden the British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the Hadramut coast, from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair. As the result of an agreement arrived at in 1903-4 with Turkey, a line fixing the boundary of the tribes with which the British Government has treaty relations, has been demarcated by a joint British and Turkish Commission from Sheikh Sayad, on the coast opposite Perim, to the River Bana.

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omān, have been in British possession since 1854.

Sokatra.—In 1834 the East India Company occupied (area 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a primitive, pastoral, Muhammadan population of 12,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy from the British Government in exchange for a pledge not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

Political Resident (Aden), Maj.-Gen Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O., I.A. per mensem Rs. 3,000
A.D.C., Capt. G. L. C. Perram, I.A.

Political Agent, Maj. H. F. Jacob, I.A. ...
Do., Maj. J. K. Condon, I.A.; Capt. C. C. J. Barrett, I.A.; Capt. B. R. Reilly, I.A.

PERSIAN GULF.

THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures were taken in 1911 against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, though there has recently been German competition. The bulk of the trade is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; while at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. On the Arabian side, the Katif coast only is Turkish. In the negotiations connected with the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 the policy of Great Britain was declared to be the preservation of the *status quo* and the maintenance of British trade, and Russia did not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf.

Bahrain (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Kaa and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El

Katir). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable exports; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1909-10 the value of the exports was £1,170,000, and of the imports £1,895,000. The people (about 100,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1880 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrain. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

Pirate Coast.—The independent tribes on the Pirate Coast of Eastern Arabia, from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid, are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1880, and confirmed in 1893 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India via Lingah and Bahrein.

Koweit.—Important caravan routes converge at Koweit, which has an excellent harbour, recently buoyed by the Government of India; the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers call fortnightly. The Sheikh of Koweit (Sir Mubarak bin Sabah, K.C.I.E.) is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Oman.—The Sultan of Oman (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court (see page 359).

PERSIAN GULF.

Political Resident (Bushire), Lt.-Col. Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.A. Rs. 2,750
1st Asst., Capt. R. L. Birdwood, I.A. ...
and do., Capt. A. T. Wilson, C.M.G.
Residency Surgeon, Capt. C. B. McConaghy, I.M.S.

Muscat.

Political Agent, Maj. S. G. Knox, C.I.E. Rs. 2,200
Agency Surgeon, Capt. J. W. Little, I.M.S.

Kerman.

Consul, Maj. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., I.A.

Koweit.

Political Agent, Capt. W. H. I. Shakespear, I.A. Rs. 1,169

Bahrain

Political Agent, Maj. A. P. Trevor, C.I.E., I.A. Rs. 1,385

Arabistan.

Consul, Capt. L. B. H. Haworth, I.A. ...

Bunder Abbas.

Consul, Capt. H. V. Briscoe, I.A.

Ahwaz.

Vice-Consul, Capt. A. J. H. Grey, I.A. ...

Native States of India.

Administration.—The Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £588,307 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1909-10.

Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate, and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta and Pishin), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the native States have a combined area of 679,393 sq. miles and a population of 70,864,995. They maintain troops of inferior military organisation to the aggregate number of 85,000 men in addition to their Imperial Service troops, numbering 21,000. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of native States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. Numerous minor States are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, and Travancore and Cochin.

Area, &c.—The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is as large as Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over a native State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number 681, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India, and as recently as 1910 a new native State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

Salutes.—The salutes enjoyed by the native princes indicate their relative importance. Those with 11 guns or more are addressed as His Highness. The States are given in alphabetical order. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Burdwan, K.C.I.E., and the Nawab of Dacca, K.C.S.I., are not ruling chiefs.

Classification.—The native States may be thus classified:—1. The Indo-Chinese group of States and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal (including Kashmir). 4. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes—Waziris,

Orakzais, Afridis, &c.—have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 5. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 7. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 8. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying between Sind and the United Provinces. 9. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana. 10. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 11. Baroda. 12. The Southern Mahratta States. 13. Hyderabad. 14. Mysore. 15. The Malayalam States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in S.W. India.

State	Ruler and Salute	Born	Acceded	Area	Population.		Prevailing Religion	Approximate Revenue.
					1901	1911		
Ajaigarh	Maharaja (11) ..	1848	1859	771	78,236	...	H.	£ 15,000
Alwar	Maharaja (15) ..	1882	1892	3,141	828,487	791,960	M.	238,000
Bahawalpur	Nawab (17) .....	...	...	15,000	720,877	780,394	M.	182,000
Banganapalle ..	Nawab .....	...	...	255	...	...	H.	...
Bansda	Maharawal (9) ..	...	1911	214	40,382	...	H.	20,000
Banswara	Maharawal (15) ..	1868	1905	1,946	165,350	165,496	A	16,000
Baroda	Gaekwar (21) ..	1863	1875	8,099	1,952,692	2,032,798	H	1,174,000
Barwani	Rana (11)	1888	1894	1,178	...	...	H	...
Benares	Maharaja (13) ..	1885	1889	887	362,000	...	H.	...
Bharatpur	Maharaja (17) ..	1899	1900	1,982	686,665	558,813	H.	108,000
Bhaunagar	Thakur Sahib (11)	1875	1896	2,860	412,664	...	H & M.	286,000
Bhopal	Begum (21)	1898	1901	6,997	665,961	1,049,707	H.	200,000
Bikaner	Maharaja (17) ..	1880	1887	23,311	504,627	701,035	H.	200,000
Bundi	Maharao Raja (17)	1869	1889	2,220	171,227	218,730	H.	43,000
Cambay	Raja (11)	1848	1880	350	75,225	...	...	...
Chamba	Raja (11)	1869	1904	3,216	127,834	134,351	H.	45,000
Charkhari	Maharaja (11) ..	1847	1908	703	123,954	...	H.	26,000
Chhattarpur	Raja (11)	1866	1867	1,115	156,139	...	H.	27,000
Cochin	Raja (19) .....	...	...	1,362	812,025	912,639	H. & C.	270,000
Cooch Behar	Maharaja (13) ..	1882	1911	1,397	566,974	592,965	H. & M.	163,000
Datia	Maharaja (15) ..	1886	1907	912	173,759	...	H.	33,000
Dewas Junr.	Raja (15)	1877	1892	440	54,904	...	H.	4,000
Dewas Senr.	Raja (15)	1888	1899	446	62,312	...	H.	4,000
Dharapur	Maharaja (9)	1863	1891	704	100,430	...	...	...
Dhar	Raja (15)	1886	1898	1,739	122,715	...	H.	56,000
Dholpur	Maharaj Rana (15)	1893	1911	1,155	270,973	263,576	H.	65,000
Dhrangadra	Raja Sahib (11) ..	1889	1911	1,156	70,880	...	H.	40,000
Dungarpur	Maharawal (15) ..	1887	1898	1,447	100,103	159,192	H.	15,000
Faridkhot	Raja (11)	1896	1906	622	124,912	130,374	S. & H.	54,000
Garwhal	Raja (11)	1874	1887	4,180	268,585	299,853	H.	42,000
Gondal	Thakur Sahib (11)	1865	1869	1,024	162,859	...	H & M.	93,000
Gwalior	Maharaja (21) ..	1876	1886	29,047	2,933,001	3,092,639	H.	904,000
Hyderabad	Nizam (21) .....	...	1911	82,698	11,121,122	13,374,676	H. & M.	2,708,000
Idar	Maharaja (15) ..	1878	1911	1,900	168,557	...	H.	39,000
Indore	Maharaja (21) ..	1890	1903	9,500	850,600	978,231	H.	360,000
Jaipur	Maharaja (21) ..	1862	1880	15,579	2,658,666	2,644,072	H.	440,000
Jaisalmer	Maharawal (15) ..	1887	1891	16,062	73,370	88,278	H.	9,000
Janjira	Nawab (11)	1862	1879	324	85,414	88,534	M.	36,000
Jaora	Nawab (13)	1883	1895	606	84,185	...	H.	60,000
Jhalawar	Raj Rana (11) ..	1874	1899	1,810	90,175	96,215	H. & M.	30,000
Jind	Raja (11)	1879	1887	1,259	222,003	271,722	H. & S.	99,000
Jodhpur	Maharaja (17) ..	1898	1911	34,953	1,935,565	2,050,131	H.	403,000
Junagar	Nawab (11)	1900	1911	3,284	395,428	...	H. & M.	175,000
Kalat	Khan (19)	1864	1893	73,085	...	...	...	51,000
Kaputhala	Raja (11)	1872	1877	630	312,351	268,244	M. & H.	166,000
Karauli	Maharaja (17) ..	1864	1886	1,222	156,786	146,558	H.	37,000
Kashmir	Maharaja (21) ..	1890	1885	80,900	2,905,578	3,158,126	M.	700,000
Khairpur	Mir (15)	1860	1909	6,109	199,313	223,222	M.	108,000
Kishangar	Maharaja (15) ..	1884	1900	858	90,970	87,093	H.	30,000
Kolhapur	Maharaja (21) ..	1874	1884	2,855	910,011	833,151	H.	345,000
Kotah	Maharajah (17) ..	1873	1889	5,684	544,879	639,542	H.	204,000
Kutch	Rao (17)	1866	1876	6,500	488,022	512,479	H.	156,000
Las Bela	Jam (9) .....	...	...	6,357	...	...	...	...
Mandi	Raja (11) .....	...	1912	1,200	174,045	181,110	H.	29,000
Manipur	Raja (11)	1885	1891	8,456	284,465	347,052	H.	32,000
Morvi	Thakur Sahib (11)	1856	1870	822	87,496	...	H.	50,000
Mysore	Maharaja (21) ..	1884	1895	29,444	5,539,399	5,806,193	H.	2,031,000

State.	Ruler and Salute	Born	Accession	Area.	Population		Prevailing Religion	Approximate Revenue
					1901	1911		
Nabha	Raja (15)	...	...	928	207,949	248,892	H. & S.	£ 102,000
Nawanagar	Jam (12)	1872	1907	3,791	326,779	...	H. & M.	150,000
Orchha	Maharaja (17)	1854	1874	2,080	321,634	...	H.	50,000
Palanpur	Diwan (13)	1852	1877	3,177	222,627	515,216	...	...
Panna	Maharaja (12)	1803	1902	2,492	192,986	...	H.	33,000
Partabgarh	Maharawal (15)	1859	1890	886	52,025	62,704	H.	15,000
Patiala	Maharaja (17)	1851	1900	5,412	1,556,692	1,407,639	H. & S.	487,000
Pudukota	Tondiman (11)	...	...	1,100	380,440	411,878	H.	119,000
Rajgarh	Raja (11)	1851	1902	880	88,376	218,860	H.	30,000
Rajpipla	Raja (11)	1861	1897	1514	117,175	...	H.	63,000
Rampur	Nawab (13)	1875	1889	893	533,212	531,896	H & M.	240,000
Ratlam	Raja (11)	1880	1893	902	83,773	...	H.	45,000
Rewa	Maharaja (17)	1876	1880	12,676	1,325,357	...	H.	187,000
Sailana	Raja (12)	1863	1895	500	25,731	...	H.	10,000
Sikkim	Maharaja (15)	1860	1874	2,818	59,014	88,169	B. & H.	12,770
Sirmur	Raja (11)	1888	1911	1,198	135,687	138,564	H.	57,000
Strohi	Maharao (15)	1857	1875	1,964	154,544	189,173	H.	28,000
Suket	Raja (11)	1885	1908	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera	Raja (13)	1883	1909	4,086	173,325	229,590	H.	128,000
Tonk	Nawab (17)	1849	1867	2,553	273,201	303,121	H.	89,000
Travancore	Maharaja (21)	...	...	7,129	2,952,157	3,430,254	H. & C.	780,000
Udaipur	Maharaja (21)	1849	1884	12,753	1,018,805	1,276,472	H.	176,000

BARODA.

Gaekwar, His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., born March 16, 1863; succeeded May 27, 1875.

The area of the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar is 8,282 sq. miles, with a population of 2,032,798, the majority of whom (80 per cent.) are Hindus. The province of Gujarati was at one time included in the Mogul Empire, but in the early part of the 18th century the Marhattas wrested the power out of the hands of the Mogul officers. From that time Baroda has remained continuously under the sway of the Gaekwar family, who afterwards threw off their allegiance to the Marhatta Peshwa and became feudatory to the British Government under a treaty of 1817. The revenue of Baroda is about £1,144,856.

Resident, H. V. Cobb, C.I.E.

First Assistant, Maj. W. Beale.

Assistant-in-Charge (Okhamandal), Lt. J. C. Tate.

Do. (Amreli Mahals) (vacant).

COCHIN.

Raja, His Highness Raja Sri Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born Dec. 27, 1852; succeeded Oct. 23, 1895.

Cochin lies to the north of Travancore and is politically associated with the Madras Presidency. The total area is 1,362 sq. miles, with a population of 928,639 in 1911, the greater portion being Hindus, with about 160,000 Christians and 50,000 Muhammadans. The capital is Ernakulam, the former capital (Cochin) now forming part of the district of Malabar of the Madras Presidency. The Resident and Asst. Resident are the same as for Travancore.

GWALIOR.

Maharaja, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Sindhia Alijeh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D., born Oct. 20, 1856; succeeded June 21, 1886.

The territories of the Maharaja Sindhia consist of several detached districts in Central

India, with a total area of 25,041 sq. miles and a population (1911) of 3,092,639. The State has been under British protection since 1803. The old capital is Gwalior (pop. 14,694), but the residence of the Maharaja is at Lashkar (pop. 46,952).

Resident, W. E. Jardine, C.I.E.

Residency Surgeon, Maj. W. M. Anderson, I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Education, H. M. Bull.

HYDERABAD.

Nizam, His Highness Asaf Jah, Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, Muzaffar-ul-Mumalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ul-Daula, Nawab Mir Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jang, G.C.S.I., born April 6, 1886; succeeded 1911.

Hyderabad, the premier State of India, is roughly co-extensive with the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India, and has a total area of 82,698 sq. miles, containing (1911) a population of 13,374,676, about three-fourths being Hindus and one-tenth Muhammadans. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, the name of the first sovereign being Asaf Jah, who was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1712. During the disensions subsequent to the death of Aurangzeb, Asaf Jah succeeded in asserting his independence. The revenue of Hyderabad is about £1,760,000.

CAPITAL, Hyderabad, population 499,840, the fourth largest city of the Indian Empire. Other towns are Aurangabad and Gulbarga.

Resident, Lt.-Col. A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E.

First Assistant, Maj. A. B. Minchin, C.I.E.

Second do., H. D. Graves Law.

Personal Assistant, Lt. G. B. Walker.

Residency Surgeon, Lt.-Col. P. J. Lumsden, M.B., I.M.S.

Dep. Insp.-Genl., N. Hyd. Rly. Police, F. C. Crawford.

Dist. Supt. of Police, Capt. J. E. B. Scrafton.

INDORE.

Maharaja, His Highness Maharajahdhiraja Sawai Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, born Nov. 26, 1890, succeeded Jan. 31, 1903.

The dominions of the Maharaja Holkar have a total area of about 9,500 sq. miles in detached portions north of the Vindhya Range of Central India, the population in 1911 being 978,232. The State has been feudatory to British India since 1818. The capital, Indore, is the headquarters of the Central Indian administration.

Residents, J. B. Wood, C.I.E.

Residency Surgeon, Major F. A. Smith, M.D., I.M.S.

JAIPUR.

Maharaja, Major - General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., born Aug. 28, 1862, succeeded Sept. 18, 1880.

Jaipur is a State of the Rajputana Agency and has an area of 15,579 sq. miles, with a population in 1911 of 2,644,072. The State has been under British protection since 1818 and its rulers have always been loyal to British rule. The principal city is Jaipur, population (1911) 137,098, the former capital, Amber, having been abandoned in 1728. The revenue of the State is £440,000.

Resident, Lt.-Col. S. F. Bayley.

Residency Surgeon, Major J. Fisher, D.S.O., I.M.S.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

Maharaja, Major-General His Highness Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born July 14, 1850, succeeded Sept. 12, 1885.

This native State includes the district of Kashmir proper and Jammu, Poonch, and the Governorships of Ladakh and Gilgit. Subordinate to it are the petty chiefships of Hunza, Nagar, &c. The area is estimated to be 80,900 sq. miles, with a population (1911) of 3,128,126. At the time of the Sikh war the state of Kashmir was under the government of Gulab Singh, who ruled as a feudatory of the Maharaja of the Punjab. After the British victories of 1846 the possession of the kingdom was confirmed to Gulab Singh, under certain specified conditions of alliance and subordinate co-operation. The ruling family is Hindu, but about three quarters of the inhabitants of the country are Muhammadans, and chiefly of the Sunni sect. The revenue is about £700,000. CAPITAL, Srinagar, population (1911), 126,344.

Resident, The Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E.

Assistants to do., Capt. E. H. S. James, Capt. C. H. Gabriel; Capt. O. F. Mackenzie.

Extra Assistant to do., C. J. Rogers, I.S.O.

Residency Surgeon, Lt.-Col. A. J. Macnab, I.M.S.

Consul at Kashgar, G. Macartney, C.I.E.

MYSORE

Maharaja, Col. His Highness Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., born June 4, 1884, succeeded Feb. 1, 1895.

Private Sec., R. H. Campbell, C.I.E.

Mysore State is situated in Southern India, between 11° 36' and 15° 1' N. lat. and between 74° 36' and 78° 36' E. long., and is surrounded on all sides by British territory. Its total area is 29,423 sq. miles, and it contains (1911) a population of 5,806,193 (including the civil and military station, Bangalore). The inhabitants are almost exclusively Hindus, who constitute more than 94 per cent. of the whole population. In early times Mysore was the principal seat of the Jains, who have left many interesting memorials of their occupation. The State has always been

under Hindu rulers, except during the short interval caused by the usurpation of power during the 18th century by Haidar Ali and his son, Tippoo Sultan. After the death of the latter, at Seringapatam (1799), a representative of the ancient line was restored, but his subsequent misrule led to the resumption of the administrative control of the province by the British Government from 1831 to 1881, when the chief commissioner handed over office to the native diwan, and a political resident was appointed to represent British interests. The revenue of Mysore is about £1,555,000.

CAPITAL, Mysore. Population (1911), 71,306. Bangalore (including the civil and military station) had a population in 1911 of 189,485.

Resident in Mysore (and Chief Commr. and Judicial Commr. of Coorg), Lt.-Col. Sir H. Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

First Assistant and Secretary, P. B. Warburton. *District Supt. of Police (Bangalore)*, A. A. Gover. *Collector and District Magistrate*, F. J. Richards. *Residency Surgeon (Bangalore)*, Maj. R. W. Knox.

SIKKIM.

Maharaja, His Highness Sri Thotub Namgye, K.C.I.E., born 1860, succeeded April, 1874.

Sikkim is a native State between Nepal and Bhutan. The population consists of the races of Lepcha and Bhuti, and the Nepali tribe, Limbu. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi valley in Tibet. Area, 2,818 sq. miles; population (1911), 87,920, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus; approximate revenue, £19,000.

CAPITAL, Gangtok.

Political Officer, C. A. Bell.

TRAVANCORE.

Maharaja, His Highness Sri Maharaja Raja Sri Rama Varma Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born Sept. 25, 1857, succeeded Aug. 19, 1885.

Travancore is a large feudatory State in the extreme south-west of the Indian peninsula, but unlike other of the more important native states is in political association with the Madras Presidency and not with the Governor-General. The total area is 7,129 sq. miles with a population (1911) of 3,430,254, of whom the majority are Hindus, with a large proportion of Christians. The capital, Trivandrum, has over 60,000 inhabitants, other towns being Aulleppey and Quilon.

Resident (Travancore and Cochin), A. T. Forbes.

Asst. do. (do.), Capt. R. E. G. Berkeley.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

Maharaja, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born 1849, succeeded Dec. 24, 1884.

Udaipur is a State of Northern India, in the Rajputana Agency, with an area of 12,753 sq. miles and a population (1911) of 1,276,472. The capital is in railway communication with Chitor on the Bombay-Delhi line.

Resident, Lt.-Col. J. L. Kaye.

Residency Surgeon, Maj. W. R. Battye.

Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps, Capt. J. P. Stockley.

Asst. do., Capt. E. C. O. Ross.

Agency Surgeon, Maj. W. Lethbridge, I.M.S.

Grouped States. •

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency are included the States of Kalat, Kharan and Las Bela. The Khan of Kalat is under a treaty obligation of subordinate co-operation with the British Government. The Governor-General's agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises a general political supervision over the district. The Khan of Kalat is head of the Baluchistan tribal chiefs whose territories are comprised under the following divisions:—Jhalawan, Sarawan, Makran, Kachi, Domki-Kaheri-Umrani, and Nasirabad Niabat. These districts form what may be termed Kalati Baluchistan, and occupy an area of 71,593 square miles. The inhabitants of the country are either Brahuis or Baluchis, both being Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The country is sparsely populated, the total number being (1911) 306,432. Revenue, about £51,000. Kharan extends in a westerly and south-westerly direction from near Nushki and Kalat to the Persian border. Its area is 14,320 sq. miles. It has a population of 19,610, and an average annual revenue of about £6,000. Las Bela is a small State occupying the valley and delta of the Purali river, about 50 miles west of the Sind boundary. Area, 6,441 square miles; population, 56,109, chiefly Sunni Muhammadans; estimated revenue about £15,000.

Agent to Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.M.I., C.I.E.

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, Lt.-Col. A. McConaghey, C.I.E.

Do., Sibi, Maj. A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E.

Do., Loralai, Lt.-Col. J. F. Whyte, I.A.

Do., Zhob, Maj. A. L. Jacob, I.A.

Do., Kalat and Bolan Pass, Maj. A. B. Dew, C.I.E.

Do., Chagai, Lt.-Col. W. G. Grey, I.A.

BIHAR AND ORISSA STATES.

There are 56 petty States attached to the new provinces of Bihar and Orissa. The inhabitants are hillmen of Kolarian or Dravidian origin and their condition is still very primitive.

Deewan of Gangpur State, Orissa, J. A. Craven.

BENGAL STATES.

Under the Government of Bengal there are 3 States. Cooch Behar is inhabited by a mongoloid people, the Cooch. It has an area of 1,307 sq. miles, a population (1911) of 592,965, and a revenue of about £163,000. Manipur has an area of 8,465 sq. miles, and a population (1911) of 575,835, of which about 60 per cent. are Hindus, 36 per cent. Animistic forest tribes, and 4 per cent. Muhammadans. Revenue, about £28,000. Hill Tippera is the home of a mongoloid race, partly drawn from the Eastern Himalayas, and allied to the Kachari of Assam. Area, 4,086 sq. miles; pop. (1901), 173,325; revenue, about £111,000. In addition there are the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, consisting of 15 petty chiefships with a total area of about 3,900 sq. miles and a population of about 99,894, consisting of Khasis, Brahmos and Christians.

Superintendent and Vice-President State Council, Cooch Behar, A. W. Dentith.

Political Agent in Manipur, Lt.-Col. J. Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Vice-President, Manipur Durbar, J. C. Higgins.

Political Agent, Hill Tippera, Capt. H. A. Murray.

BOMBAY STATES.

The native States in the Bombay Presidency number 377. Area, 63,344 sq. miles; pop. (1911), 7,411,675. They are divided for administrative purposes into the following agencies:—Byrapur Agency, 2 States; Cutch Agency, 1 State; Dharwar Agency, 1 State (Savanur); Kaira Agency, 1 State (Cambay); Kathiawar Agency, 187 States (principal States, Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, Gondal, Junagarh, Nawanagar); West Khandesh Agency, 20 States; Kolaba Agency, 1 State (Janjira); Kolhapur Agency, 9 States (principal State, Kolhapur, with 9 feudatory States); Mahi Kantha Agency, 51 States (principal State, Idar); Nasik Agency, 1 State (Surgana); Palanpur Agency, 17 States (principal State, Palanpur); Poona Agency, 1 State (Bhor); Rewa Kantha Agency, 62 States (principal State, Rajpiple); Satara Agency, 2 States; Savantvadi Agency, 1 State; Sholapur Agency, 1 State; Sukkar Agency, 1 State (Khairpur); Surat Agency, 17 States; Thana Agency, 1 State (Janhar).

Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, J. C. Sladen. Senior Political Agent, Lt.-Col. F. W. Wodehouse.

Political Agents (First Grade), Lt.-Col. G. E.

Hyde-Cutes (Mahi Kantha), Lt.-Col. H. M. Abud (Cutch).

Do. (Second Grade), Lt.-Col. H. D. Mereweather (Palanpur); G. D. French (Kathiawar).

Do. (Third Grade), Maj. H. F. Jacob (Aden); Maj. J. W. B. Mereweather (Mahi Kantha); Maj. R. S. Pottinger (Savantvadi); Maj. F. de B. Hancock (Kathiawar); Maj. W. Beale (Baroda); Maj. J. R. B. G. Carter (Kathiawar); Maj. N. S. Coghill (Kathiawar); Maj. C. F. Harold (Kathiawar); Maj. H. Harrison (S. Maratha).

Administrators, H. D. Rendall (Junagadh); W. C. Tudor Owen (Palitana).

BURMA STATES.

The States under the Government of Burma consist of the Shan States and the States in Karenni. The Northern Shan States (area 14,294 sq. miles, population 458,952). Southern Shan States (40,434 sq. miles, population 900,000). There are five States in the Northern and 38 in the Southern Shan States. The people are Buddhists and Animists. There are also two Shan States under the Commissioner of the Mandalay Division, namely, *Hkamti Long* and *Mong Mit*, and in the north-west of the Upper Chindwin District two small Shan States, *Heangneup* and *Sngkating Hkamti*, supervised by the Commissioner of the Sagaing Division. The people are chiefly Buddhists and Animists. There are five States in Karenni under the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States. Although part of British India, the Shan States are administered through the *Sawbwas*, or hereditary chiefs.

Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States, G. C. B. Stirling, C.I.E.

Supt., Northern Shan States, H. A. Thornton.

Do., Chin Hills, Lt. J. E. D. Prothero.

Do., Mong Mit State, E. J. Colston, I.C.S.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The British districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur divide the Central India Agency into two main divisions—Native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand lying to the east, and Central India proper to the west. The total area covered is 77,367 sq. miles, and the population (1911)

amounts to 9,356,980. The great majority of the people are Hindus. The principal States are eight in number—Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Dhar, Jaora, Datia, and Oreocho, of which two, Bhopal and Jaora, are Muhammadan, and the rest are Hindu. Besides these there are a multitude of petty States held by their rulers under the immediate guarantee of the British Government, but having feudal relations with one or other of the larger States. The total number of States amounts to 117. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups: Baghelkhand Agency, 12 States (principal State, Rewa); Bhopal Agency, 16 States (principal State, Bhopal); Bhopawar Agency, 21 States (principal State, Dhar); Bundelkhand Agency, 23 States (principal States, Oreocho and Datia); Gwalior Agency, 19 States (principal State, Gwalior); Indore Residency, 2 States (principal State, Indore); Malwa Agency, 24 States (principal States, Dewas and Jaora).

Agent to Governor-General, M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S.I.
First Assistant, L. M. Crump.
Secretary, P. W. D., W. B. Starky.

Political Agents, etc.

Bhopal, W. S. Davis.
Bundelkhand, Lt.-Col. C. H. Pritchard.
Baghelkhand, Lt.-Col. S. H. Godfrey, C.I.E.
Bhopawar, Lt.-Col. B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., C.I.E.
Malwa, Lt.-Col. F. W. P. Macdonald.

CENTRAL PROVINCES STATES.

Under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces are 15 States; area 31,114 sq. miles, population (1911), 2,117,000 (chiefly Hindus and aborigines). Revenues, about £120,000.

Political Agent, Chhatargarh Feudatories (Rajpur), E. H. Blakesley.

MADRAS AGENCY.

Under the Government of the Madras Presidency are 5 native States; area, 10,087 sq. miles; population (1911), 4,811,841. Of these States Travancore (q.v.) and Cochin (q.v.) represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukkottai is the inheritance of a chieftain called the Tondiman. Banganapalle and Sandur, 2 petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of a British districts.

Chief Sec. to Govt., Political Dept., Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.I.E.

Under Sec., S. H. Slater.

Political Agents, etc.

Banganapalle, E. S. Lloyd.
French Karikal, R. B. Wood.
French Mahé, C. A. Innes.
French Pondicherry, Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O.
Pudukkottai, R. Narayanan Aiyar.
Sandur, J. H. Robertson.
Yanam, E. B. Elwin.
H.M. Consul, Pondicherry and Karikal, Lt.-Col. A. de C. Rennick, I.A.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The native States of the North-West Frontier Province are Amb, Chitral, Dir, Nawagi (Bajaur), and Phulera; total area, 7,704 sq. miles; population, mainly Muhammadan, (1911) 1,622,094.

Political Agents.

Dir, Swat and Chitral, Maj. R. L. Kennion.
Asst. dir. (Dir and Swat) (vacant); (Chitral), Capt. M. E. Rao.
Khyber, S. E. Pears.

Tochi, Maj. C. A. Smith.
Kurram, Capt. R. A. Lyall.
Wana, Maj. G. Dodd.

PUNJAB STATES.

The 34 Punjab States vary considerably in size and importance. Area 36,532 sq. miles; pop. (1911), 4,212,794. Revenue, about £1,000,000. The hill States, 23 in number, lie among the Punjab Himalayas and are held by some of the most ancient Rajput families in all India. Along the western half of the southern border lies the Muhammadan State of Bahawalpur. The remaining States, including the Sikh principalities of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, and Kalsia, and the Muhammadan chiefships of Maler Kotla, Pataudi, Loharu, and Dujana, lie east of Lahore.

The Commissioners of the Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, and Mooltan Divisions of the Punjab also act as Agents of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan is Political Officer of the independent tribes bordering on his district.

Political Agent, Phulkian States, C. H. Atkins.
Medical Admstr, Patiala, Maj. D. H. Fawcett, I.M.S.
Do., Bahawalpur, Maj. H. M. Mackenzie, M.B., I.M.S.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana (pop. 10,530,432) extends some 450 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 19 States of varying size and importance. Of these 16 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, 2 by Jat chiefs, and 1 by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Mount Abu; he has under him Residents for Jaipur, Mewar, and W. Rajputana States; Political Agents for E. Rajputana and Harnoti; Assistant Resident at Mewar and Political Officer at Deoli to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are Jodhpur (Marwar), Udaipur (Mewar), and Jaipur. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer is desert.

Agent to Governor-General, Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I.

Attaché, Maharaj Akhal Singh.
First Asst., W. H. J. Wilkinson.
Assistant, Capt. H. E. N. Pritchard.
Police Assistant and Supt. Genl., Railway Police, L. M. Kaye.
Supt. Railway Police, H. A. C. Williams.
Chief Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. W. H. B. Robinson.

Political Agents, etc.

Eastern Rajputana, R. E. Holland.
Western Rajputana (Resident), Lt.-Col. C. J. Windham.
Haroti, Maj. H. B. Peacock.
Asst. A.-G.-G. Rajputana, and Political Officer, Deoli, Capt. W. G. Neale.
Asst. Political Agent, E. Rajputana States, Bharatpur, Capt. W. G. Hutchinson.

UNITED PROVINCES STATES.

The native States under this administration are Benares, Rampur, and Tehri (Garhwal). The Commissioners of the Benares, Rohilkand, and Kumaon Divisions of the U.P. are Agents of the Lieutenant-Governor in Benares, Rampur, and Tehri respectively.

Italy.

(Regno d'Italia.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Compartments.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1901.	1911.
Piedmont (1)	11,340	3,407,493	3,424,538
Liguria (2)	2,037	1,075,760	1,196,853
Lombardy (3)	9,386	4,334,099	4,786,907
Venetia (4)	9,476	3,193,347	3,526,655
Emilia (5)	7,967	2,477,697	2,667,510
Tuscany (6)	9,304	2,566,307	2,694,453
Marches (7)	3,763	1,088,763	1,088,875
Umbria (8)	3,748	675,352	685,042
Rome (9)	4,663	1,142,526	1,298,142
Abruzzi and Molise (10)	6,380	1,526,135	1,427,642
Campania (11)	6,289	3,219,491	3,347,925
Apulia (12)	7,376	1,964,180	2,128,632
Basilicata (13)	3,845	491,558	473,119
Calabria (14)	5,819	1,439,329	1,404,076
Sicily (15)	9,936	3,568,124	3,683,380
Sardinia (16)	9,294	795,793	852,934
Total, Italy	110,623	32,965,504	34,686,683

Provinces.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population (1911).	Provinces.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population (1911).
Alessandria (1)	1,950	807,564	Massa-Carrara (6)	687	212,398
Ancona (7)	762	318,683	Messina (15)	1,246	514,851
Aquila (10)	2,484	407,812	Milano (3)	1,223	1,787,913
Arezzo (6)	1,273	284,520	Modena (5)	987	352,212
Ascoli Piceno (7)	796	254,084	Napoli (11)	350	1,354,896
Avellino (11)	1,172	397,048	Novara (12)	2,553	754,641
Bari (12)	2,065	892,417	Padova (4)	823	518,810
Belluno (4)	1,293	193,047	Palermo (15)	1,948	794,635
Benevento (11)	1,448	253,581	Parma (5)	1,250	324,897
Bergamo (3)	1,098	510,233	Pavia (3)	1,290	511,325
Bologna (5)	1,448	577,969	Perugia (8)	3,748	685,042
Brescia (3)	1,845	595,547	Pesaro-Urbino (7)	1,118	261,017
Capri (16)	5,204	521,156	Placenza (5)	954	254,861
Caltanissetta (15)	1,263	343,132	Pisa (6)	1,179	342,144
Campobasso (10)	1,691	348,963	Porto Maurizio (2)	455	146,847
Caserta (11)	2,033	788,370	Potenza (13)	3,845	473,119
Catania (15)	1,917	783,862	Ravenna (5)	715	248,645
Catanzaro (14)	2,030	484,616	Reggio di Calabria (14)	1,221	444,215
Chieti (10)	1,138	363,583	Reggio nell' Emilia (5)	876	308,167
Como (3)	1,091	614,232	Roma (9)	4,663	1,298,142
Cosenza (14)	2,568	475,245	Rovigo (4)	685	258,096
Cremona (3)	695	348,863	Salerno (11)	1,916	554,030
Cuneo (1)	2,882	646,489	Sassari (16)	4,090	331,778
Ferrara (5)	1,012	300,877	Siena (6)	1,471	241,470
Firenze (6)	2,265	599,405	Siracusa (15)	1,442	246,991
Foggia (12)	2,688	467,172	Sondrio (3)	1,223	330,073
Forlì (5)	725	299,882	Teramo (10)	1,067	307,284
Genova (2)	1,522	1,050,006	Torino (1)	3,955	1,212,844
Girgenti (15)	1,172	394,002	Trapani (15)	948	375,907
Grosseto (6)	1,738	146,533	Treviso (4)	960	491,561
La Spezia (12)	2,623	769,043	Udine (4)	2,541	628,330
Livorno (6)	133	135,756	Venezia (4)	924	465,913
Lucca (6)	558	332,227	Verona (4)	1,188	474,846
Macerata (7)	1,087	257,091	Vicenza (4)	1,052	496,052
Mantova (3)	912	348,721			

NOTE.—The figures in parentheses after the name of each province refer to the list of Compartimentos in the first table of areas.

Increase of the People

Year.	Census Population.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.*	Marriages.
1861	25,026,801	1906	1,119,131	745,028	787,977	260,771
1871	26,801,154	1907	1,110,356	748,395	704,675	260,104
1881	28,439,628	1908	1,100,278	821,519†	486,674	283,160
1901	31,965,904	1909	1,166,121	788,750	625,637	266,101
1911	34,686,683	1910	1,194,747	732,696	651,475	269,024

Races and Religions.

The inhabitants, particularly in the south, are derived from a mixture of racial elements, and there is evidence of the diversity of origin in the contrast between the industrious and stable people of the north and centre and the less industrious and more excitable southerners. The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, but all recognised creeds are tolerated. Italian is the language of the country.

Races (Census of 1901)

Italians	32,160,143
French	80,197
German	11,383
Albanian	90,125
Greek	31,189
Spanish	9,772
Slav	30,838
Foreign Residents	61,606

Total 32,475,253

Religions (Census of 1901).

Roman Catholics	31,539,863
Protestants	65,595
Greek Church	2,472
Jews	35,617
Others	338
"No Religion"	36,092
Not stated	795,276

Total 32,475,253

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Italy is a maritime kingdom of Southern Europe and consists of a peninsula and several islands, the whole being situate between $36^{\circ} 38' 30''$ – $46^{\circ} 40' 30''$ N. lat. and $6^{\circ} 30'$ – $18^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. Of the total area of 110,623 English sq. miles, 91,277 sq. miles are mainland and 19,346 islands. The kingdom is bounded on the north by the Alps, on the west and south by the Tyrrhenian Sea (Mediterranean), and on the east by the Adriatic. The greatest length is close on 750 miles, and the distance between the north-eastern and north-western boundaries exceeds 350 miles, although the peninsula is generally less than 150 miles across. In form the Italian peninsula is generally likened to a "top-boot," with an exaggerated heel and instep in the southern extension of Apulia and the Gulf of Taranto, and a toe separated from the Island of Sicily by the narrow Straits of Messina. Above the heel, on the Adriatic coast, is a spur in the Gargano promontory. The "calf" of the Adriatic coast is regular and unbroken, but the "shin" of the Tyrrhenian is dented, and studded with bays and inlets.

Relief.—Northern Italy is encompassed by the *Alps*, which extend, in an irregular semi-circle, from the Austro-Hungarian border in the north-east to the Franco-Italian border in the north-west, the intervening boundary being common to Switzerland and Italy. The north-western horn extends southwards and forms the *Apennine Range*, which stretches down the centre of the peninsula to Cape Spartimento, in the extreme south. Mont Blanc (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is across the Italian border in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian boundaries are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level. The Apennines may be divided into northern, central and southern chains, the northern chain being also subdivided into the Ligurian, Etruscan and Umbrian Apennines. The highest points of the northern chain are Monte Bue (5,915 feet) in the Ligurian, Monte Cimone (7,103 feet) in the Etruscan, and Monte Nerone (5,010 feet) in the Umbrian chain. The highest points in the whole range are in the central division, where the Gran Sasso d'Italia or Monte Corno rises to 9,560 feet, with Monte Amaro, in the Maiella group (9,170 feet). The Southern Apennines are generally less elevated, but in the *Matese* range is Monte Miletto (6,725 feet). West of the Southern Apennines is a chain of volcanic heights, including the cone of *Vesuvius* (4,206 feet), which rises from the Campagna of Naples, near which place stand the ruins of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiae, over-

* These figures show the gross emigration, the net figures being unobtainable for a complete series of years. In 1902 about 220,000 Italians returned to their homes from abroad.

† The Deaths for 1908 include an estimated number of 77,000 victims of the Sicilian-Calabrian earthquake of December 28, 1908.

whelmed by an eruption of the volcano in A.D. 79. Between the Alps and the Ligurian-Etruscan Apennines is a great plain, forming the basin of the river Po, and from the centre of the plain, at Piacenza, the *Via Emilia* (built early in the second century B.C.) runs south-east to Rimini (Ariminum), where it joins the *Via Flaminia* which leads to Rome. In Central Italy is the great Campanian Plain, and adjoining the coast of the Gulf of Otranto, in Southern Italy, is a third great plain of Apulia.

Hydrography.—The only great river of Italy is the Po, which rises in the Alps and flows eastwards into the Adriatic, its principal tributaries being the Tanaro, Sesia, Ticino, Adda, Oglio and Mincio. The basin of the Po comprises the whole of the great northern plain between the Alps and the Ligurian Apennines. South of the northern plain the peninsula is narrow and the Apennines extend along the centre, the rivers having but a short course from the highlands to the sea. But in the southern slopes of the transverse range of Tuscany rise the *Arno* and the *Tiber* (Tevere), upon which stands the capital of the kingdom. In the north-east the *Adige* (which rises in the Austrian Tirol as the *Etch*) flows into the Adriatic in a course parallel to the Po. Northern Italy contains several extensive lakes, of which the largest are the *Lago d'Orta*, *Maggiore*, *di Lugano*, *di Como*, *d'Iseo*, *d'Idro* and *di Garda*. The last-named is the largest, with a total area of 143 sq. miles. In Central Italy are the *Lago di Celano* and *Trasimeno*, and in the south the *Lago del Matese*.

Islands.—The Italian islands number (in all) 66, and include the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and the smaller island of Elba, with Capraia, Gorgona, Pianosa, Monte Cristo, Giglio, Ischia, Procida, the Ponza group, Ventotene, Capri, and the Lipari Islands, all lying to the west of the mainland in the Tyrrhenian Sea, which also includes many other islets. The regular Italian coast of the Adriatic has no islands adjacent to it, although the opposite shore is broken and thickly studded with islands, and the only Italian group is that of Tremiti, which lies below the intersection of $42^{\circ} 10' N.$ lat. and $15^{\circ} 30' E.$ long. Sicily, which lies close to the toe of the peninsula, has a total area of 9,936 sq. miles, and contains the highest of European volcanoes in *Mount Etna* or *Mongibello* (10,870 feet) in the north-east (the region devastated by an earthquake and tidal wave on Dec. 28, 1908). The island is generally mountainous, the Apennine range crossing the straits and extending to Trapani on the western shores. Sardinia lies to the west of the mainland, between $39^{\circ}-41^{\circ} 15' N.$ lat. and $8^{\circ} 10'-50' E.$ long., with a total area of 9,294 sq. miles. Sardinia is also mountainous, with its highest point in *Monte del Gennargentu* (6,293 feet), but between the highlands of the north-east and south-west lies the Campidano, an extensive plain stretching from the Bay of Cagliari to the Bay of Oristano. Elba, celebrated as the place of Napoleon's exile, is a small island between Corsica (which belongs to France) and the peninsula.

Climate.—The regions of the north have hot summers and cold winters, while central Italy is generally sunny and genial, and the southern districts almost tropical. Except for the cold winds (Tramontana) of the Alpine regions and of the north Adriatic (Bora) and the sirocco from the African deserts in the south, the climate is generally pleasant and healthy, but malaria is prevalent in the western marshes and Venetian coastlands, while the summer of the Roman *campagna* is almost unbearable.

GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom of Italy is composed of the former State of Sardinia and of the two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, united under the *House of Savoy* after an heroic struggle between the years 1848 and 1870. Italian unity was completed in 1866, when the Austrians evacuated Lombardy, and in 1870 by the withdrawal of French troops from the Papal States. In 1872 the King (Victor Emmanuel II.) entered Rome, which was declared the capital of Italy.

The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, founded upon the *Statuto fondamentale del Regno*, granted to his subjects on March 4, 1848, by the King of Sardinia, and since extended to the whole Kingdom of Italy. The crown is hereditary in the male line (by primogeniture) of the House of Savoy, founded in 1032 by Umberto I.

Reigning Sovereign.

His Majesty Vittorio Emanuele III., King of Italy, born at Naples Nov. 11, 1869, son of King Humbert, born March 14, 1844, assassinated at Monza July 29, 1900, and of Queen Margherita, born at Turin, Nov. 20, 1851; succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900; married at Rome Oct. 24, 1896, to H.R.H. Princess Elena of Montenegro (born Jan. 8, 1873). Their Majesties have issue:—

1. *H.R.H. Princess Yolanda Margherita, born June 1, 1901.*
2. *H.R.H. Princess Mafalda, born Nov. 19, 1902.*
3. *H.R.H. Prince Umberto, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904.*
4. *H.R.H. Princess Giovanna, born Nov. 13, 1907.*

Cousins of the Sovereign.

- i. H.R.H. Prince Emanuele, Duke of Aosta, born Jan. 13, 1869, married June 25, 1895, Princess Helene of Bourbon, having issue (a) H.R.H. Prince Amedeo Umberto, Duke of Apulia, born Oct. 21, 1898, and (b) H.R.H. Prince Aimone, Duke of Spoleto, born March 9, 1900.
- ii. H.R.H. Prince Vittorio Emanuele, Count of Turin, born Nov. 24, 1870
- iii. H.R.H. Prince Luigi, Duke of the Abruzzi, born Jan. 29, 1873.
- iv. H.R.H. Prince Umberto, Count of Salerni, born June 22, 1869.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive power reposes in the Sovereign and is exercised through a ministry responsible to the Legislature. Ministers may attend and speak in either House, but may only vote in that of which they are members. The ministers, who bear the title of Excellency, are as follows:—

Council of Ministers (March 29, 1911).

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Signor G. Giolitti.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marchese A. di San Giuliano.

Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Signor C. Finocchiaro-Aprile.

Minister of War, General P. Spingardi.

Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral P. Leonardi-Cattollica.

Minister of Public Instr., Professor L. Credaro.

Minister of the Treasury, Avvocato F. Tedesco.

Minister of Finance, Avvocato F. Facta.

Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, Signor F. S. Nitti.

Minister of Public Works, Avvocato E. Sacchi.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor T. Calissano.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of Princes of the Blood of full age and of members nominated for life by the Sovereign from 21 classes, public service being the principal qualification; the total membership in 1912 was 370. The Chamber of Deputies contains 508 members, elected for single constituencies, for a maximum of 5 years, by the direct vote of all male Italians aged 21 years who are able to read and write and pay a small amount annually in taxation; and all illiterate men above 30, or under that age, provided they have served in the Army or Navy, or pay at least lire 19'80 of direct taxes a year. The Chamber elected in 1910 contained 419 Constitutionalists, 55 Radicals, 19 Republicans, and 37 Socialists. The Legislature must be summoned annually, and all financial measures must originate in the Chamber, no sitting of which is valid unless a clear majority of members is present.

President of the Senate, Signor G. Manfredi.

Vice-Presidents, Signori P. Blaserna, E. Paterno di Sessa, P. Villari.

President of the Chamber, Signor G. Marcora.

Vice-Presidents, Signori R. Cappelli, Girardi, Carmine, and Grippo.

THE JUDICATURE.

The highest courts are the Courts of Cassation at Rome, Naples, Palermo, Turin and Florence, and 24 Courts of Appeal throughout the kingdom. Lower courts are the 106 district tribunals, 1,535 *mandamenti*, and 23 municipal courts under *pretori*. The salaries of the judges are very small, the First President of the Court of Cassation receiving little more than one-third of the salary accorded in England to a County Court judge, and about one-tenth of that of a judge of the English High Court.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The kingdom is divided into 69 provinces (see table on p. 308), which are sub-divided into regions (*circondari*), administrative divisions (*mandamenti*), and communes. There are councils in each province and commune, elected for six years, and renewed as to one-half every three years. The provincial councils elect a commission as an executive body, and the communal councils similarly elect a municipal council, the latter choosing their own chief or syndic. The provincial councils are under the presidency of the prefects, who are appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Minister of the Interior.

DEFENCE.

Italy is a member of the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy) under a treaty signed on May 20, 1882, which provides for mutual support in case of attack by any other nation. Membership of this Alliance and the possibility of invasion from the north are deemed to necessitate the provision of a large standing army, while the position of Italy in the Mediterranean with outlying islands requires the protection of a considerable fleet.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 39, with 2 years in the Active Army and 8 years in the Active Reserve (1 month's annual training), then 4 years in the Mobile Militia (1 month's annual training), with the remaining years in the Territorial Army (1 month's annual training). Recruits not needed for the Active Army pass to the Complementary Reserve for 8 years, with 2 to 6 months' annual training, and thence to the Militia or Territorial Army.

The Italian Army, 1912.

Arm.	Officers	Men	Horses and Mules.
Staff	320	...	1,000
Infantry Battalions (375)	7,870	159,000	6,000
Cavalry Squadrons (150)	1,025	27,900	26,000
Field Artillery (250 batteries), Horse Artillery, Mountain Siege do.	2,280	47,000	22,500
Engineers	700	10,500	1,300
Carabinieri (12 legions)	700	30,000	5,500
Corps Troops, &c.	2,500	8,000	1,500
Total Peace Effective	15,395	228,400	63,300

Estimated War Effective—Active Army and Active Reserve, 1,000,000; Mobile Militia, 320,000; Territorial Militia, 2,300,000.

The Army is organised in 12 corps, each of 4 divisions, with headquarters as follows:—I., Turin; II., Alessandria; III., Milan; IV., Genoa; V., Verona; VI., Bologna; VII., Ancona; VIII., Florence; IX., Rome; X., Naples; XI., Bari; and XII., Palermo (with 1 division at Cagliari).

Sardinia). In addition, there are 26 Alpine battalions and 15 mountain batteries on the northern frontiers.

The Navy, recruited by compulsory service, consisted of the following vessels on March 31, 1912:—

PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

Name (=Turbines)	Length	Tons.	Main Armament.
Battleships:			
<i>Andrea Doria</i>	—	—	—
<i>Duilio</i>	—	—	—
<i>Conte di Cavour</i> ...	1911	22,340	13×12 in.
<i>Leonardo da Vinci</i> ...	1911	"	"
<i>Giulio Cesare</i> ...	1911	"	"
<i>Dante Alighieri</i> ...	1910	19,400	12×12 in.
			2×12 in.
			12×8 in.
<i>Roma</i>	1907	12,425	"
<i>Napoli</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Regina Elena</i>	1904	"	"
<i>Vitt. Eman. III.</i> ...	1904	"	"
<i>Benedetto Brin</i>	1901	13,207	4×12 in.
			4×8 in.
<i>Reg. Margherita</i> ...	1901	"	"
<i>Amm. di Saint Bon</i>	1897	9,645	4×10 in.
			8×6 in.
<i>Em. Filiberto</i>	1897	"	"
Armoured Cruisers			
<i>San Giorgio</i>	1908	9,680	4×10 in.
			8×7.5 in.
<i>San Marco</i>	1908	"	"
<i>Amalfi</i>	1908	"	"
<i>Pisa</i>	1907	"	"
<i>Fran. Ferruccio</i> ...	1902	7,234	1×10 in.
			2×8 in.
<i>Varese</i>	1899	"	"
<i>Gen. Garibaldi</i> ...	1899	"	"
<i>Carlo Alberto</i>	1896	6,396	12×6 in.
			6×4.7 in.
<i>Vettor Pisani</i> ...	1895	"	"
<i>Marco Polo</i>	1892	4,511	6×6 in.
			4×4.7 in.
Protected Cruisers.			
<i>and Class</i>			
<i>Etna</i>	1885	3,474	4×6 in.
<i>Gio. Bausani</i> ...	1883	3,280	"
<i>3rd Class.</i>			
<i>Coatit</i>	1899	1,292	12×12 pr.
<i>Agordat</i>	1899	"	"
<i>Puglia</i>	1898	2,498	6×4.7 in.
<i>Calabria</i>	1894	2,452	"
<i>Elba</i>	1893	2,689	"
<i>Liguria</i>	1893	2,255	"
<i>Etruria</i>	1891	"	"
<i>Lombardia</i>	1890	2,245	"
<i>Piemonte</i>	1888	2,597	10×4.7 in.
<i>Am. Vespucci</i> ...	1882	2,660	4×4.7 in.
<i>Flavio Gioia</i>	1881	3,016	"
Scouts:			
<i>Quarto</i>	1911	3,220	6×4.7 in.
<i>Nino Bixio</i>	1911	3,380	"
<i>Marsala</i>	1912	"	"

Torpedo Gunboats, 4; Minelayers, 4.
Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers: Built, 22; building, 20.
Torpedo Boats: Alto Mare, 28; 1st class, 14 (and 25 building); and class, 31; 3rd class, 21.
Submarines: Built, 20; building, 20.

EDUCATION.

The law of July, 1904, imposing special disabilities on the illiterate, has afforded a needed stimulus. Prior to that date 49 per cent. of the population over age 20 were thus classed.

(i.) *Primary Education is secular, free, and compulsory* in the lower of two grades (age 6-9), where only lower grade schools exist, but compulsory also in the higher grade (age 9-12), where schools have been provided. Evening continuation courses are compulsory for military recruits drafted to Territorial Army (see *Army*), and illiterate recruits of the Active Army are instructed in their corps. Primary education is maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Private establishments must conform to State curriculum. (ii.) *Secondary:* Lyceums and gymnasia supply classical education and prepare for university, mainly State-maintained. (iii.) *Special Schools,* State-maintained or State-aided, are increasing in numbers and attendance. (iv.) *Universities, State:* Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Siena, and Turin. Many of these are of very ancient foundation (e.g., Bologna, A.D. 1200). *Free* Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, Urbino.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Italy for the five years 1907-8 to 1911-12 are stated as follows in *lire* (the *lira* = 1 franc, i.e., 25.22 = £1 sterling).—

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure.
1907-08	2,320,597,699	2,258,720,848
1908-09	2,584,656,915	2,502,815,599
1909-10	2,602,163,326	2,531,286,013
1910-11	2,684,873,689	2,574,463,776
1911-12	2,542,332,592	2,490,708,175

The budget for 1911-12 contained the following provisions:—

Revenue.	Lire.
State Revenue ..	58,126,906
Direct Taxes ..	465,970,000
Indirect Taxes —	
Stamps and Duties ..	302,700,000
Excise Customs and Monopolies ..	1,044,349,776
Public Services ..	172,510,880
Miscellaneous ..	250,532,253
Extraordinary Revenue ..	248,106,775

Total Receipts ... 2,542,332,592

Expenditure.	Lire.
Public Debt and Civil List ..	943,383,405
Collection of Revenue ..	318,492,472
Foreign Affairs ..	22,877,940
Justice ..	53,081,502
Education ..	104,796,300
Interior ..	121,660,268
Public Works ..	172,822,894
Posts and Telegraphs ..	123,244,897
War ..	405,040,957
Marine ..	125,062,372
Agriculture, etc.	30,175,167

Total Expenditure 2,490,708,175

DEBT.

The capital of the National Debt of Italy was stated as follows on July 1, 1912:—

	Live.
Consolidated Debt:—	
4½%	721,578,000
3½%	8,097,830,000
3¼%	1,091,350,000
3%	509,670,000
Permanent Papal Debt	65,070,000
Former State Debts:—	
5%	77,370,000
3%	113,750,000
Unfunded Debt	3,026,400,000

Total Debt 13,703,018,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of land and inland water is 70,811,000 English statute acres, of which 5,660,000 are uncultivable and 65,151,000 productive (including 10,266,000 acres of woods and forests). Of the total area cultivated in 1911, 18,127,875 acres were under corn crops (wheat 11,879,000 acres, maize 4,038,750 acres), and of the remainder 11,191,000 acres were under vines, 5,861,700 acres under olives, 1,830,475 under chestnuts, and 720,422 under potatoes, other crops including sugar-beet, flax, hemp, melons, tomatoes, citrus fruits and mulberry. The meadows and pastures included 6,664,200 acres of artificial and irrigated meadows, 3,451,900 acres of natural meadow and 27,302,500 acres of permanent pasture. The produce of the corn crops in 1910 and 1911 was as follows:—

Crop.	1910	1911
	Cwt	Cwt
Wheat	82,158,036	104,724,000
Barley	4,068,838	4,738,800
Oats	8,161,884	11,804,600
Rye	2,718,595	2,691,200
Maize	50,847,067	47,510,000
Rice	8,618,822	9,584,400
Beans	10,031,152	10,336,800
Pulses	5,360,121	5,334,000

The produce of the vines was 130,280,000 cwt. of grapes in 1911 and 91,991,418 cwt. in 1910; the olive crop was 28,200,000 cwt. in 1911 and 28,431,344 cwt. in 1910. The *Live Stock* in 1908 included 6,198,861 cattle, 11,162,926 sheep, 2,724,876 goats, 2,507,798 pigs, 906,820 horses, 849,661 asses, 285,519 mules, and 19,366 buffaloes.

Minerals.—The chief minerals are sulphur (the Sicilian mines being one of the principal producing centres of the world), iron, lead, and zinc; quicksilver and tin are also found, and stone, marble and granite are quarried in large quantities. There are numerous mineral springs from which medicinal waters are obtained.

Manufactures.—The mineral industries (sulphur, iron, steel and salt) give employment to large numbers, and the manufacture of machinery has made great progress. The motor-car industry at Turin (Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino) is world-famous. Textiles are increasing in importance, silk, wool, flax and hemp being produced in the country and imported, while cotton is grown in small (and imported in large) quantities to feed the industries. Among the remaining industries are chemicals, match-making, beetroot sugar, brewing and distilling,

paper and stationery, furniture, straw-plaiting, tobacco, glass and ceramics, jewellery and mosaics. The condition of the industrial population is improving owing to the sanitary measures undertaken by the State, but the low wages (particularly in agricultural districts) drive the poorer classes to other countries in search of better conditions.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the special trade of Italy for the five years 1907-11 (merchandise only) is stated as follows, in *lire* (000 omitted):—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907	3,048,812	1,954,679	5,003,491
1908	2,941,326	1,750,275	4,691,601
1909	3,129,711	1,920,957	5,050,668
1910	3,277,041	2,128,093	5,405,134
1911*	3,386,080	2,211,404	5,597,484

* 1911 figures subject to revision.

The trade of 1910 was shared by the principal nations as under, in *lire* (000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
Germany	524,634	293,139
United Kingdom ..	476,260	210,356
United States ..	362,968	263,816
Austria-Hungary ..	289,746	164,581
France	333,937	218,296
Switzerland	83,916	216,396
British Asia	159,999	36,793
Argentina	97,976	151,461
Russia	365,001	50,649
Turkey and Balkans..	136,538	82,100
Belgium	84,809	51,456
China	60,869	1,877
Japan	28,373	2,480
Egypt	35,139	44,783
Spain	30,586	11,902
Brazil	42,456	31,335

The principal imports and exports in 1910 were valued as under:—

IMPORTS.

Classification.	Livs.
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco:—</i>	
Grain, Corn, Maize, and Flour ..	371,968,167
Cattle	61,762,440
Fish	65,424,985
Coffee	31,619,960
Tobacco	27,487,303

Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured:—

Coal, Coke and Fuel	262,677,714
Iron, Scrap and Steel	31,228,769
Other Metals	36,716,136
Wood and Timber	146,819,591
Cotton	317,351,833
Wool	91,128,615
Silk and Cocoons	158,841,780
Hides and Skins	108,464,815
Oils and Seeds	61,619,900
Non-metallic Minerals	101,953,229
Rubber and Gutta-percha	24,964,655
Paper-making Materials	19,239,576
Horses	36,018,600

Classification.

Live.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—

Boilers and Machinery	160,330,131
Wrought Iron and Steel	107,083,032
Scientific Instruments	66,517,500
Silk Manufactures	51,120,769
Woolen Manufactures	43,844,290
Linens and other Yarns	18,602,403
Colours and Dyes	31,449,922

EXPORTS.

Articles —

Olive Oil	66,573,468
Wine	86,481,113
Cheese	58,092,150
Butter and Margarine	10,016,335
Eggs	40,042,800
Fresh Fruit	74,485,071
Dried Fruit	60,677,881
Prepared Fruit and Vegetables	38,152,045
Fresh Vegetables	14,804,068
Flour	32,331,200
Wheat Pulp	29,226,882
Rice	18,050,045
Poultry	14,098,860
Raw Hemp	48,297,067
Raw Hides	43,243,085
Raw Silk	44,496,144
Cotton Tissues	126,346,334
Silk Tissues	104,876,905
Spun Cotton and Yarn	28,471,468
Woolen Manufactures	11,297,110
Rubber and Gutta-percha	30,083,662
Hair	20,552,900
Sulphur	35,452,255
Metallic Ores	18,304,530
Motor Cars and parts	20,806,010
Straw Hats	12,067,538
Works in Marble and Objets d'Art	30,218,505
Worked Coral	29,988,550

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1911 there were 12,705 miles of railway open, of which 8,280 miles were State lines. International lines enter Northern Italy from France (coastal line from Mentone and through the Mont Cenis tunnel at Modane), from Switzerland (Simplon tunnel and the line from the Swiss St. Gothard tunnel), from the Austrian Tirol and from the Adriatic coast of Austria. The northern plain is covered by a network of lines which radiate from Milan, and there are lines down each coast to the extreme south, and a central line runs from Turin, Milan and Venice to Rome.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1901 there were 10,238 post offices, dealing with 1,175,378,486 letters, postcards, newspapers and other postal packets. There were also 7,676 telegraph offices with 33,775 miles of line and 19 wireless stations, the total number of despatches being 17,520,746.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted, in 1911, of 450 steamers, 987,559 gross tons, and 630 sailing vessels of 333,094 net tons (exclusive of steam and sailing vessels under 100 tons). In 1910 142,487 Italian and 13,788 foreign vessels (total 156,275 tons) entered, and 142,646 Italian and 13,768 foreign vessels (total 156,414 tons) cleared at Italian ports. The principal ports are Genoa, Naples, Palermo (Sicily), Leghorn, Messina (Sicily), Venice and Catania (Sicily).

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ROME, on the River Tiber. Population (1911), 538,634. At the census of 1911 there were 43 *comunes* with a population exceeding 50,000; 50 between 30,000 and 50,000; 100 from 20,000 to 30,000; 98 from 15,000 to 20,000; and 8,122 below 15,000. These communal populations include, in many cases, much of the surrounding rural district. The largest towns of Italy with population figures for 1911 are as follows:—

Town.	Population.	Town	Population.	Town	Population
Naples	723,208	Leghorn	105,322	Taranto	60,331
Milan	599,200	Bari	103,522	Trapani (Sicily)	59,365
Rome	538,634	Padua	96,125	Parma	51,919
Turin	427,733	Ferrara	95,196	Alcamo (Sicily)	51,798
Palermo (Sicily)	341,656	Brescia	83,323	Andria	49,967
Genoa	272,077	Verona	81,905	Modica (Sicily)	49,951
Florence	232,860	Foggia	76,534	Caltagirone (Sicily)	44,547
Catania (Sicily)	211,699	Alessandria	75,687	Barletta	42,964
Bologna	172,639	Spezia	66,263	Corato	41,739
Venice	160,727	Ancona	63,145	Molfetta	40,641
Messina (Sicily)	126,172	Castellari (Sardinia)	61,013	Cremona	40,436
				Piacenza	38,523

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory and universal. The *Unit of Currency* is the *lira* of 100 *centesimi*, identical in value

with the *franc*, i.e., 25 *as* = £1 sterling. The coinage includes gold 20, 10 and 5 *lire*; silver 5 and 2 *lire*, 1 *lira* and 50 *centesimi*; nickel 25 and 20 *centesimi*; and copper 1, 2, 5 and 10 *centesimi*.

Italian Colonies and Possessions.

Colony and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Eritrea (Asmara)	60,000	450,000
Italian Somaliland (Mogadicho)	131,000	300,000
Tientsin Concession	20	17,000
Tripoli and Cyrenaica (Tripoli)	470,000	1,000,000
Total	661,020	1,767,000

ERITREA.

The Italian colony of Eritrea, on the north-east coast of Africa from Ras Kasar, a cape 110 miles south of Suakin, to Ras Demolra, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, a total distance of about 650 miles, extends inland to the borders of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Abyssinia and French Somaliland. The northern portion of the colony occupies part of the Abyssinian plateau, and the southern portion consists principally of arid plains. The inhabitants of the north are Abyssinians, Arabs and Negroes, and of the south Somalis, almost all being Muhammadans. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, and produce the principal exports, which also include salt. Cotton goods are the principal imports. The local revenue is less than 3,000,000 *lire*, and is supplemented by the home government to meet an expenditure of 14,000,000 *lire* (1911). The total value of imports (1910) was 12,000,000 *lire*, the exports being valued at 7,000,000 *lire*. The military garrison numbers 135 officers and 4,500 others, of whom 450 are Italians. The principal towns are Massawa (10,000), the principal seaport, Assab, Zulu, and Asmara, the last-named being the seat of government.

Governor of Eritrea, Marquis Giuseppe Salvago Rag. i.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

Italian Somaliland extends on the north-east coast of Africa, from Bandar Ziyada, on the Gulf of Aden, to the eastern horn of Africa at Cape Guardafui, and thence southwards to the Juba river in $2^{\circ} 15' S.$ lat. The western boundaries are Abyssinia and British Somaliland, and the southern boundary is British East Africa. The population consists of Swahili and Arabs, with tribes of mixed Arab-Somali blood, and there are some Indian settlers. The north is arid and generally barren, but on either side of the southern rivers, Webi Shebeh and Wadi Nogal, are fertile districts where rich crops are cultivated and pasturage is abundant. The Italian portion of the Juba Valley also contains rich land. Ivory, cattle, coffee, cotton, myrrh, gums and skins are exported; textiles and rice are the principal exports. The trade was valued in 1910 at 3,000,000 *lire* for imports and 1,750,000 *lire* for exports. The local revenue of 800,000 *lire* is supplemented by the home government, the expenditure in 1911 being 3,600,000 *lire*. The garrison included 46 officers and 3,400 men, almost all natives. The chief towns are Mukdishu (5,000), Brava (4,000), Marka (5,000), Warsheik (3,000), Jub, Ollia and Illig on the coast, and Lugh and Dolo in the interior. The seat of government is at Mogadicho.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Signor Nobile Giacomo de Martino.

TIEN-TSIN CONCESSION.

After the Boxer movement in China (1900) and the siege and relief of the Foreign Legations, the Italian government claimed from the Chinese a concession of land, which was accorded by treaty of June 7, 1902. The concession has a total area of 26 sq. miles fronting the river Felho on the left bank, with a total population of about 27,000 natives.

TRIPOLI AND BENGHAZI.

In September, 1911, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, after protracted negotiations in connexion with the rights and privileges of Italian subjects in Tripoli. An Italian army was landed in the country, and the capital was immediately occupied. On Nov. 5, 1911, the Italian parliament adopted a bill annexing Tripoli to the Kingdom of Italy, the annexation being ratified by Turkey in the Treaty of Ouchy negotiated in October, 1912.

Position and Extent.—Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States on the northern coast of Africa, between $11^{\circ} 40' - 25^{\circ} 12' E.$ longitude, with a total area of close on 410,000 English square miles, and a population estimated at 1,000,000. The coast line is about 1,200 miles, and the inland boundary is about 800 miles from the coast.

Physiography.—The coastal regions of Tripoli are sandy and undulating, and close to the littoral is a fertile stretch of valley, behind which rises a range of mountains with a general elevation of about 2,000 feet, the highest point being the Jebel es Soda, or Black Mountain (2,800 feet). The interior is an extensive and barren plateau, known as the *hammada*, stretching southwards to the desert, in which is the fertile oasis of Fezzan. The eastern region of Cyrenaica, or *Benghazi*, is a rocky table-land, with steep slopes to the sea. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall is precarious, so that good harvests can be expected only about once in five years.

Production and Commerce.—Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli; but the caravan trade, once the mainstay of the country, has seriously diminished of late years. The principal articles of export are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle and horses. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The value of the imports into Tripoli and Benghazi in 1910 was stated to be £1486,294, and that of the exports £1223,664. About one-third of the total trade is with the United Kingdom.

Towns.—The capital, Tripoli, had a population of about 40,000 in 1911. Merzuk, the capital of the kaimakamlik of Fezzan, has about 3,000 inhabitants, and Sokna about the same number. Ghadames, in an oasis of that name, near the Algerian frontier, is the centre of a considerable trade in ostrich feathers, skins, ivory and tea, and has a population of about 7,000. The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. There are agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees in the neighbourhood of Cyrene and Apollonia (Marsa Susa). The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e., at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli.

Japan.

Nihon.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1903.	1908.
<i>Japanese Empire—</i>			
Hondo, Central	36,592	17,988,209	19,044,475
„ Northern	30,194	7,075,500	7,480,432
„ Western	20,675	10,396,384	10,929,374
Yezo or Hokkaido.....	30,150	843,615	1,137,455
Kiu Shiu.....	13,800	7,260,834	7,748,752
Shikoku.....	180	3,167,696	3,288,310
Kurile Islands	6,160	4,000	4,000
Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands..	940	450,000	460,000
Other Islands.....	1,500	...	...
	140,191	47,180,139	50,052,798
<i>Dependencies—</i>			
Korea (Cho-sen)	71,000	12,000,000	13,125,000
Formosa (Tai-wan)	13,500	3,000,000	3,400,000
Pescadores (Hoko-to)	85	50,000	55,000
Kwangtung	1,286	...	470,000
Sakhalin (Karafuto).....	9,824	...	40,000
	95,695	15,050,000	17,090,000
Grand Total	235,886	62,136,139	67,142,798

At the census of 1908 there were 25,046,347 males and 24,542,451 females in the four main islands of Hondo, Yezo, Kiu Shiu and Shikoku; the estimated population of Japan proper (1912) was 52,200,000. The religion of the Japanese nation is Shintoism and Buddhism, but there is absolute religious freedom. Christianity has not made very great progress, the various totals at Dec. 31, 1911, being given at Roman Catholics 66,019, Greek Catholics 32,246, Protestants 83,638, a total of 181,903 Christians.

Increase of the People.

Foreign Residents (1912).

Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Foreigners	Number.
1900	1,559,906	346,590	1,052,544	Chinese	8,462
1901	1,642,966	378,637	1,084,067	British	2,604
1902	1,690,798	394,378	1,119,805	U.S.A.	1,665
1903	1,647,467	371,187	1,087,754	Germans ..	809
1904	1,591,365	399,218	999,621	French	547
1905	1,599,131	351,260	1,044,855	Portuguese ..	216
1906	1,399,203	353,274	961,550	Russians	137
1907	1,621,973	433,527	1,084,266	Others	714
1908	1,672,627	461,940	1,038,110		
1909	1,703,877	438,770	1,099,797	Total	15,154

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The islands of Japan are traversed by a range of mountains with numerous spurs, their general direction being parallel to the coast line. The highest peak is in the main island of Hondo, where are the sacred snow-capped cone of *Fuji-yama* (12,370 feet), a volcano dormant since 1707, and *Asama-yama* (8,300 feet), also volcanic and liable to eruption.

Rivers and Lakes.—The numerous streams, like those of New Zealand and for the same reason, are short and generally impetuous, rising in the central mountains and flowing to the nearest point of the coast. The principal lake is *Lake Biwa* (35 miles long).

Climate.—There is a great variety in the climate owing to the extent of the islands from south to north, but in general there is a short, hot summer and a cold winter. In the northern part of Hondo and in Yezo and Sakhalin the winter is rigorous, and in southern Hondo, Shikoku, and Kiu Shiu the summer is oppressive in July and August, except in the higher regions of the central hills. Heavy rains occur in June and July, and the climate is damp, apart from rainfall, owing to the influence of the Black Stream. Slight earthquakes are common in certain districts and the islands are frequently the centre of storms or typhoons, especially in September.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, claimed by the Japanese to be hereditary in direct line since the seventh century before the Christian era, and is thus the oldest consecutive government in the world. In the year 1867 the reins of government were reassumed by the Emperor after a lapse of about 600 years of imperial seclusion, during which period the power had been exercised by a *Shogun*, or Generalissimo, who was *de facto* ruler, although nominally subject to the *de jure* Emperor. In 1871 the Imperial authority was further strengthened by the suppression of the system of local autonomy, and the substitution of a central authority for the receipt of taxation, together with the gradual absorption of the *samurai*, or sword-bearing warrior class, in the body of the nation.

Reigning Sovereign.

His Imperial Majesty Yoshihito, born August 31, 1879, married May 10, 1900, Princess Sadako, fourth daughter of Prince Kujō, succeeded his father the Emperor Mutsuhito (whose official posthumous designation is the Emperor Meiji), July 30, 1912. Their Majesties have issue:—

- (1) Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901.
- (2) Prince Yasuhito, born June 25, 1905.
- (3) Prince Nobuhito, born January 3, 1905.

The Consort of the Emperor Meiji became Dowager Empress on his decease, with the title Kwōtaikō.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive power reposes in the Emperor, who is advised by a Cabinet responsible to him, and by a Privy Council of members selected by the Emperor from the nobility and parliamentary or otherwise distinguished persons.

The Cabinet (August 30, 1911).

Prime Minister, Marquis Saionji.
Interior, K. Hara.
Foreign Affairs, Viscount Uchida
Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Makino.
Finance, T. Yamamoto.
War, Lieut.-General Baron Uchihara.
Navy, Vice-Admiral Baron Saitō.
Justice, M. Matsuda.
Communications, Count Hayashi.
Education, S. Haseba.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Representatives. The *Chamber of Peers* consists of the Imperial Princes, and Princes and Marquesses of twenty-five years of age; of elected representatives of the remaining ranks of the nobility; of life members appointed by the Emperor; and of representatives elected for seven years by the fifteen principal inhabitants of each of the forty-five administrative districts, a total number in 1912 of 367 members. The *Chamber of Representatives* consists of 381 members, elected for four years by the direct vote of male resident tax-payers in each electoral district. The Chamber of Representatives, 1908-1912, contained 205 Constitutionalists, 92 Nationalists, 49 Central Party, and 32 Independents. The 1912 elections

changed the numbers to 213 Constitutionalists, 93 Nationalists, 32 Central Party, 43 Independents.

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system has been modernised, and consists of district and sub-district courts of first instance and courts of appeal, with judges appointed by the Emperor and irremovable except for misconduct. A court of cassation at Tokyo, similar to that of Paris, is the final appeal court of the Empire. There is a tribunal of conflicts for disputes and charges in connexion with administrative affairs, and courts martial for the naval and military services. The police have certain powers of summary jurisdiction.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The official administrative unit is the Prefecture (43 in number) under a Prefect who is a civil official appointed by the Emperor and directly responsible to the Home Minister. He is assisted by a staff of officials of various grades. The Prefecture is divided into counties (*gun*), under sheriffs (*guncho*) nominated by the Prefects. Further sub-divisions are the municipality (*shi*), the town (*cho*), and the village, with elective heads in each case. Each division, from village to prefecture, has an elective Assembly nominating its own President, while the Prefecture, the County and the Municipality have a permanent Council composed of members elected from and by the Assemblies and presided over by the Prefect, the Sheriff and the Mayor respectively. The function of the Councils is to decide upon measures proposed by the Assemblies, and to advise the permanent administrative staff of their division.

* The word *Mikado* is an archaic word seldom heard in Japan, of doubtful etymology, which appears to mean "August Gate," and was used to designate the Emperor, it being thought disrespectful to refer to high personages by name. It is a common custom in Japan to mention persons by places connected with them rather than by name.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory on all male Japanese between the ages of 17 and 40, actual service beginning at the age of 20. Recruits are enlisted for 2 years (3 years for other than infantry) in the *Active Army*, with 4 years in the *Active Reserve*, with two trainings of 60 days each. Further service is in the *Kobi* (Landwehr) for 10 years, with two trainings of 60 days each. The *Erstz Reserve* (Hoju) is composed of those in excess of the numbers required for the Active Army. The term of service is 12½ years, and men of this Reserve are liable to a maximum of 150 days' training in peace. The National Army (Kokumin Hei) is composed of all those, not in the Standing Army or Reserves, between 20 and 40. The First Levy consists of those who have finished their Kobi or Hoju service, and is composed therefore mostly of trained men. The Second Levy consists of all males between 20 and 40 who come under none of the above headings, i.e., of totally untrained men. The *Peace Effective* is about 240,000 of all ranks. The Army is furnished with an improved Mauser rifle of 6.5 millimetre calibre, the artillery with 14 lb. q.f. Krupp guns, with heavy guns for howitzer batteries.

Navy

PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

Name (=Turbines)	Lchd	Tons	Main Armament.
<i>Battleships:</i>			
<i>Fuso</i>	—	—	—
<i>Settsu</i>	1911	20,800	12×12 in
<i>Kawachi</i>	1910	"	"
<i>Aki</i>	1907	19,800	{ 4×12 in. 12×10 in.
<i>Satsuma</i>	1906	19,350	"
<i>Kashima</i>	1905	16,400	{ 4×12 in. 4×10 in.
<i>Katori</i>	1908	15,975	{ 4×12 in. 6×8 in
<i>Iwami</i>	1908	13,515	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Mikasa</i>	1900	14,500	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Hizen</i>	1900	12,275	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Suwo</i>	1900	12,997	{ 4×10 in. 10×6 in.
<i>Sagami</i>	1898	22,790	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in
<i>Aashi</i>	1899	15,300	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in
<i>Shikishima</i>	1898	14,850	{ 4×12 in. 10×6 in.
<i>Fuji</i>	1896	12,450	{ 3×10 in. 4×4½ in.
<i>Okinoshima</i>	1896	4,126	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Tango</i>	1894	10,960	{ 4×10 in. 4×8 in.
<i>Mishima</i>	1894	4,466	{ 4×10 in. 4×8 in.
<i>Battle Cruisers:</i>			
<i>Kongo</i>	—	27,500	—
<i>Hiei</i>	—	"	—
<i>Kirishima</i>	—	"	—
<i>Haruna</i>	—	"	—
<i>Armoured Cruisers:</i>			
<i>Kurama</i>	1907	12,600	{ 4×12 in. 8×8 in.
<i>Ibukiy</i>	1907	"	"

PRINCIPAL SHIPS—continued.

Name. (=Turbines)	Lchd	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Armoured Cruisers</i> —continued.			
<i>Ikoma</i>	1906	13,750	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Tsukuba</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Nisshin</i>	1903	7,750	{ 4×8 in. 12×6 in. 12×10 in.
<i>Kasuga</i>	1902	"	{ 2×8 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Aso</i>	1900	7,312	{ 2×8 in. 8×6 in.
<i>Iwate</i>	1900	9,750	{ 4×8 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Idzumo</i>	1899	"	"
<i>Yakumo</i>	1899	9,850	{ 4×8 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Adzuma</i>	1899	9,436	"
<i>Asama</i>	1898	9,700	{ 4×8 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Tokiwa</i>	1898	"	"
<i>Protected Cruisers</i> 1st Class			
<i>Taigaru</i>	1899	6,594	10×6 in
<i>Boya</i>	1899	6,550	12×6 in.
<i>and Class</i>			
<i>Yahagi</i>	1911	4,950	8×6 in.
<i>Hirado</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Chikuma</i>	1910	"	"
<i>Tone</i>	1907	4,100	{ 2×6 in. 10×4½ in.
<i>Otowa</i>	1903	3,082	{ 2×6 in. 6×4½ in.
<i>Tsushima</i>	1902	3,365	6×6 in.
<i>Nitaka</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Chitose</i>	1898	4,898	{ 2×8 in. 10×4½ in.
<i>Kasagi</i>	1898	4,784	{ 4×6 in. 6×4½ in.
<i>Akitsuishima</i>	1892	3,100	{ 1×12 in. 12×4½ in.
<i>Hashidate</i>	1891	4,210	"
<i>Itakushima</i>	1889	"	"
<i>Naniwa</i>	1885	3,727	8×6 in.
<i>Takachihō</i>	1885	"	"
<i>3rd Class.</i>			
<i>Sudzuya</i>	1900	2,490	2×4½ in.
<i>Akashi</i>	1897	2,657	{ 2×6 in. 6×4½ in.
<i>Suma</i>	1895	"	"
<i>Chiyoda</i>	1890	2,450	10×4½ in.
<i>Idzuma</i>	1883	2,920	{ 2×6 in. 6×4½ in.
<i>Unprotected</i> <i>Cruisers</i>			
<i>Chihaya</i>	1900	1,250	2×4½ in.
<i>Musashi</i>	1886	1,478	{ 2×6 in. 5×4½ in.
<i>Katsuragi</i>	1885	"	"
<i>Yamato</i>	1885	"	"

Torpedo Vessels: 3.

Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers: Built, 57; building, 2.

Torpedo Boats: Divisional, 16; 1st class, 33; and class, 8.

Submarines: Built, 12; building, 3.

EDUCATION.

(i.) *Primary: Lower grade, compulsory, and free.* Age 6-12. Kindergarten and schools numerous and well attended (8a p.c.). Some 55 p.c. complete the higher primary course, age 10-14, for which a small monthly fee of 30-50 sen (7d.-1s. ad.) is required. (ii.) *Secondary:* State-aided public intermediate schools, 5-years' course. High schools prepare for the Universities with a 2½ years' course, largely devoted to study of European languages. For girls, high schools, course 4-5 years with extensions of 2-3 years for special subjects. (iii.) *Special Schools* of industries, commerce, and technics are well attended. (iv.) *Universities:* State, Tokio, Kyoto, Tohoku, and Kiushiu (Medicine and Engineering only). There are some private institutions of university standing.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Japan for the five years ending March 31, 1923, are stated as follows, in yen (the yen = 24½ pence, or 976 = £1 sterling).—

Revenue

Year	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1908-9	320,463,840	143,630,566	464,094,400
1909-10	470,199,608	48,560,216	518,759,824
1910-11	446,644,287	47,489,390	494,133,677
1911-12	466,716,457	77,280,540	573,996,997
1912-13	502,597,196	73,379,799	575,976,995

Expenditure.

Year.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
1908-9	233,525,120	191,901,120	425,426,240
1909-10	414,336,058	114,185,509	528,521,567
1910-11	437,914,525	116,586,152	554,500,677
1911-12	414,205,662	159,791,335	573,996,997
1912-13	412,073,863	163,903,132	575,976,995

Budget, 1912-13.

Receipts.	Yen.
Taxes	322,964,239
Stamps	27,173,962
Posts, etc., and Monopolies	131,368,640
Other Receipts	21,090,355
Total Ordinary	502,597,196
Extraordinary	73,379,799
Total Receipts	575,976,995

Expenditure.	Ordinary	Extraordinary.
Civil List	4,500,000	...
Foreign Affairs	4,228,541	936,640
Interior	12,407,066	20,888,121
Finances	125,674,487	41,502,664
Army	76,790,438	17,790,252
Navy	40,815,710	52,578,548
Justice	12,350,337	778,859
Education	9,485,468	1,019,579
Agriculture and Commerce	7,686,128	8,412,309
Communications	58,141,658	20,066,160
Total	412,073,863	163,903,132

DEBT.

The Public Debt of Japan on August 31, 1922, was as follows (in yen):—

Internal Debt—	Yen.
Bearing no interest	2,194,000
5% loans	546,917,000
5% loans	239,888,000
Pension bonds	29,846,000
4% loans	276,101,000
Railway Debt	150,000
Korean Debt	1,116,000
	1,096,192,000
External Debt—	
4% loans	623,245,000
4½% loans	571,107,000
5% loans	224,546,000
Railway Debt	13,668,000
	1,432,566,000
Total Debt	2,528,758,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of Japan (exclusive of the Dependencies) is 94,500,000 acres, of which over 47 million acres are under forests. In 1909 there were 14,206,612 acres under corn crops, the largest area being under rice (7,198,221 acres), while naked barley (1,091,676), rye (1,655,524), barley (1,543,578), soy bean (1,136,851), and wheat (1,105,864) all exceed one million acres. The produce in 1912 included 32 million quarters of rice, 5·8 million quarters barley, 3·1 million quarters wheat, 4·7 million quarters naked barley, 2·1 million quarters millet. Potatoes, radishes, tobacco, tea and indigo are grown, and 1,100,000 acres were under mulberry trees in 1911. The live stock in 1910 included 473,481 oxen, 910,702 cows, 3,357 sheep, 91,730 goats, 279,101 pigs, and 1,564,643 horses.

Minerals.—Gold and silver are found, and iron, copper and manganese are plentiful. Coal is raised in progressive quantities, 15,500,000 tons being won in 1910. Petroleum is being successfully exploited and sulphur mines are worked. There are many mineral springs (both hot and cold) with proved therapeutic qualities.

Manufactures.—Iron foundries and ship-building industries are of growing importance, and make Japan independent of Europe for defensive armaments. Textiles employ nearly ½ a million persons (mainly women), out of a total of 717,000 factory operatives; which does not, however, include the large numbers of workers who are engaged in these industries in their own homes, and paper, matches, earthenware, matting, leather-work and lacquer ware are produced for the home and foreign trade.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports (exclusive of trade with Korea) of merchandise for the five years 1907-11 are stated as follows in yen (976 yen = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907	494,500,000	432,450,000	926,950,000
1908	436,250,000	378,250,000	814,500,000
1909	394,200,000	413,150,000	807,350,000
1910	464,250,000	428,250,000	892,500,000
1911	447,450,000	513,208,000	960,658,000

The exchange of merchandise was principally with the following countries in 1911 (in *yen*):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United States	81,250,000	142,725,000
China	62,000,000	88,150,000
British India	100,000,000	20,310,000
United Kingdom	111,000,000	23,825,000
Germany	56,450,000	11,680,000
France	5,500,000	43,575,000
Korea	15,800,000	41,690,000

The principal articles exchanged in 1911 were (in millions of *yen*):—

Imports.		Exports.	
Cotton	145	Silk	139
Machinery	26	Cotton thread	40
Grains and Seeds	36	Silks	34
Ironwork	47	Cottons	20
Petroleum	13	Copper	20
Wool	21	Coal	17
Sugar	9	Tea	14
Cottons	13	Strawplaits	6
Woollens	14	Matches	10

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The Japanese railways are almost entirely State-owned. At the beginning of 1912 there were in Japan proper 5,300 miles of railway open. There were also 674 miles open in Korea, while the South Manchurian Railway is under Japanese control, the Government being a large shareholder. In 1911 the Antung-Mukden line was opened to broad-gauge traffic, connecting the Korean and S. Manchurian systems, and making it possible to proceed from Tokio to Moscow with only eight hours' sea-passage. The gross receipts for passengers and goods traffic on all lines in Japan in 1910-11 financial year was £10,346,650.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1911 there were 7,068 post offices, despatching 340 million letters, 899 million post-cards, and 424 million other postal packets. In 1911 there were 4,268 telegraph offices, with 24,200 miles of line, carrying 29,227,000 messages; as well as 15,000 wireless messages. There were also 2,022 telephone offices, with 5,200 miles of line, over which 558 million conversations were held.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 1,824 steamers over 20 tons (320 over 1,000 tons), and 4,282 sailing vessels over 20 tons (1,302 over 100 tons). The total steam tonnage was 1,366,047, and sailing tonnage 447,307.

The total tonnage entered at open ports was

20 million, representing 9,000 vessels. Japanese shipping accounts for 9 million, British 6, and German and American 1½ each, of the above amount.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, TOKYO. Population (1910), 2,200,000.

There were, in 1909, 29 towns with populations exceeding 50,000, viz.:—

Tokyo	2,186,079	Fukuoka	82,106
Osaka	1,226,590	Wakayama	77,303
Kioto	442,462	Yokosuka	70,964
Yokohama	394,303	Sapporo	70,024
Nagoya	378,231	Tokushima	65,561
Kobe	378,197	Kagoshima	63,640
Nagasaki	176,420	Niigata	61,616
Hiroshima	142,763	Kumamoto	61,223
Kanazawa	110,994	Sakai	61,103
Kure	100,679	Shimonoseki	58,254
Sendai	97,944	Toyama	57,437
Okayama	93,421	Moji	55,622
Sasebo	93,051	Shizuoka	53,614
Otaru	91,281	Fukue	50,336
Hakodate	87,875	Kofu	49,882

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

1 Bu (10 Rin)	=	1193 inch.
1 Sun (10 Bu)	=	11931 inches.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11931 inches.
1 Ken (6 Shaku)	=	595 feet.
1 Jo (10 Shaku)	=	3314 yards.
1 Cho (60 Ken)	=	119305 yards.
1 Ri (36 Cho)	=	24034 miles.
1 Kujira Shaku	=	14913 inches.
1 Cho	=	24507204 acres.
1 Tan	=	3211156 sq. poles.
1 Se	=	11861486 sq. yards.
1 Taubo	=	3953889 sq. yds.
1 Shaku	=	98845723 sq. ft.
1 Shaku (10 Sai)	=	03176271 pint.
1 Gō (10 Shaku)	=	3176271 pint.
1 Shō (10 Gō)	=	3176271 pints.
1 To (10 Shō)	=	3703369 gallons.
1 Koku (10 To)	=	4962237 bushels.
1 Rin (10 Mo)	=	05797 Tr. grains.
1 Fun (10 Rin)	=	5797 Tr. grains.
1 Momme (10 Fun)	=	5797 Tr. grains.
1 Kin (160 Momme)	=	1323 lb. Av.
1 Kwan (1000 Momme)	=	8267 lb. Av.

The metric system is also permissive.

Currency.

The Monetary Unit is the gold *yen* of 100 *sen*, the value of which is about 24½ English pence or a fr. 58 centimes (976 *yen* = £1 sterling). The gold coins are 20, 10, and 5 *yen*; silver, 50, 20, and 10 *sen*; nickel, 5 *sen*; copper, 1 *sen* and 5 *rin* (10 *rin* = 1 *sen*).

Japanese Dependencies.

KOREA

(Chōsen.)

The peninsula of Korea, which formed the bone of contention in the Japan-China war of 1894-5, was surrendered to Japanese influence by the Treaty of Shimonoseki of 1895, the possession being secured after the Russo-Japanese war by the treaty of 1905 and by the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the same year. In 1910 Korea was formally annexed by Japan, the Emperor was deposed, and the name of the country was changed to *Chōsen*.

Korea is a peninsula of south eastern Asia extending southwards from Manchuria from 43°-34' 18" N. latitude, and between 124° 36'-130° 47' East longitude, with a total length of about 600 miles, and an extreme breadth of 135 miles. The peninsula is bounded on the east by the Sea of Japan, on the west by the Yellow Sea and the Yalu River, on the north by Manchuria and on the extreme north east by the Coast Province of Russian Siberia. Round the coast are many islands, the largest being *Quelpart*, about 50 miles due south of the peninsula (total area about 550 sq. miles, population 100,000), formerly used as a penal settlement by the Korean government.

The total area of Korea is about 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 13,000,000; there are about 147,000 Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous, except in the river valleys. About 4,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. About 80 per cent. of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage is 639 miles, Seoul being in direct communication with Mukden and thence with the Trans-Siberian system.

External Trade (Yen).

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907	40,998,151	16,660,321	57,658,472
1908	40,035,521	13,675,602	53,711,123
1909	33,776,962	16,101,605	49,878,567
1910	39,872,011	19,910,453	59,782,464
1911	54,087,682	28,856,955	...

Seventy per cent. of the trade is with Japan, and nearly 20 per cent. each with the U.K. and U.S. and China.

Finances.—The estimated revenue in 1912-13

was 52,892,000 yen (of which 12,350,000 is a grant from the Japanese Treasury and 12,590,000 yen proceeds of loans). The expenditure for the same period is composed of 30,232,000 ordinary and 22,660,000 extraordinary, the latter covering principally railway and road construction, cadastral survey, and subsidies. The public debt outstanding at the time of the annexation was 45,500,000 yen. The total debt on Aug. 31, 1912, amounted to 33,525,000 yen.

CAPITAL, SEOUL. Population, 1909, 217,400. Other towns are Chong-ju, 80,000; Phyang-yang, 50,000; Fusan, 50,000; Songdo (Kai-song), 27,000; Chemulpo, 25,000; Wonsan 17,000.

FORMOSA.

Taiwan.

The island of Formosa, between 20° 56'-25° 15' North latitude and 120°-122° East longitude in the West Pacific Ocean, was ceded to Japan by China after the war of 1894-5. The total area is about 12,500 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 3,400,000. Formosa is a volcanic island, with the two highest peaks in Mount Morrison (14,300 feet), now called *Nitaka-yama*, and Mount Sylvia (12,500 feet), called *Setzu-zan*, and many others from 4,000-7,000 feet. The central mountainous region is forest clad, but there are extensive plains on the west coast, and to a smaller extent on the east, with fertile soil in the valleys.

The principal products are sugar and rice, which is grown in large quantities, while various other grains are cultivated to a lesser extent. Equally important is camphor, a large proportion of the world's supply coming from this island. Tea is grown, and exported largely to the U.S. The administration has been entirely reformed by Japan, and education has been placed upon a scientific footing, while railways, roads and other communications are being developed.

The aboriginal head-hunters of the interior are not yet subdued, and an expeditionary force is constantly engaged in driving them back, at a very slow rate, and at a cost of about 1,000,000 yen per annum.

The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. The estimated revenue for 1911-12 was 43,650,000 yen.

The exports in 1911 were valued at 51,508,300 yen, the imports at 33,738,000 yen.

CAPITAL, TAIPEH (Taihoku). Population 120,000. Other towns are Tainan, the former capital (100,000), Keelung, Tamsui, Anping, Takau, and Fengshan or Hozan.

PESCADORES.

(Hoko-to.)

The Pescadores (or Fisher Islands)—called by the Japanese *Hoko-to*—are a group of 48 islands, of which 21 are uninhabited, with a total area of about 85 square miles and an estimated population of above 35,000, mainly Chinese, the group having been ceded by China after the war of 1894-5. The islands are distant about 30 miles west of Formosa in the typhoon-swept area of Formosa Strait. The soil is mainly unproductive and the inhabitants are principally occupied in fishing (whence the Spanish name is derived), dried fish being exported.

KWANGTUNG.*

(Kwan-to.)

At the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 the Russian lease from China of the southern promontory of the Liao Tung Peninsula (in the south of Manchuria) was conceded to Japan, the concession being confirmed by China. The total area is about 1,286 square miles, with an estimated population of 470,000, mainly Chinese. The possession of Kwangtung includes also the control of the South Manchurian railway to Kwang-cheng-tze, in the Manchurian province of Kirin.

The eastern shores contain the harbours of Port Arthur, Dalny (or Tairen), and Talienwan, all connected by railway with Kinchau, Peking, Mukden, and the Trans-Siberian line, and all ice-free ports. Port Arthur was captured by the Japanese in the war with China (1895), and again successfully besieged by land and sea in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, being surrendered by the Russian General Stoessel, after repeated assaults, on Jan. 1, 1905. The climate of the peninsula is mild and the soil produces many kinds of grain. Coal of a good quality is found and worked, and salt is largely exported, as well as large shipments of the soya bean, which have increased to important proportions of late years. The imports were valued at 28,750,000 yen and the

exports at 28,800,000 yen in 1910. The revenue and expenditure are about 5,000,000 yen. CAPITAL, Tairen (formerly Dalny). Population, 30,000.

SAKHALIN.

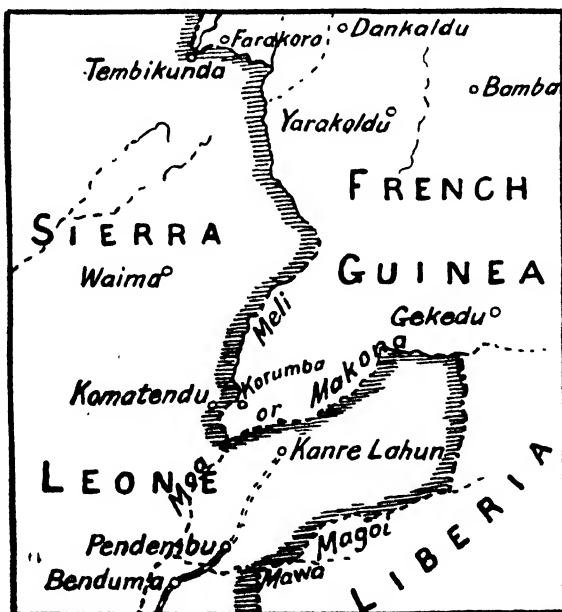
(Karafuto.)

The southern portion of the Island of Sakhalin was occupied by the Japanese from about 1800 to 1875, when it was ceded to Russia. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, U.S.A. (1905), which ended the Russo-Japanese war, the portion below 50° N. was transferred to Japan, who thus possesses about two-fifths of the island. The total area of the Japanese territory is about 9,824 square miles, with an estimated population of 40,000, of whom about 1,500 are aboriginal *Ainus* (who are also the aboriginal inhabitants of Yezo).

Sakhalin is a long, narrow island in the North Pacific, in 45° 57'–54° 24' North latitude, off the coast of Eastern Siberia (from which it is separated by the Straits of Tartary) and northwest of the island of Yezo, the La Perouse Straits being the dividing waters. The climate is very cold and vegetation is permitted only for one-third of the year, during which time various grains and vegetables are grown in such parts as have been reclaimed from the dense forests. The principal industry is fishing, but coal is also produced. The revenue is insufficient for the cost of administration, the Imperial Government contributing about two-thirds of the 2,000,000 yen expended annually. Settlement is encouraged and subsidised.

CAPITAL, Korsakova.

* The Chinese Province of Kwangtung is many miles south of Liao Tung, and with the island of Hainan contains an area of about 75,000 square miles, and an estimated population of about 30,000,000 (see China).



Liberia.*

(The Republic of Liberia.)

Total Area 40,000 English Sq. Miles. Estimated Population 2,000,000.

DIVISIONS AND CAPITALS.

Bassa (Grand Bassa).
Cape Mount (Cape Mount).
Maryland (Harper).

Montserrado (Monrovia).
Sino (Sino).
Hinterland.

Races and Religions.

The inhabitants consist of about 10,000 descendants of repatriated American negroes included in an indigenous population of about 2,000,000 of various negro tribes. The Americo-Liberian peoples and about 40,000 of the indigenous tribes are civilised and belong to the Protestant Christian faith, but many of the native tribes are Muhammadans, while cannibal rites are practised by other tribes in the interior. English is the official language of the Republic.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The Negro Republic of Liberia is situated on the West Coast of Africa, from French Guinea (8° 25' N. lat.) southwards to the coast and between the British Colony of Sierra Leone and the French Ivory Coast Colony, the eastern boundary being partly marked by the right bank of the Cavalla river. The extreme geographical limits are 11° 32'–7° 33' W. long. and 4° 25'–8° 25' N. lat.

Relief.—The coastal regions are marked by abrupt hills from 200 to 1,000 feet above sea level, with low-lying land intervening, in which are creeks and swamps; but the interior is generally hilly, and the hinterland is believed to contain mountains exceeding 6,000 feet, and even as high as 9,000 feet, above sea level.

Hydrography.—The Cavalla river, which forms the eastern boundary with French territory for about 150 miles from its mouth, is navigable as far as its confluence with the Duobe, some 80 miles from the coast. The remaining rivers from east to west are the Sino, Nuou (or Nipwe), St. John's, St. Paul's (navigable for 30 miles), Lofa, and the Mano (or Bewa), which forms the western frontier with Sierra Leone. The head-streams of most of these rivers are in the unexplored interior, which is covered with dense forests, from the coastal regions to the northern boundary.

GOVERNMENT.

Liberia was founded towards the end of the first quarter of the 19th century by the influx of freed negro slaves from the United States, and in 1847 the colony declared its independence as the Republic of Liberia. The government is that of a centralised Republic, with a President and Vice-President, elected for a term of 4 years.

President (January 1, 1912–1916), Daniel Edward Howard.

Vice-President, S. G. Harmon.

The Executive.

The President is assisted by a Cabinet of 7 Secretaries of State, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

Secretary of State, C. D. B. King.

**Secretary of the Treasury*, John L. Morris, junr.

Secretary of the Interior, J. J. Morris.

Attorney-General, S. A. Ross.

Postmaster-General, T. Moort.

**Secretary for War and Navy*, Willmot E. Dennis.

Secretary for Education, B. W. Payne.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a House, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 8 members, elected for 6 years; the House of Representatives of 14 members, elected for 4 years. Electors must be of negro blood and registered owners of land.

THE JUDICIARY.

There is a Supreme Court at Monrovia, with 5 courts of quarter sessions, courts of common pleas, and local magistrates. Order is maintained by the employment of the militia as a police force, but the authority of the courts does not extend far inland or beyond urban limits.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The coastal regions are divided into counties (see table above), each under a Government superintendent, Montserrado being further and similarly divided into 4 districts. Beyond the

* An agreement was arrived at in 1921 between Liberia and the U.S.A. (Great Britain, Germany, and France approving) whereby the American Government undertook to reorganise the finances and to develop the agricultural possibilities of the country, while setting on foot a defence force and negotiating the various boundary questions. Under this scheme there is an American Financial Adviser and Receiver General of Customs, with British, French, and German Receivers, and officers of the U.S.A. are organising a defence force.

coastal regions the inhabitants are practically independent, but the influence of the central government is being extended towards the interior.

DEFENCE.

Every able-bodied Liberian between the ages of 16 and 30 is compelled to serve in the Militia in time of war. There is a permanent land force of about 500 of all ranks. The Government possesses a gunboat and a revenue steamer. The defence force is in process of reorganisation by officers of the U.S. Army (see Note on p. 323).

EDUCATION.

In 1920 there were 123 elementary schools under State control, with about 4,000 pupils, and 87 mission schools, with 3,000 pupils. There is also a Government secondary school at the capital, and 5 mission schools. Education is making good headway among the civilised inhabitants.

FINANCE.

Public accounts are kept in U.S. dollars. The revenue of 1921-22 was stated to be \$471,335 and the expenditure \$470,000. The principal source of revenue is a tax on imports and exports. The external debt of 1871 of £1,000,000 has received no interest for many years. The finances of the Republic are being satisfactorily reorganised in accordance with the agreement with the U.S. (see Note on p. 323).

PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

The soil is extraordinarily fertile, but the country is covered with dense forests from a distance of about 20 miles from the coast to the northern boundaries. Occasional clearings have been made, and cocoa, coffee, and cotton are grown. The forest products include rubber and palm oil. Minerals of great variety are believed to exist, including gold, iron, copper, and zinc. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-

kernels, palm oil, ivory, piassava, rubber, and camwood; the principal imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The total value of the imports in 1921 was about \$1,025,000, and of exports \$975,000. The trade is principally with the U.K., Germany, and the Netherlands.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no railways and few roads, but motor roads are being constructed to link up the interior with the navigable rivers. Monrovia is a station on the German-Brazilian cable route. In 1921 443 vessels, of 972,737 tons, entered the port of Monrovia; of the total number 235 were German (543,419 tons) and 176 British (381,628 tons).

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, MONROVIA. Population, 6,000.

There are 16 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, of which the most important are Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Sino, Nanakroo, Sasstown, Grand Cess, and Harper. Other are Niffo, Settoo, Pickinny Cess, Garraway, Rocktown, and Half Cavalla; also Webo (Cavally River), Gene and Seywolu (Manoh River), and Kabawana (Anglo-Liberian boundary. Other towns are:—Arthington, Millsburg (inland), Careyburg (inland), and Boporo (inland).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *British System of Weights and Measures*, with U.S. tons, bushels, and gallons, are in use in the ports and towns. The *Unit of Currency* is the U.S. gold dollar. Silver 50, 25, and 10 cent pieces are in circulation, and various British, French, Netherlands, and Spanish gold and silver coins.

Liechtenstein.

Area 61 English Sq. Miles. Population (1909) 9,854.

Ruling Sovereign.

His Serene Highness Prince Johann II., Prince of Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau and of Jägerndorf, born Oct. 5, 1840, succeeded his father Prince Aloysius, Nov. 12, 1858; Member of the *Herrenhaus* of the Austrian Reichsrat.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE, *H.S.H. Prince Franz*, born Aug. 28, 1853, brother of the Sovereign.

Liechtenstein is an independent Principality on the right bank of the Lower Rhine, south of Lake Constance, and between the Swiss Cantons of St. Gall and Graubünden and the Vorarlberg crownland of the Austrian Empire. The western boundary is the Rhine, and the southern boundary runs along the summits of the Naafkopf, Falknia and Mittags Spitze, in the Rhatikon Range. A railway runs from Buchs (Switzerland) to Feldkirch (Austria) with stations at Schaan, Nendeln, and Schaanwald in the Principality. The inhabitants numbered 9,854 in 1909 (4,815 males and 5,039 females) of German origin and almost all Roman Catholics. Agriculture is the principal industry, corn, wine and turf being produced, together with timber from the forest slopes; textiles and embroidery are locally manufactured. The revenue in 1910 was 783,104 *Kronen*, and the expenditure 709,916 *Kronen* (24 *Kronen* = £1 sterling). There is no Debt. The Principality forms part of the Customs Union of Austria and receives a minimum contribution of 40,000 *Kronen* annually (the payments in 1910 exceeded 100,000 *Kronen*).

The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the crown being hereditary (since 1719) in the male line of the house of Liechtenstein. From 1719-1806 the Principality

formed part of the Holy Roman Empire and from 1806-1815 of the Confederation of the Rhine. From 1815-1866 it was part of the Germanic Confederation under the hegemony of Austria, but since 1866 the Principality has been independent, although closely connected with the Austrian Empire. There is a Diet of 15 members (of whom 3 are appointed by the Prince and 12 elected by indirect vote) meeting annually in October, with a maximum duration of 4 years. The local courts are subject to a Court of Appeal at Vienna, and the Supreme Court is the *Oberlandesgericht* at Innsbruck. The railways, posts, telegraphs and telephones are under Austrian management.

CAPITAL, VADUZ. Population, 1,206. Other towns are Balzers, Triesen, Triesenberg, Schaan, Planken, Eschen, Mauren, Gamprin, Schellenberg, and Ruggell.

The *Weights, Measures and Currency* are those of Austria, and the language of the country is German.

Representative of the Prince at Vaduz, Councillor C. von M. der Maur.

Luxemburg.

(Grand Duché de Luxembourg).

Area 999 English Square Miles. Population (1910) 259,889.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg lies between $49^{\circ} 27' - 50^{\circ} 18'$ N. lat. and $5^{\circ} 45' - 6^{\circ} 30'$ E. long., with a total area of 2,586 square kilometres (998.216 sq. miles). It is bounded on the west by the Luxembourg Province of Belgium, on the north and east by the Rhine Province of Prussia, and on the south by the German Reichsland of Lorraine and the French Department of the Meuse.

Relief.—The northern districts are crossed in all directions by outrunners of the Belgian Ardennes, and in the south are hills which form part of the plateau of Lorraine; but there are extensive valleys and plains in the north and the southern districts are mainly low lands in the basin of the Moselle, which forms its south-eastern boundary.

Hydrography.—The only considerable rivers of Luxembourg are the Moselle and its tributary the Our, which form the eastern boundary; but there are many smaller streams in the Duchy itself, notably the Sure (Sauer), Wiltz, Altert, Alzette, and Ernzt.

GOVERNMENT.

In 1831 the territory known as Luxembourg was divided at the Conference of London into the present Grand Duchy and the Belgian Province of Luxembourg, and from 1831 to 1890 the Grand Duchy was ruled by the Kings of the Netherlands. At the death of King William III. the operation of the Salic law transferred the sovereignty to Adolphus, Duke of Nassau (1890-1905), who was succeeded by his son William (1905-1912). By an amendment (July 10, 1907) of the constitutional law of 1848, the succession was secured to the daughter of the Grand Duke William. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the territory being declared neutral by the Great Powers of Europe by the Treaty of London (11 May, 1867). The Grand Duchy formed part of the Germanic Confederation, under the hegemony of Austria, from 1815-1866, and the impregnable fortress of Luxembourg was garrisoned by Prussian troops. By the Treaty of London the garrison was withdrawn and the fortress dismantled.

Reigning Sovereign.

Her Royal Highness Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, born June 14, 1894, succeeded her father (the Grand Duke William) Feb. 26, 1912, attained her majority and assumed the government June 14, 1912.

HEIRESS PRESUMPTIVE, Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896 (sister of the Grand Duchess).

The Executive.

The executive power is in the hands of the Grand Duchess and is exercised through a Minister of State.

Minister of State, President of the Government and Chief of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Agriculture, M. Eyschen.

Chiefs of Departments.

Finances, M. Mongenast.

Public Works and Railways, M. Ch. de Waha.

Interior, M. P. Braun.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is a Council of State (*Staatsrat*) of 25 members and a *Chamber of Deputies* of 53 members, elected by direct vote of the Cantons for 6 years, one-half renewable every 3 years. All male inhabitants of 25 years, who pay no franc in direct taxes, are voters and eligible for election.

President of the Chamber, M. A. Laval.

Vice-President, M. Joseph Brincour.

President of the Staatsrat, M. H. Vannerus.

THE JUDICATURE.

There are courts in each Canton, and District Courts at Luxembourg and Diekirch, with a Supreme Court at the capital. There is a *gendarmérie* of about 120 men, and a volunteer force of 250 men for the preservation of order.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

Education is compulsory and free, and is widespread, the expenditure in 1912 being 2,320,340 francs. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, there being only 4,000 Protestants and 1,300 Jews. The Bishop of Luxembourg is appointed by the See of Rome.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Luxembourg for the 5 years 1908-1912 are stated as follows, in francs (25 s. francs = £1 sterling).

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure
1908	15,936,625	14,884,612
1909	17,580,680	18,561,680
1910	18,209,174	19,059,709
1911	18,497,700	19,935,566
1912	18,696,137	20,629,710

DEBT.

The Debt amounts to 22,000,000 francs, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., and of annuities amounting to 493,150 francs. There is also a

floating debt (limited by law to 29,335,774 francs), the whole having been used for the construction of railways and other public works.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The country is rich in iron ore, the output in 1911 being 1,728,973 metric tons. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the south. In addition to the iron industry there are tanneries, weaving and glove factories, paper mills, breweries and distilleries, and sugar refineries. The Grand Duchy forms part of the German Zollverein.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There were 328 miles of railway open in 1911, the system being connected with the Belgian, French, and German lines, which converge at the capital. There were (1911) 129 post offices, dealing with close on 35,425,000 letters and postal packets, and 319 telegraph offices, with 440 miles of line, transmitting 288,694 dispatches, and 765 miles of telephone line.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, LUXEMBURG. Population, 20,848.

Other towns are—Esch sur l'Alz (16,537), Differdange (13,967), Dudelange (10,788), Rumelange (5,342), Ettelbrück (4,178), Diekirch (3,788), Wiltz (3,309), Grevenmacher (2,796), Remich (1,872), and Vianden (1,151).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is in general use. The Unit of Currency is the franc (25 s. francs = £1 sterling).

Distance from London to the Capitals of Europe, &c. (with the Mails).

FROM this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance: e.g., (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,917 from (17) Odessa, while (3) Paris is 1,843 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,219 miles from (21) Stockholm.																					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
London	Liverpool	Paris	Madrid	Lisbon	Antwerp	Hamburg	Berlin	Berne	Turin	Vienna	Munich	Rome	Trieste	Warsaw	Constantinople	Odessa	Moscow	St. Petersburg	Copenhagen	Stockholm	
270	207	248	211	1119	1530	412	337	297	611	266	647	840	811	806	841	363	936	406	430	416	
1195	1397	908	415	1804	497	178	278	487	535	780	1564	1138	1728	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	
1610	1612	1323	415	1804	497	178	278	487	535	780	1564	1138	1728	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	
270	472	211	1119	1530	412	337	297	497	611	266	647	840	811	806	841	363	936	406	430	416	
637	859	587	1495	1804	497	178	278	487	535	780	1564	1138	1728	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	
746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178	278	487	535	780	1564	1138	1728	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	
646	848	339	1183	1602	460	678	611	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	
787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	837	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	
980	1182	849	1668	2157	787	605	487	535	780	1564	1138	1728	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	
768	970	522	1477	1897	522	579	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	
1195	1397	907	1223	1745	1033	1180	1048	639	444	436	702	1276	806	806	841	363	936	406	430	416	
1150	1352	863	1216	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	370	487	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	
1135	1337	1067	1225	1833	895	576	398	1021	1156	436	702	1276	806	806	841	363	936	406	430	416	
2030	2232	1899	2718	3345	2023	1999	1883	2018	2018	1998	1564	1138	1728	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	
1917	2119	1760	2625	3117	1737	1418	1240	1545	1680	960	1226	1800	1330	1330	841	363	936	406	430	416	
1915	2117	1843	2904	3414	1766	1387	1209	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	1617	811	333	936	406	430	416	
1774	1976	1699	2674	3286	1588	1260	1091	1714	1819	399	1305	1839	1769	1769	693	1733	1356	406	430	416	
979	1181	812	1600	2012	620	808	270	882	1047	697	671	1318	1067	1067	668	1510	1510	1265	846	416	
1289	1491	1219	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1120	1084	1731	1171	1171	1028	2408	1510	836	430	416	

Mexico.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Square Miles)	Census Population.		States and Capitals	Area (English Square Miles).	Census Population.	
		1900	1910			1900	1910.
Federal District (Mexico)	463	541,516	719,052	San Luis Potosi (San Luis) ..	25,323	575,432	624,748
Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes)	2,981	102,416	118,978	Sinaloa (Culiacan) .	33,681	296,701	323,499
Campeche (Cam- peche)	18,091	86,542	85,795	Sonora (Hermosillo)	76,922	221,682	262,545
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutierrez)	27,230	360,799	436,817	Tabasco (San Juan Bautista)	10,075	159,834	183,708
Chihuahua (Chi- huahua) ..	87,828	327,784	405,265	Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)	32,585	218,948	249,253
Coahuila (Saltillo) ..	62,375	296,938	367,652	Tlaxcala (Tlaxcala)	1,595	172,315	183,805
Colima (Colima) ..	2,273	65,115	77,704	Vera Cruz (Jalapa)	29,210	981,030	1,124,368
Durango (Durango)	38,020	370,294	436,147	Yucatan (Merida) ..	16,513	309,652	337,020
Guanajuato (Guan- ajuato)	11,374	1,061,724	1,075,270	Zacatecas (Zacate- cas) ..	24,764	462,190	475,863
Guerrero (Chilpan- cingo) ..	25,003	479,205	605,437	—			
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,920	605,051	641,895	Territories.			
Jalisco (Guadala- jara)	31,855	1,153,891	1,202,802	Baja California, N.	58,345	47,024	52,244
Mexico (Toluca) .	9,250	934,462	975,019	(Ensenada)			
Michoacan (More- lia) ..	22,881	935,808	991,649	Baja California, S.			
Morelos (Cuernava- vaca) ..	2,774	160,115	179,814	(La Paz) ..	18,701	—	9,086
Nuevo Leon (Mon- terey) ..	24,324	327,937	368,929	Quintana Roo (San- ta Cruz) ..	11,279	150,098	171,837
Oaxaca (Oaxaca) .	35,392	948,633	1,041,035	Tepic (Tepic) ..	—	—	—
Puebla (Puebla) .	12,207	1,021,133	1,092,456	Islands ..	1,560	—	—
Queretaro (Quere- taro) .	3,558	222,389	243,515	Total ..	766,883	13,607,259	15,063,207

Sexes in 1900.—Males, 6,716,007; Females, 6,829,455.

The language of Mexico is Spanish, and most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Races and Religions.

Races.	1900	1910	Religions	1900.	1910
Mexicans	13,549,671	(not yet published.)	Roman Catholics ..	13,533,013	(not yet published.)
U.S.A.	15,266		Protestants	51,795	
Spanish	16,278		Other Religions ..	3,811	
French	3,979		Unknown ..	18,640	
English	2,849		Total	13,607,259	
Italians	2,574				
Germans	2,567				

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Mexico occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, and extends between 15° — 32° $30'$ North latitude and 87° — 117° West longitude. The United States form a northern boundary, while its territories touch Guatemala and British Honduras in the south; on the east it is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Relief.—The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of

the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltépete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coast form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet).

Rivers and Lakes.—The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala*, some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west saline lakes amid bare and dry regions.

Climate.—The climate of Mexico varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

HISTORY.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the thirteenth century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the sixteenth century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*. Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a fourteenth century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1827. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, under President Juarez, who, during the whole of these three years, had the seat of the Republican Government in the north of the country, chiefly at Chihuahua.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Republic, the Constitution resting on the fundamental law of February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments. From 1876-1911 (with the exception of 4 years, 1880-1884, when General Manuel Gonzalez was President) the executive power was in the hands of General Porfirio Diaz, who was elected President for eight successive terms of six years. In 1911 a revolutionary war led to the resignation of General Diaz and the accession of President Madero, but the internal dissensions are not yet quieted.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive authority is invested in a President, elected by an electoral college for 6 years, aided by eight Secretaries of State appointed by the President.

President of the Republic, Francisco I. Madero, acceded Nov. 6, 1911.

Vice-President, J. Pino Suarez.

Secretaries of State

Foreign Affairs, Lic. Pedro Sasacrain.

Interior, Jesus Flores Magon.

Justice, Manuel Vasquez Tagle.

Finance and Commerce, E. Madero.

Public Instruction and Fine Arts, J. Pino Suarez.

Public Welfare, Industry and Commerce, Rafael Hernandez.

Communications and Public Works, Manuel Bonilla.

War and Marine, General Angel Garcia Peña.

LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a *Senate* of 36 members, elected for 4 years by indirect vote and renew-

able, as to half its membership, every 2 years; and a *Chamber of Deputies* of 333 members (1 per 40,000 inhabitants) elected for 2 years by universal adult male suffrage. Members of Congress receive \$3,000 per annum. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber is elected monthly. Congress meets twice a year—in April (for 2 months) and September (for 3 months).

JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal Supreme Court with 15 judges, 3 Circuit Courts and 32 District Courts. Each State has also its judiciary for purely State causes.

President of the Supreme Court, Felix Romero.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each State has an elected Governor with a Legislature and Judicial system, and complete autonomy in all matters not expressly reserved for the Federal Government.

DEFENCE.

The *Army* is recruited by conscription aided by voluntary enlistment. Service in the *Active Army* (mainly Indians) is for 3 to 5 years, the Peace effective being 2,385 officers and 26,130 others. There is no organised Reserve and the whole force is disorganised by the revolution. The Army expenditure in 1911 was £2,177,986.

The *Navy* is limited to 7 small vessels, but a war squadron is projected. The *personnel* is under 1,000 of all ranks.

EDUCATION.

Large numbers of the partially civilised native Indian races and many half-castes are entirely illiterate, and these categories comprise some 80 p.c. of the total population. (i.) *Primary* education is free and nominally compulsory, and is maintained by local taxation, with Federal grants. Many private schools, mostly under clerical control. (ii.) *Secondary Schools* are not numerous, and attendance is not high. (iii.) *Special Schools* are better attended. (iv.) No University.

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure and the Public Debt for the five years 1907-8 to 1911-12 are stated as follows in pesos or \$ (\$1 = 20. 0½ d or 9s. 8 = £1 sterling; 1s = fr. s. 55).

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Debt (30 June, 1907-1911)
1907-08	\$111,771,867	\$93,177,441	...
1908-09	98,775,511	94,967,393	\$441,564,733
1909-10	106,328,485	95,028,651	\$43,336,346
1910-11	100,793,100	100,306,268	438,648,528
1911-12	103,657,000	103,602,400	439,074,528

DEBT.

The National Debt for the years ended June 30, 1910 and 1911 is stated in detail as follows —

Debt.	1910	1911
	\$	\$
External	300,524,996	300,950,996
Internal	137,850,134	137,850,134
Floating	273,398	273,398
Total	438,648,528	439,074,528

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton (855,280 cwts. in 1910), tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. 2,666,487 acres were under wheat in 1910, the produce being 6,413,937 cwt.; and 13,369,964 acres under maize, the produce being 23,108,787 quarters. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The live stock included (1902) 5,142,457 cattle, 3,424,430 sheep, 616,199 pigs, 859,217 horses, 4,206,911 goats, 287,902 asses and 334,433 mules.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth is very great: silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines; the value of gold produced in 1910 exceeding £5,000,000 and, that of silver £8,000,000.

Manufactures.—Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties.

Commerce.—The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, log-wood, vanilla, tobacco, dye-stuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The trade is mainly with the United States (\$338,000,000), United Kingdom (\$60,000,000), Germany (\$35,000,000) and France (\$30,000,000), and is stated as follows for the 5 years 1906-7, 1910-11 in pesos —

Year	Imports	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1906-7	253,128,803	258,116,400	511,245,203
1907-8	221,852,401	254,834,287	476,686,688
1908-9	156,533,087	231,100,618	387,633,645
1909-10	194,865,781	260,046,270	454,912,051
1910-11	205,836,635	293,752,837	499,589,472

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 15,804 miles of railway open on Sept. 16, 1912. The railways have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can travel in 5 days from New York. The National Railway *via* Laredo takes 4 days to New York, and there is a third route *via* Eagle Pass (International Railway). Under a law of July 6, 1907, the National, Central, International, and other railways were amalgamated under the name of the National Lines of Mexico, the Government possessing an effective control.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 2,748 post offices in 1912, dealing (in 1911) with 205,000,000 packets, etc., and 526 telegraph offices (with 10 wireless stations), the telegraph lines having a total length of 40,687 miles.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine in 1911 consisted of 41 steamers (28,737 tons) and 16 sailing vessels (3,878 tons), a total of 57 vessels (32,615 tons). In 1909-10 3,613 vessels (6,726,111 tons) entered and cleared at Mexican ports. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific, and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, CITY OF MEXICO. Population (1910), 470,659. Other towns exceeding 20,000 inhabitants in 1910 were:—

Town	Population.	Town	Population
Guadalajara	118,799	Oaxaca	37,469
Puebla	101,214	Orizaba	36,189
San Luis Potosí	82,946	Tacubaya	35,830
Monterrey	81,006	Guanajuato	35,147
Merida	61,999	Saltillo	35,003
Léon	57,334	Durango	34,085
Vera Cruz	45,021	Toluca	31,247
Aguascalientes	44,800	Zacatecas	25,905
Morelia	39,116	Jalapa	24,816
Chihuahua	39,061	Celaya	23,112
Pachuca	38,620	Irapuato	21,281

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Currency* unit is the peso or dollar of 100 centavos, the English equivalent being 2½ d. or 9s = £1 sterling. The peso also = 555 francs.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is obligatory by law of June 6, 1905; but the *Old Spanish Measures* survive (see *Peru*).

Monaco.

AREA 370 English Statute Acres. Population (1908) 19,121.

MONACO is a sovereign Principality on the coast of the Mediterranean, 9 miles east of Nice, and is enclosed on three sides by the Alpes Maritimes department of France. Its total length is 2½ miles and its width varies from 165 to 1,100 yards, the total area being 0.579 English square miles or 370.56 English statute acres. The Principality includes the towns of Monaco, Condamine and Monte Carlo, and had a population (in 1908) of 19,121, of whom 635 were native-born Monégasques, 847 naturalised, and the remainder foreigners. There is a large floating population, estimated at 50,000, and the day visitors exceeded 1,500,000 in 1910. The land is divided among 1,300 owners, of whom 300 were Monégasques. The total estimated value of the land (exclusive of the private estate of the Prince) was 227,000,000 francs in 1912.

GOVERNMENT.

The Principality has been in the possession of the noble Genoese family of Grimaldi (now Goyon-de-Matignon-Grimaldi) since the 10th century, with a short break from 1793-1814. In 1814 the independence was again secured under the protection of Sardinia. In 1848 the towns of Mentone and Roccabruna were annexed to Sardinia, and in 1860 the protection was transferred to France. The Prince was an absolute ruler until the promulgation of a Constitution in 1911. The throne is hereditary in the male line (and afterwards in the female line) of the reigning house by primogeniture, and the daughter of the Heir-Apparent has been recognised as capable of succession failing other issue.

Sovereign.

His Serene Highness Albert Honore Charles, Prince of Monaco, Duke of Valentinois, Marquis des Baux, etc.; born Nov. 13, 1848; succeeded his father Sept. 10, 1889; married (1) in 1869, Lady Mary, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton; (2) in 1889, Alice, dowager Duchess of Richelieu.

HEIR-APPARENT: Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

The Executive.

The executive authority is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercised through a Minister of State and three Councillors, appointed by the Sovereign.

Minister of State: Emile Flach

Private Secretary, Paul Adam.

Councillors: H. Lagonelle (Interior), F. Dubuisson (Finance), Ch. Bellando de Castro (Public Works).

Government Secretary, Maurice Canu.

Under Secretary, Fernand Farret.

THE LEGISLATURE

By the Constitution of Jan. 8, 1911, parliamentary representation and complete civil liberty were established. There is a Council of State and a National Council of 21 members, elected by indirect vote for 4 years.

President of the National Council E. Marquet.

LAW AND POLICE

There is a Juge de Paix's Court and a Court of First Instance, with a Court of Appeal,

formed when required by two judges from Paris. The Communes have each a Municipal Council elected by voters of both sexes. Order is maintained by a local police force of about 250 men. There are no taxes and rents are high, the product of the gaming tables (to which none of the inhabitants are allowed access) providing the cost of public works and police.

TOWNS

CAPITAL, MONACO. Population, 3,292. Other towns. La Condamine (6,218) and Monte Carlo (3,794). The gaming establishment is at the last-named, the concessionnaire (a joint stock company) having paid 25,000,000 francs (10,000,000 paid in 1899 and 15,000,000 due in 1913) for the concession, and a yearly tribute increasing by 250,000 francs every ten years to a maximum of 2,500,000 per annum in 1937. The concession expires in 1947. At the capital, which occupies the rocky summit of a headland, is the Palace, and an Oceanographical Museum, built by the Prince to accommodate a collection made during thirty years of research.

Montenegro.

(Tarnágora.)

Total Area 3,486 English Square Miles. Population 225,000.

Races and Religions.

The total number of inhabitants was officially stated in 1900 at 311,564, of whom 293,527 were Orthodox Catholics, 12,493 Muhammadans, and 5,544 Roman Catholics. The figures also showed 71,528 (23 per cent.) literate and 240,036 (77 per cent.) illiterate. Great decreases have taken place since 1900 owing to emigration in search of better wages and employment. The bulk of the population is of a Serbo-Croatian branch of the Slavonic race, while the Albanians number about 5,000, and there is a small colony (less than 1,000) of nomadic gypsies. The Montenegrin language is Serbo-Croatian, with adopted words of Turkish and Italian.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Montenegro is situated in the north-west of the Balkan Peninsula, between 41° 55'–43° 21' N. lat. and 18° 30'–20° E. long., being about 100 miles from north to south and 80 miles from east to west, at its widest parts. The kingdom is bounded on the north-east by the Ottoman sanjak of Novibazar, on the east by the Ottoman vilayets of Kossovo and Scutari, the eastern boundary crossing Lake Scutari and extending to the Adriatic coast, which forms the southern boundary (28 miles). The western boundary is formed by the Austrian province of Dalmatia and the occupied territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Relief.—The country is generally mountainous, with the highest points in Dormitor (9,146 feet) in the north-west; Kom Kutchki (8,032 feet) and Kom Vasovevitchki (7,946 feet) in the north-east; Ostri-Kuk (7,546 feet) and Vlasulya (7,533 feet) in the centre. The valleys between the various ranges contain fertile and well-watered plains, and in the north-west are rich grassy uplands and finely wooded slopes.

Hydrography.—The principal rivers of Montenegro are the Zeta-Moratcha (rising in the north and flowing southwards, and after their confluence entering Lake Scutari) and the Tara-Piva (which flow north-west and after their confluence at the boundary form the river Drina of Bosnia). The Zeta is remarkable for its disappearance in a subterranean passage beneath a mountain range near Ponor, and its reappearance, several miles further south, on the other side of the range. The western half of Lake Scutari (total area of lake 135 square miles) is within the boundaries of Montenegro, and there are many small lakes in the northern mountains.

GOVERNMENT.

Montenegro was a province of the old Servian Empire, which came to an end after the battle of Kossovo (1389), since which date the country has always claimed to be independent, a claim which was successfully defended against the Turks for nearly six centuries. In 1878 the Treaty of Berlin recognized the independence of the Principality, and on October 15–28, 1910, the National Skupshtina (or Parliament) celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Nicholas I. by proclaiming the country a kingdom. The crown is hereditary in the male line of the house of Petrovitch Niégoch, and the government is that of a constitutional monarchy. In October, 1912, Montenegro declared war against Turkey, and conducted a vigorous campaign in north-western Albania, in conjunction with Servia, Bulgaria and Greece.

Reigning Sovereign.

His Majesty Nicholas I. (Petrovitch Niégoch), King of Montenegro, born Sept. 25 (Oct. 8), 1841; succeeded his uncle (Prince Danilo) Aug. 15 (28), 1860; married, Oct. 27 (Nov. 9), 1860, Milena Petrovna Vukotich, born April 22 (May 5), 1847. Assumed title of King on the fiftieth anniversary of his accession. Their Majesties have issue:

(1) *H.R.H. Princess Militza, born July 14 (27), 1866, married 1889 to the Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievitch of Russia.*

(2) *H.R.H. Princess Anastasia, born Dec. 23, 1867 (Jan. 5, 1868), married 1889 (a) to Prince Romanovsk, Duke of Leuchtenberg, (b) to the Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievitch of Russia.*

(3) *H.R.H. Prince Danilo, Crown Prince, born June 17 (30), 1871, married July 15 (28), 1899, to Militza (Julia) Duchess of Mecklenburg (born Jan. 11 (24), 1880).*

(4) *H.R.H. Princess Helena, born Dec. 27 (Jan. 9), 1872, married 1896 to the Prince of Naples, now King of Italy, &c.*

(5) *H.R.H. Princess Anna, born Aug. 6 (19), 1874, married, 1897 to H.S.H. Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg.*

(6) *H.R.H. Prince Mirko, Grand Voyevod of Grahovo, born April 5 (18), 1879, married 1902 Nathalie Constantinovitch, and has issue (a) H.H. Prince Michael, born 1890, (b) H.H. Prince Paul, Prince of Rachka, born 1910.*

(7) *H.R.H. Princess Xenia, born April 10 (23), 1881.*

(8) *H.R.H. Princess Vera, born Feb. 10 (23), 1887.*

(9) *H.R.H. Prince Peter, Grand Voyevode of Zaclum, born Sept. 28 (Oct. 11), 1889.*

The Executive.

Council of Ministers, Aug 23. (Sept. 5), 1911.

President of the Council, Dr. L. Tomanovitch.

Minister of War, Sirdar J. Voukovitch.

Minister of Finance and Public Works, Ph. Yergovitch.

Minister of the Interior, Agriculture, and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Djonkanovitch.

Minister of Justice, Education and Public Worship, M. Dojitch.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, D. Gregovitch.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The single chamber legislature, or *Skupština*, consists of 62 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage for four years, and of 12 official and nominated members, meets annually on Oct. 31 (Nov. 13).

President of the Skupština,

JUDICATURE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom is divided into 5 departments (*oblasti*), each under a prefect (*upravitel*), and 46 districts (*kajetinati*), each under a *kapetan*. Rural communes have an elected mayor, *kmet*. The *kmeti* are justices of the peace, and the *kapetani* preside over courts of first instance, while there are superior courts in each of the five departments, with a supreme court and final court of appeal at the capital.

DEFENCE.

All able-bodied Montenegrins between the ages of 18 and 62 (except Muhammadan subjects, who pay a fine in lieu of service) are liable for service in the National Militia, which possesses a permanent staff of trained officers. Service is for a year in the Active Army (with 3 months training for artillery and a month for infantry), 33 years in the first *ban*, and 10 years in the second *ban*. The war effective is about 30,000 of all ranks, and it is estimated that 20,000 well-armed troops could be mobilised within 48 hours. There is no cavalry owing to the nature of the country.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and free, and there are about 120 primary schools with 12,000 pupils. Secondary education is state-aided and there are schools at Cettigne and Podjoutza, with about 750 pupils. The government also supports itinerant lecturers who instruct the peasants in agriculture and veterinary science, etc. There is no University.

FINANCE.

The estimated *Revenue and Expenditure* in 1907 were as follows, in Austrian *krona* (kr. 24 = £1 sterling):

RECEIPTS.

Land Tax.....	800,000
Import duties.....	670,000
Monopolies.....	680,000
Public Services.....	280,000
Miscellaneous.....	540,000

Total.....2,970,000

PAYMENTS.

Civil List.....	190,000
Debt Service.....	730,000
War Ministry.....	200,000
Education.....	200,000
Other Ministries.....	1,560,000

Total.....2,880,000

The Public Debt of Montenegro amounted in 1912 to 6,000,000 *krona* (£250,000). The contribution of the Kingdom towards the Ottoman Debt has not yet been fixed and no payments are made.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and cattle-raising are the principal occupations of the people, the chief products being maize, wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, sumac, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides and tobacco. The tobacco monopoly has been ceded to an Italian company for 25 years. The only manufactures are coarse woollens and cloths.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The exports include cattle, castradina, cheese, raw hides, tobacco, and wool, the imports being mainly manufactured articles and arms and ammunition. The import duties are heavy. The exports were valued at £80,265 in 1906, £56,000 in 1907, and £99,650 in 1910; the imports at £240,000 in 1906, £260,000 in 1907, and £340,000 in 1910.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Progress is being made with road construction throughout the country, and a railway has been constructed from the port of Antivari to Virbazar, on Lake Scutari. The ports of Antivari and Dulcigno are ports of call for two lines of steamers, and works at the former have greatly improved the harbour. There were in 1910 23 post offices and 23 telegraph stations with 530 miles of wire, and a wireless stations.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, CETTINJE. Population 5,200.

Other towns are Podgoritz (12,500), Nikahitch (7,000), Dulcigno (5,300), Antivari (3,000), Niegosh (2,000), Rieka (1,750), Danilovgrad (1,500), Spuzh, Zhabliak, Grahovo, Kolashin, Virbazar, and Andrijevitz.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use. The *Unit of Currency* is the Austrian *krona* of 100 *heller*, known in Montenegro as the *perper* of 200 *paras* (24 *perpers* or 240 *paras* = £1 sterling). There is no gold coinage, but Turkish, French and English gold coins are freely circulated. Nickel 20 and 10 *paras*, and copper a *paras* are minted abroad.

Morocco.

(El Maghrib el Akss.)

Approximate area 314,000 English square miles. Estimated population 6,500,000.

Races and Religions.

There are five distinct racial elements in the population, of which three are native, viz.: Berbers, Arabs and Jews, the fourth element are Negroes from the Sudan, the fifth being various colonies of Europeans settled at the ports. The *Berbers*, locally known as *Amazigh*, are the aboriginal inhabitants of the mountainous districts. The *Arabs* were introduced in the 11th and 12th centuries A.D., and inhabit the plains. Many of the inhabitants of the plains are of mixed Berber-Arab descent, and constitute the race known to Europeans as *Moors*. The *Jews* are divided into those anciently settled in the country and those more recently arrived from various European countries. The *Negroes* have been imported as slaves from the Western Sudan, and there are many mulattos (Arab-Negro, and Berber-Negro).

With the exception of the Jews, who number about 300,000, and of the 25,000 Europeans, the population is entirely Muhammadan, exclusive of the 65,000 French troops in the French zone. The language of the country is Berber, but on the plains and coast of Central Morocco Arabic is the spoken and written language.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, called by the Moors *El Maghrib el Akss* "The Farthest West" (of the Muhammadan World) is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°–36° N. lat and 1°–11° 40' W. long. Included in this area are the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas Mountains, and the territories of Sûs, Drâ, Wadi Tafilet, and other districts to the south. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and the western coast is washed by the Atlantic. The eastern boundary with Algeria has been settled by treaty with France, and meets the southern boundary at the 30th parallel of north latitude, but the remaining southern boundary is indeterminate and irregular to the south-west, where it descends to 27° N. lat. on the Atlantic coast.

Relief.—Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*, and called by the natives *Idrâren Drâren* or "Mountains of Mountains." The main range, or *Great Atlas*, extends in a north-easterly direction from Cape Ghir (which encloses the Gulf of Agadir, on the Atlantic seaboard) across the Algerian boundary. The mean elevation of the range exceeds 11,000 feet, its highest point being the central peak of Tizi-n-Tagharet, 15,400 feet above sea level. North of the main range is the *Middle Atlas*, which reaches from the west centre of the Great Atlas, almost to Algeria, with a north-westerly spur known as *Jebel Ghaiata*, an irregular series of heights from Fez to Tangier. South of the main range is the *Anti-Atlas* from the Atlantic coast, near Cape Nun, to the eastern frontier, and further south the *Jebel Bani* extends in a parallel course from the coast, converging northwards towards the centre of the Anti-Atlas. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well-wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate.

Along the Mediterranean coast the *Rif Mountains* overlook the sea from Melilla to Ceuta, the highest point being *Jebel Musa*, about 3,000 feet above sea level. The coast contains many bays and inlets, that of Alhucemas being the most sheltered, while the Bay of Tetuan is formed by two promontories, and the Bay of Tangier contains the best harbour in Morocco. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta, which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow Strait of Gibraltar. The *Jebel Musa* dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

The Atlantic coast is generally low, with lagoons and marshes in the north, and occasional lines of hills close to the sea shore. There are few inlets or capes above 34° N. lat. but between that parallel and 32° N. are Capes Fedale, Casablanca and Mazagan, the latter enclosing a considerable bay, and Capes Blanco and Cantin. Between the two last named is the Walidiya lagoon with great possibilities as a safe and convenient sea port. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland of Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir, formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan," and a possible harbour on the inhospitable western coast of Morocco. This port formed the bone of contention between France and Germany in 1911–1912, and its occupation by the latter Power led to the cession

of a strip of the French Congo. Near the 30th parallel is the roadstead of Massa, and further south are Capes Ifni and Nun, the last named being close to the southern frontier.

Climate.—The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 90° Fahrenheit in the summer and 40° in the winter, with a rainy season from September to April. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

GOVERNMENT.

From the end of the eighth century A.D. until the year 1912 Morocco was ruled by a despotic Amir or Sultan of various dynasties, that of Filali having reigned from 1649 to 1912. The imperial umbrella (the symbol of sovereignty) was passed on by nomination, and the rule was arbitrary and unchecked by any civil limits. The country was subject to European intervention at many periods, and during the closing years of the nineteenth century the dominant power in the country was France, whose Algerian territory formed the eastern boundary. By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 Great Britain had recognised the predominance of French rights, but in 1905 Germany exhibited an interest in Moroccan affairs, and at the *Algieras Conference* in January, 1906, an attempt was made by the Powers to define the various interests, and to establish order in the country by means of an organised police force. Between 1906 and 1911 there were frequent conflicts between French troops and Moroccan tribesmen, and in 1908 internal dissensions led to the defeat and deposition of the Sultan Abdel Aziz IV. by his brother Hafid, who eventually triumphed and was recognised by the Powers in 1909. In 1911 a German gunboat anchored in the harbour of Agadir on the Atlantic coast, and after protracted negotiations Germany abandoned this port, and relinquished all claims to the country under a Franco-German treaty, which secured compensation from France in the Congo region. In 1912 Sultan Hafid abdicated and accepted a pension from France, and was succeeded by his brother Moulay Yusef.

France is the paramount power in Morocco, and the Government of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognised as the "protecting power." In addition to France, the kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries, and certain points of the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts are occupied by Spanish troops. *Ceuta*, in 35° 54' N. lat. and 5° 18' W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and there are several *presidios* along the Mediterranean (or Rif) coast, while the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. On the Atlantic coast is Ifni, occupied by Spain since 1878, and now recognised as a Spanish possession. Negotiations are proceeding at Madrid to fix the boundaries between the French and Spanish zones, and the latter will extend from the Moulouyo River, on the Mediterranean, to the Sebu River, on the Atlantic, with the exception of Tangier and its district, which is to be internationalised.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The greater part of the cultivable land is entirely neglected and the area under crops is cultivated in the most primitive manner. Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, esparto and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance.

Minerals.—Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The iron mines of the Atlas are of great antiquity, but have long been abandoned.

Manufactures.—The leather industry, which was once of great importance, is practically extinct, and the native manufactures of woollens, silks and embroideries suffer from the com-

petition of inferior but cheaper articles from Europe. Carpets and rugs are still produced for export and slippers and shawls for the home market and the Levant.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The trade of 1911 was distributed as under :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
France and Algeria	2,225,053	1,259,579
U.K., Malta and Gibraltar	1,512,735	791,771
Germany	370,818	697,174
Spain	779,984	421,511
Belgium	148,153	29,951
Italy	28,841	100,733
Austria-Hungary..	124,605	3,744
U.S.A.	26,732	36,339
Other Countries...	90,905	75,435
Total...	5,309,526	3,409,837

The principal articles exchanged in 1912 were:—

IMPORTS.

Cottons	£1,820,580
Sugar	1,092,086
Tea	245,529
Machinery and Hardware	202,845
Flour and Semolina	161,655
Candles	139,214
Tobacco	66,771
Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.	395,607
Groceries and Provisions	200,047
Oils, Vegetables	79,163
Woollen Goods	130,033
Soap	16,682
Vegetables & Fruit, fresh & preserved	92,278
Coffee	53,795
Silk, raw	47,494
" manufactured	125,974

EXPORTS.

Hides and Skins	£318,831
Wool	235,645
Oxen	379,467
Eggs	232,617
Slippers	57,907
Almonds	232,124
Barley	473,058
Olive Oil	8,531
Beans	144,779
Wheat	295,330
Fenugreek	79,071
Linseed	181,936
Gums	33,092
Cumin	22,125
Coriander	22,506

Beeswax	£45,137
Canary Seed	72,541
Maize	48,294
Chick Peas	26,341

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no *Railways* in Morocco. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Tarifa, and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, and Mogador. There are British, French, German, and Spanish postal services, and a Moorish service was inaugurated in 1912. Roads scarcely exist in the interior and the passes over the Atlas are narrow and often precipitous.

The principal *Harbours* are Tetuan, Tangier, El Arafish, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Safi and Mogador. The port of Mehedia is to be opened to commerce on Jan. 1, 1913.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, FEZ. Population, about 120,000.

Other towns are Marrakesh or Morocco (60,000), Mequinez (56,000), Rabat (50,000), Tangier (45,000), Casablanca (35,000), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (25,000), and Safi (25,000).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general commercial use in the ports.

The *Unit of Currency* is the silver *piastre* of 10 *dirhems* of fluctuating value, but approximately 6 *piastres* = £1 sterling. Silver coins are 1 *piastre*, and 5, 2½, 1 and ½ *dirhem*.

Nepal.

(Nepal.)

Area 54,000 English square miles. Estimated Population 4,000,000.

DIVISIONS AND CAPITALS.

Baisi Rajas (Jumla).	Nepal (Katmandu).
Chaubisi Rajas (Malebum).	Kirat (Dhankuta).

Races and Religions.

The inhabitants are of mixed Mongol origin with the exception of the Aoulias, or inhabitants of the low-lying lands of the southern (Indian) frontier. The dominant race is the Gurkhalis, or *Gurkha*, descendants of Brahmans and Rajputs who retreated from India during the Muhammadan invasions of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, and conquered the country in the 18th century, A.D. The inhabitants are almost entirely Buddhists, but their languages differ according to racial distinctions, the Gurkha dialect being of Sanskrit origin, and the remaining dialects akin to Tibetan.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Nepal lies between 26° 20'–30° 10' N. lat. and 80° 15'–88° 14' E. long., with an extreme breadth from west to east of 520 miles, and a mean of 105 miles from north to south. The State is bounded on the N. by Tibet; on the E. by Sikkim; on the S. by Bengal; and on the S.W. and W. by Agra and Oudh.

Relief.—The Himalayas traverse the centre of Western Nepal, and extend along the northern boundary of the eastern division, where the highest peak of the whole range, *Mount Everest*, rises to 29,002 feet above sea level, the greatest land altitude yet ascertained.

Western Nepal contains many fertile valleys north and south of the range, and the southern portion of Eastern Nepal contains low-lying alluvial land known as the *tarai*.

Hydrography.—The rivers of Nepal flow from the Himalayas with a general southward course to the Ganges, their tributaries flowing through the valleys between parallel ranges of lower elevation than the Himalayas. The principal rivers are the Kali, which forms the western boundary; the Kurnali, which, with its affluents, is known as the Gogra of the United Provinces; the Salagrami-Gandak, the Bara Gandak, and the Sun Kosi from Katmandu, which effects a confluence with the Arun from Kinchinjunga.

Climate.—The valley of Nepal and the southern plains have a rainy season from June to October, winter from October to March, and a hot season from April to June. The climate of the mountains and higher valleys depends on latitude as well as altitude, and varies from tropical to alpine conditions.

GOVERNMENT.

The conquest of Nepal by the Gurkhas was completed in 1765, since which date the whole country has been under the hereditary rule of the Sahi dynasty. Since 1816 the actual power has been in the hands of successive Prime Ministers.

Sovereign.

His Highness Maharajahdiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamshar Jang, born June 30, 1906, succeeded his father, Dec. 11, 1911.

Prime Minister.

His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsha Jang, Rana Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Prime Minister June 26, 1901).

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The southern trend of the Gurkha conquests led to a war with the British Government of India in 1814-1816, since which time a British Resident has been accepted at Katmandu. Internal affairs are unfettered, but foreign relations are controlled by the Government of India, and by arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The public laws have been greatly modified since the first visit of the Nepalese Prime Minister to England in 1852, and the death penalty is now confined to murder and the killing of cows, manslaughter and cattle maiming being punished by imprisonment for life. The private code, especially caste law, is somewhat rigorous, and slavery is a recognized institution.

DEFENCE.

Almost every male Gurkha is a soldier, and there is a standing army of 50,000 infantry and mountain artillery, with a reserve of about 30,000. In addition some 20,000 Gurkhas are in the service of the Government of India in ten rifle regiments.

EDUCATION.

Education is provided by the State free of cost in a central college at the capital, with branch schools in the surrounding district. Instruction is given in Sanskrit, Urdu, and English, and there is a considerable sprinkling of English-speaking Nepalese. Katmandu contains a valuable collection of Sanskrit literature, and an English library.

FINANCE.

The revenue is derived from land rent, forests, customs duties, mining royalties and monopolies, and exceeds 150 lakhs of rupees, or £1,000,000, annually (a *lakh* being 100,000 rupees, or £6,666). The trade with India bears a duty each way of about 25 per cent., that with Tibet being charged about half the Indian duty.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Every available acre is cultivated for the production of grain, fruit and foodstuffs, and the live stock (which consists only of a few sheep and cattle) is grazed in the jungles or stall-fed. The principal crops are rice, and wheat, pulse, maize and other grain are grown, while fruit, flowers and vegetables are freely cultivated. In

the hills tea, cotton and tobacco are grown, and hemp, dye plants and medicinal herbs are obtained.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, lignite and coal have been found, and iron, copper, zinc, lead and sulphur are plentiful. Limestone and marbles abound in central Nepal, and there are numerous mineral springs.

Manufactures.—Coarse cottons, paper, bells, brass and iron metal work, weapons, and gold and silver ornaments are the principal manufactures. The dominant Gurkha race despises trade and peaceful industries, which are in the hands of the Newars, a subject Mongol race.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the imports and exports of Nepal may be estimated at 650 lakhs of rupees annually, of which 75 per cent. is with British India. In 1911-12 the exports to British India were valued at 450 lakhs (£3,000,000), and the imports therefrom at 200 lakhs. The exports are principally rice and grain, oil-seeds, paper plant, gñi, borax, dye plants, tough cottons and hardware; the principal imports being cotton, woollen, silk and velvet goods, musk, tea, salt, sheep, cattle and ponies.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The chief trade route is between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). This road traverses the valley of Nepal and the *tarai*, and is the only practicable means of access from India. Two routes lead to Tibet over the Himalayas, near the north-western and north-eastern boundaries, but in each case there is accommodation for pedestrians only in the passes, where goods are carried on men's backs.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, KATMANDU. In Central Nepal. Population about 75,000. Other towns are Patan and Bhatgaon (about 30,000), and there are about 20 smaller towns and many villages.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

Land is measured by the *khat* of 25 *ropnis*, the latter being about 30 English square yards. In the *tarai* (the cultivated strip on the southern border) the unit is the *bigha* of varying dimensions. There is a mint at the capital where silver *mohurs* of 50 pice and copper *pice* are coined, the *mohur* being valued at about 7 *annas* (qd.) in British India. The rupee of India is also current at about 2½ *mohurs*.

The Netherlands.

(Koninkrijk der Nederlanden.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Dec. 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1909.
Drenthe (Assen)	1,027	148,544	173,318
Friesland (Leeuwarden)	1,278	340,262	359,552
Groningen (Groningen)	909	299,602	328,045
Gelderland (Arnhem)	1,965	566,549	639,602
Limburg (Maastricht)	1,977	281,934	332,007
North Brabant ('s Hertogenbosch)	851	553,842	623,079
North Holland (Haarlem)	1,078	968,131	1,107,693
Overijssel (Zwolle)	1,291	333,338	382,880
South Holland (The Hague)	1,162	1,144,448	1,390,744
Utrecht (Utrecht)	531	251,034	288,514
Zeeland (Middelburg)	692	216,295	232,515
Total....	12,761	5,104,137	5,858,175*

The estimated population at Dec. 31, 1910, was 5,945,155 and at Dec. 31, 1911, was 5,980,154. At the Census of 1899 there were 2,520,602 males and 2,585,535 females; and at the 1909 Census, 2,899,125 males and 2,959,050 females.

* The totals include a small number of persons residing in the Netherlands, but not registered in any register of the population.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths.	Emigrants	Total	Marriages
1906	178,086	90,333	2,548	92,881	42,223
1907	178,677	90,521	4,393	94,914	43,379
1908	178,880	93,955	3,030	96,985	41,952
1909	177,791	87,308	2,939	90,447	41,687
1910	175,741	86,831	3,220	90,051	42,740

Races and Religions.

Races, 1909.		Religions, 1909.	
Netherlanders	5,788,193	Reformed Church	2,588,261
German	37,534	Other Protestants	746,226
Belgians	18,338	Catholics	2,053,021
French	2,645	Jews	106,409
English	2,102	Jansenists	10,022
Others	9,363	Other Creeds	354,176

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of north-west Europe, extending from 53° 32' 21" to 50° 45' 49" N. lat., and from 3° 23' 27" to 7° 12' 20" E. long. The greatest length from north to south is 164 miles, and the greatest breadth is 123 miles. The kingdom is bounded on the east by Germany, and on the south by Belgium, the northern and western boundaries being the North Sea. At the north-eastern extremity the boundary crosses the Dollart, a basin at the mouth of the river Ems.

Coastal Regions.—The coast of the south-west provinces of Zeeland and South Holland, and of the northern provinces of Friesland and Groningen is broken in many places, and groups of islands have been formed by the inroads of the sea. For nearly 200 miles, however, the western coast consists of unbroken sand dunes, protected from the sea by breakwaters, and on the landward side by plantations. The southern archipelago, the largest islands being Walcheren, Beveland, Schouwen, Tholen, Overflakkee, Voorne and Beyerland, lies between the estuaries of the Meuse and Scheldt, and north of the Meuse estuary is an irregular land formation known as the Hook of Holland; the northern

archipelago, Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland and Schiermonnikoog, extends in a semi-circle from the Texel Gat to the Ems basin. Behind the chain of northern islands or Frisian archipelago, are the great gulf or inland sea, known as the *Zuyder Zee*, or South Sea, to distinguish it from the external North Sea, the north-eastern Shallows or *Wadden*, and the inundated Ems basin, or *Dollart*, all of which were formed during the 13th century by inroads through the original coast line, now marked by the chain of Frisian islands. The area of the *Zuyder Zee* and *Wadden* extends 2,000 English square miles, and the Netherlands portion of the *Dollart* 23 square miles, giving a total area for the kingdom of the Netherlands of close on 14,800 English square miles.

Relief.—As the name implies, the Netherlands are generally low-lying and flat, with a downward slope from S.E. to N.W., the greatest altitude (1,057 feet above Amsterdam water level) being in the extreme south-east of the province of Limburg, and the lowest country, in the north-west, as much as 20 feet below the average high water level of the Y, an arm of the *Zuyder Zee* at Amsterdam. Of the total land area, 12,761 square miles, nearly 5,000 square miles, west of a diagonal through the towns of Groningen, Utrecht, Breda, would be submerged at high water but for the protecting barriers of sand dunes, dikes and dams, the latter accounting for many of the place names in the country.

Hydrography.—The principal rivers are the Rhine (*Rijn*) and the Meuse (*Maas*), the former crossing the eastern border from Germany and flowing in several branches (*Waal*, *Lek*, Old Rhine, *Vecht*, *Amstel* and *Ysel*) to the North Sea and *Zuyder Zee*, and the latter traversing the province of Limburg and flowing in a parallel course with the *Waal*-Rhine to the North Sea. The estuaries of the *Scheldt* (*Schelde*) are also in Netherlands territory with two broad inlets round the Zeeland islands of *Walcheren* and *Beveland*. The country is also intersected with lesser streams, and these are turned to account for the purposes of navigation, irrigation and land drainage, and are connected by numerous artificial canals, or *grachten*, lined with trees and studded with windmills. The intervening land often consists of drained morasses, or *polders*, transformed into fertile agricultural or grazing land. In addition to the communicating canals there are many ship canals, the largest being the New Waterway from Rotterdam to the Hook of Holland, and the North Sea Canal from Amsterdam and the *Zuyder Zee*, along the bed of the river Y to *Ymuiden* on the North Sea coast. There are many inland lakes, or *meers*, particularly in the north-east, of much importance to the fishing industry, but the principal hydrographical feature is the *Zuyder Zee*, a land-locked inlet about 84 miles from north to south, and 45 miles from east to west at its widest part, with a total area of 2,027 English square miles. This expanse was formed in the 13th century by inroads of the sea on the north-west coast (which now consists of a chain of islands), the North Sea thus penetrating to an inland lake, known to Latin historians as the *Flevo*. The mean depth is between 11 and 12 English feet, and the nature of much of the bed has prompted several drainage projects, the reclaimed soil being capable of practical cultivation. A definite scheme was put forward during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and in 1901 a bill was introduced for the enclosure and drainage of the southern portion, to reclaim nearly 500,000 acres of fertile soil, at an estimated cost of close on 96,000,000 florins (£8,000,000), but the cost has been considered prohibitive. The *Zuyder Zee* contains several islands, the largest being *Wieringen*, *Marken*, *Schokland*, *Urk* and *Griend*, inhabited (except *Griend* and *Schokland*) by archaic fishing communities. The drainage scheme of 1901 contemplated the building of a dam across the *Zuyder Zee*, *viâ* *Wieringen*, and less ambitious schemes include dams further south, from *Enkhuizen*, *viâ* *Urk*, to *Kampen*, thus enclosing only about three-fifths of the 500,000 acres mentioned above.

Climate.—The climate resembles that of the British Islands, but with greater extremes of heat and cold, while sea-fogs are commoner. In the winter the smaller rivers and canals are often frozen over.

GOVERNMENT.

The territory now known as the Netherlands was incorporated as a Province of the Roman Empire in the first century, A.D., being at that time peopled by various Germanic tribes, the names of the *Batavi* and the *Frisii* being still preserved in the kingdom. As the Roman Empire crumbled to pieces, the south Netherlands became part of the Frankish dominions, and the inhabitants were converted to Christianity, but the Frisians of the north retained their independence and heathendom until the eighth century, when they were subdued and converted by Charlemagne, himself a Netherlander by descent. In the ninth and tenth centuries the country suffered greatly from ravages of the Northmen, the semi-independent feudal states lacking the necessary cohesion for systematic defence. The twelfth century witnessed the rise of the towns, but by the fifteenth century the lordship of these towns had passed with that of most of the feudal states to the rulers of Burgundy, and the overlordship

passed successively to France and Austria and so to the head of the Holy Roman Empire, and at the abdication of Charles V. to his son Philip II., King of Spain. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries witnessed the beginnings of the Reformation and the *Rise of the Dutch Republic*. The religious dissensions had divided the country into a Protestant Northern Netherlands and Catholic Southern Netherlands, the latter forming the country now known as Belgium. The Netherlands were acknowledged to be independent by the Treaty of Münster (1648), and in 1688 their *Stadtholder*, William, Prince of Orange, who had married the daughter of the Duke of York (James II.), became King William III. of Great Britain. From 1700-1713 the Netherlands were the scene of many battles of the War of the Spanish Succession, and at the close of the eighteenth century the people threw over their *Stadtholder* (whose office had been declared hereditary in 1747), and the *Batavian Republic* was set up under the protection of the French Republic, but in 1806 Louis Buonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, was crowned King of Holland. By the *Treaty of London* (June 14, 1814) the Northern and Southern Netherlands (the Dutch and Belgian provinces) were united and formed into the *Kingdom of the Netherlands*, under the Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which had taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the thirteenth century. This prince was crowned in 1815 as King William I., but the artificial union of Protestant and Catholic countries broke down in 1830-1831, when the Belgian Provinces revolted, and became an independent kingdom. The crown is hereditary in the male (and eventually in the female) line of the House of Orange-Nassau, and Kings William I. (1815-1840), William II. (1840-1849), and William III. (1849-1890) were followed in 1890 by the only surviving child of the last-named sovereign.

Reigning Sovereign.

Her Majesty WILHELMINA HELENA PAULINA MARIA; *Queen of the Netherlands*, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born at The Hague, Aug. 31, 1880; succeeded her father Nov. 23, 1890; assumed the government (which had been carried on by the Queen-Mother, as Regent) Aug. 31, 1898; married at The Hague, Feb. 7, 1901, to His Royal Highness Prince Henry, *Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg*, having issue:—

H.R.H. Princess Juliana Louisa Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born at the Hague, April 30, 1909.

Her Majesty Adelheid Emma Wilhelmina Theresia, the *Queen-Mother*, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born Aug. 2, 1858; married Jan. 7, 1879, to His Majesty King William III. (died Nov. 23, 1890); *Queen Regent of the Netherlands*, Nov. 23, 1890-Aug. 31, 1898.

The Executive.

The Executive authority is vested in the Sovereign and is exercised by a ministry appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to the legislature. The ministry is composed of nine heads of departments, with portfolios distributed as under:—

Ministry (Feb 12, 1908).

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Th. Heemskerk.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Maere van Swinderen.

Minister of Finance, Dr. M. J. C. M. Kolkman.

Minister of the Colonies, J. H. de Waal Maleijt.

Minister of Justice, Dr. E. R. H. Regout.

Minister of War, Major H. Colijn.

Minister of Marine (ad. int.), Major H. H. Colijn.

Minister of Waterways, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. L. H. W. Regout.

Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, A. S. Talma.

Council of State.

There is a Council of State (*Raad van State*) of 14 members appointed by and meeting under the Presidency of the Sovereign, with various executive functions, but acting mainly as an advisory body on legislative matters.

Vice-President of the Council, Jonkheer J. Eßell.
Secretary of the Council, Dr. C. Bake.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *States General* consists of two chambers. The *First Chamber* contains 50 members, elected

for 9 years (and renewable as to one-third every 3 years) by the Provincial Legislature (*q v.*). The *Second Chamber* consists of 100 members elected for 4 years by the direct vote of registered male electors. Electors are not registered until the age of 25, and 64 per cent. of the male population of that age are on the register.

President of the First Chamber, Baron J. E. N. Schimmelpenninck van der Oije van Hoevelaken.

President of the Second Chamber, Jonkheer O. F. A. M. van Nispen tot Sevenaer.

THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered in 102 Cantonal Courts, in which single judges deal with minor offences, the more serious offences going before one of the 23 district tribunals which also act as courts of appeal from the cantonal courts. There are 5 higher Courts of Appeal and a Court of Cassation (*Hooge Raad*) at The Hague.

President of the Court of Cassation, Dr. A. P. Th. Eysell.

Vice-President, Jonkheer S. Laman Trip.

Presidents of Appeal Courts, T. Henny (*Amsterdam*); P. C. 't Hooft (*Amhem*); Jonkheer L. C. J. A. van Meeuwen (*'s Hertogenbosch*); B. Hulshoff (*The Hague*); R. A. Fockema (*Leeuwarden*).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 11 Provinces has a legislature elected for 6 years; one half of the members

renewable every 3 years. These provincial "states" meet under the presidency of the Royal Commissioner, the sovereign's representative in the province, and continuity of administration is secured by the appointment of executive committees or deputy states. Each commune has a communal council under the presidency of a burgomaster, the council being elected for 6 years (one-third renewable every 3 years), and possessing an executive committee of the burgomaster and one or more magistrates (*wethouders*).

DEFENCE.

Army.

Liability for service in the Army is universal on all male subjects between the ages of 19 and 33, but the necessary annual contingent is obtained by conscription (no substitution being permitted), supplemented in a small measure by voluntary enlistment. Service is for 6 years for dismounted branches, and 8 years for mounted branches, in the Active Army, with 3 years' initial training for mounted branches, 4 months for one-third of the dismounted contingent and 8½ months for the remainder, the dismounted branches receiving three subsequent trainings of 4 and 3 weeks respectively, and the mounted branches one subsequent training of 4 weeks. After the sixth year the dismounted troops pass into the *Landweer* for 7 years, with two trainings of 1 week each. Peace effective, 2,135 officers, 22,586 others. The *Oversea Forces* are recruited by voluntary enlistment and consist of (*Europeans*) 1,321 officers and 12,295 others, and (*Natives*) 308 officers and 22,643 others. There are Land Defences on the south and west frontiers, and strong Coast Defences on the west and north, the control of the *waterstaat* being part of the defensive system. The Army is stationed in four divisions, viz., I. The Hague, II. Arnhem, III. Breda, IV. Amersfoort, the principal defensive positions being Amsterdam, Utrecht (New Waterline), Breda (Holland Deep), Heider, and Hellevoetsluis.

Navy.

The Navy is recruited by voluntary enlistment and is manned by 721 officers and 11,000 others. In 1912 the Netherlands fleet consisted of 3 small modern battleships (5,000 to 7,000 tons), and 6 older ships (3,000 to 5,000 tons), with 6 unarmoured cruisers of 4,000 tons (built before 1897), and various smaller vessels, including 8 t.b.d.s and 2 submarines.

EDUCATION.

The educational system is peculiar, in that primary instructional establishments are encouraged by State aid, while public institutions are provided (where private enterprise is lacking) by local taxation. *Primary Education* is compulsory between the ages of 7-13, the average attendance being 95 per cent. of the enrolment. *Secondary Education* is provided at a small cost, the schools being well equipped and well attended. *Technical Education* is highly efficient, horticulture and agriculture being a feature of special schools. There are State Universities at Leiden (founded in 1575), Groningen (1583), and Utrecht (1634), and a municipal University at Amsterdam (1877) attended by 4,000 students (700 women), and a Technical University at Delft (1864) attended by 1,200 students. There is also a Calvinistic University at Amsterdam (1880).

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the 5 years 1908-1912 are stated as under in florins (12 florins = £1 sterling).

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908	182,490,933	194,037,353
1909	191,328,686	197,410,000
1910	200,092,324	203,947,100
1911	205,232,880	209,949,466
1912	202,068,215	222,745,325

The principal heads of revenue and expenditure in the Budget of 1912 were (in florins):—

REVENUE.

Direct taxes	48,803,000
Excise	56,630,000
Stamps and succession duties	29,500,000
Posts and Telegraphs	21,261,000
Customs	13,800,000
Railways	4,188,140
Pilotage dues	3,300,000

EXPENDITURE.

Waterways, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs	39,711,343
Interior	37,376,284
Public Debt	37,843,363
War	30,275,000
Marine	20,136,580
Finances	20,350,113
Justice	10,983,374
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce	11,107,461
Colonies	2,803,601

DEBT

The capital of the funded debt in 1912 was as follows (in florins):—

2½ per cent.	589,430,000
3 per cent.	521,320,000
3½ per cent.	52,500,000

Total

The cost of the debt in 1912 was 32,437,363 florins for interest (including floating debt charge) and 5,381,000 florins for sinking fund.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area (8,038,000 English statute acres) 5,308,490 acres were under crops and grass, 2,121,930 acres were arable land, and 621,449 acres were woods and forests in 1909.

CROPS AND PRODUCE, 1909.

	Acreage	Produce.
Corn Crops:—		Qrs.
Wheat	126,632	303,689
Oats	349,506	2,345,209
Rye	553,213	2,138,367
Other Corn Crops	256,458	930,269
Total	1,285,809	5,917,664
Other Crops:—		Bushels.
Potatoes	398,310	94,268,234
Onions	6,237	1,023,912
Beet Sugar	136,003	1,472,272
Grass for Hay	1,404,798	1,756,694
„ not for Hay	1,575,235	—

Livestock.—At the Census of 1920 there were 1,068,361 cows, and 958,582 other cattle (total 2,026,943), 889,095 sheep and lambs, 234,231 goats, 1,220,244 pigs, and 327,377 horses.

Fisheries.—In 1920 over 20,000 persons were employed in the North Sea fisheries, the herring catch of that year being valued at close on £1,000,000. The fisheries on the Zuyder Zee and Wadden are also important and valuable.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of the Netherlands are confined to coal, which is mined in Limburg (1,300,000 metric tons in 1920), and to stone, clay, and other non-metallic minerals, used in the sea defences and for industrial purposes.

Manufactures.—The cotton industry is in an increasingly flourishing condition, especially in the Twente district, woollens and linens being manufactured at Tilburg, Leiden, Utrecht, and Eindhoven, and carpets at Deventer. Spirits, liqueurs, and beer (Schiedam, Rotterdam, Amsterdam), leather (North Brabant), paper making (Apeldoorn and in Limburg), earthenware (Maastricht, The Hague, Delft), chocolate (Weesp), diamond cutting (Amsterdam), tobacco and shipbuilding, are also important industries.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the merchandise exchanged in the five years 1907-1911 was as under (in thousands of florins):—

Year.	Special Imports.	Special Exports	Total.
1907	2,671,698	2,212,141	4,883,839
1908	2,823,740	2,281,056	5,104,796
1909	3,137,401	2,454,751	5,592,152
1910	3,265,239	2,637,358	5,902,597
1911	3,333,258	2,732,387	6,065,645

The merchandise exchanged in 1920 was classified as under (values in florins):—

IMPORTS.

Classification.	1920.
Foodstuffs	843,100,000
Raw Material	1,273,000,000
Manufactures	572,700,000
Miscellaneous	544,000,000

EXPORTS.

Classification.	1920.
Foodstuffs	822,200,000
Raw Material	921,000,000
Manufactures	508,400,000
Miscellaneous	365,800,000

The exchange was with the principal countries as under in 1920 (values in thousands of florins):—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
Germany	826,099	1,319,941
United Kingdom	324,536	544,573
Belgium	301,019	329,860
Neth. E. Indies	493,880	113,772
U.S.A.	225,240	84,709
Russia	433,319	15,607
Spain	83,296	6,099
British India ..	81,013	3,843
Rumania	68,904	4,028
Sweden	52,639	18,354
France	38,182	23,758
Italy	10,747	24,045
Brazil	29,986	1,202

COMMUNICATIONS.

Canals.—The total length of the various canals is stated to exceed 1,500 miles, including the great ship canals (see Hydrography, ante) and the network of auxiliary canals connecting the various natural waterways.

Railways.—In 1920 there were 3,190 kilometres of railway open for traffic, carrying 46,221,000 passengers and 16,051,000 metric tons of goods; railway revenue (1920) 60,242,000 florins, expenditure 51,711,000 florins.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 1,498 post offices in 1920, dealing with 169,572,126 letters, 106,094,000 post cards, 272,866,000 other postal packets, and 7,422,468 parcels; there were also 1,392 telegraph offices, with 7,526 kilometres of line, dealing with 6,650,570 despatches.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 532 steamers (983,049 tons) and 96 sailing vessels (32,144 tons) excluding, in each case, vessels under 100 tons. In 1920, 14,864 vessels (14,059,818 tons) with cargo and in ballast entered and 16,258 vessels (16,228,068 tons) cleared at the various ports, about 40 per cent. being under the Netherlands flag. The chief ports are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Flushing, Terneuzen, Harlingen, Delfzijl, Dordrecht, Zaandam and Schiedam.

TOWNS.

CAPITALS.—*Court:* The Hague; *Commercial:* AMSTERDAM and ROTTERDAM. In 1920 there were 10 communes with a population exceeding 50,000, 10 others exceeding 30,000, and 21 more over 20,000. Those exceeding 50,000 in 1920 were as follows:—

Amsterdam ...	583,386	Haarlem	70,269
Rotterdam	442,302	Arnhem	64,735
The Hague	292,004	Leiden	59,102
Utrecht	121,679	Nijmegen	57,412
Groningen	76,098	Tilburg	53,063

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is compulsory and universal.

The Unit of Currency is the florin, or gulden, of 100 cents, worth 19 824d. in English currency, or 12 106 = £2 sterling. The principal coins are the gold 10 florins; silver, 2½, 1, and ½ florin, and 25, 10, and 5 cents; with nickel 5 cents and copper, 2½, 1, and ½ cent.

Colonies of the Netherlands.

Residency and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.
East Indies :—		
JAVA AND MADURA (Batavia)	50,970	30,098,008
OUTER POSSESSIONS :—		
Sumatra, West Coast (Padang)	31,379	1,308,471
Tapanoeiti (Sibolga)	16,250	413,301
Benkulen (Benkulen)	15,555	204,269
Lampung Districts (Telokbetong)	11,576	156,510
Palembang (Palembang)	54,000	796,354
Djambi (Djambi)		
Sumatra, East Coast (Medan)	35,087	568,417
Aljeh (Kolita Raja) .....	...	582,175
Amboyna (Amboyna)	19,861	299,491
Bali and Lombok (Singraja)	5,231	523,535
Banka (Muntok)	4,460	115,189
Billiton (Tanjongpandang)	1,863	36,858
Borneo, South and East (Banjarmasin)	156,912	782,726
Borneo, West (Pontianak)	55,825	450,929
Celebes (Macassar)	71,470	415,499
Menado (Menado) .....	...	436,406
Riouw (Tanjongpinang)	17,550	112,216
Ternate (Ternate)	202,040	108,415
Timor (Kupang)	17,698	308,600
<i>Total, East Indies</i>	739,354	37,717,377
West Indies :—		
SURINAM (Paramaribo)	49,845	92,736
CURAÇAO (Willemstad)	212	30,119
Aruba (Oranjestad)	69	9,591
Bonaire (Kralendijk)	95	4,926
Saba (Bottom)	5	2,294
St. Eustatius (Oranjestad)	8	1,283
St. Martin (Philipsburg)	21	3,187
<i>Total, West Indies</i>	50,255	144,136
Grand Total	832,473	37,861,513

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

(Nederlandsch Indië.)

NETHERLANDS INDIA lies between 6° N. and 11° S. lat. and 95°-141° E. long., and is divided into two administrations, Java (with Madura) and the "Outposts," under a Governor-General, who is assisted by a council of five members, with an executive in nine departments. The budget of 1912 showed a revenue for the whole administration of 234,075,845 florins and an expenditure of 267,504,673 florins, leaving a deficit, to be met by the home government, of 33,429,028 florins. The exports of merchandise were valued, in 1910, at 451,546,000 florins, and the imports at 325,346,000 florins; the mercantile marine consisted of 12,669 ships of 621,322 cubic metres capacity. In 1909 there were 1,350 miles of railway open, the gross receipts being 26,912,000 florins, and the working expenses 14,963,000 florins, and the number of passengers carried

24,511,422. There were also 327 post-offices, dealing with 21,500,000 letters and 12,400,000 newspapers and other postal packets, with 551 telegraph offices and 9,784 miles of line, transmitting 1,065,201 messages. The Army of the East Indies, recruited by voluntary enlistment, consisted in 1912 of 1,250 officers and 33,078 others. The Navy was manned in 1912 by 122 officers and 2,600 others (1,200 natives), with Marine Infantry of 6 officers and 283 others; the ships included 5 cruisers, 4 gunboats, and 9 torpedo-boats. The central office of the administration is at Batavia (Java).

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief and President of the Council, A. W. F. Idenburg.
Vice-President of the Council, D. F. W. van Rees.

Members, Dr. J. G. Pott, R. H. Ebbink, A. J. Baron Charles de Quarles, Dr. M. S. Koster.
Secretary-General, G. J. Staal.

Government Departments.

Justice, Dr. J. Reepmaker.

Interior, D. Tollenaar.

Instruction and Warship, Dr. G. A. J. Hazen.

Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, H. J. Lovink.

Civil Public Works, J. H. Homan van der Heide.

Government Public Works, H. J. E. Wenckebach.

Finance, F. A. Liefrinck.

War, Lt.-Gen. G. C. E. van Daalen.

Marine, Rear-Adm. F. Pinke.

Java and Madura.

JAVA is a large island of the Malay Archipelago (Sunda Islands), and lies between $105^{\circ} 12' 40''$ – $114^{\circ} 35' 38''$ E. long. and $5^{\circ} 54' 34''$ – $8^{\circ} 45' 45''$ S. lat., with a total area of 48,504 square miles, and a population estimated at 28,350,000 in 1905, most of whom are Muhammadans. The island was first brought under the influence of the Netherlands by the East India Company at the close of the 16th century, but was not completely subjugated until 1830. The principal agricultural products are rice, sugar, cinchona, coffee, tobacco, tea and indigo, the live-stock including buffaloes, cattle and horses, but no sheep. Coal, manganese, sulphur, iodine, and salt are found, the principal mineral output being petroleum (over 22,000,000 gallons in 1902). The island is administered by residents, assistant-residents, and controllers, the Sultanates of Surakarta and Jogyakarta being governed by native sultans under supervision. The capital, Batavia (which is also the capital of the Netherlands East Indies) had a population in 1905 of 115,567, Buitenzorg (famous for its *herbarium*), the summer residence of the Governor-General, has 25,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Jogyakarta (70,567), Samarang (95,000), Surabaya (150,000), and Surakarta (120,000).

Madura, which lies close to Java, between $112^{\circ} 32'$ – $114^{\circ} 7'$ E. long., has a total area of 1,725 square miles, and an estimated population of 1,750,000, principally Muhammadans. The principal industry is cattle rearing, but rice and maize are grown. The capital is Pamekasan, other towns being Sumenep and Bangkalan.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAVA.—In addition to Java and Madura the administrative division includes the islands of Pulau Panaitan, the Thousand Islands, the Karimon Archipelago, Bavian (capital, Sangkapura), the Sapudi and Kangean Archipelagos, Klapper, Tiouwers, Nusa Kembangan, Sempu, and Nusa Barung.

Outer Possessions.

(Buitenbezittingen)

The remainder of the Netherlands' Indies is administered as the "Outer Possessions," under the general superintendence of the central authority at Batavia.

SUMATRA is the second largest of the Sunda Islands, and lies between $5^{\circ} 40'$ N.– $5^{\circ} 59'$ S. lat. and $95^{\circ} 16'$ – $106^{\circ} 3' 45''$ E. long., with a total area of nearly 163,000 square miles, and a population in 1905 of 4,000,000, of whom about 50,000 are Christians and the remainder Muhammadans. Associated with Sumatra are the islands of Simalu, Banyak Islands, Nias, Batu Islands, Mentawi, and Pegah or Nasseau Islands, and many islets, the whole administration containing an area of 178,338 square miles, and a population (1905) of 4,000,505. The mineral wealth of Sumatra includes gold, tin, copper, iron, coal and lignite, but principally petroleum, the production of which has increased enormously of

late years. In addition to petroleum the exports include pepper, bamboo, gums, caoutchouc, copra, coffee, tobacco, and various spices. The capital, Padang, had 60,000 inhabitants in 1902, other towns being Palembang (62,000), Medang and Achin.

RIOUW-LINGGA.—The Riouw, or Bintang, Archipelago lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, and with the Lingga, Karimon, Tambelan, Anambas and Natuna Islands, and the territory of Indragiri in Sumatra, forms an administrative district with an area of 17,530 square miles, with a population (1905) of 122,216. The capital, Tanjung Pinang, in the island of Riouw or Bintang, had 4,000 inhabitants in 1905. The exports are gambier, pepper and wood.

BANKA ISLAND lies close to the east coast of Sumatra, and with a few small islands forms an administrative district of 4,460 square miles (Banka is 4,446 square miles) with a total population of 115,189 (70,000 natives, 40,000 Chinese). The principal product is tin, which is largely exported. The capital is Muntok, in the north-west of Banka Island.

BILLITON ISLAND (*Blitoeng*) lies close to Banka and has an estimated area of 1,773 sq. miles, or with dependencies 1,863 sq. miles, with a total population in 1905 of 36,828. The chief product is tin, but agricultural and forest produce is also exported. Capital, Tanjung Pandan.

BORNEO is the largest island in the Malay Archipelago and the third largest island of the world, being exceeded only by Greenland and New Guinea. The total area is 290,000 sq. miles, of which two-thirds belong to the Netherlands, the remainder being under British protection. Netherlands Borneo has a total area of close on 213,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 1,250,000 (Europeans 1,000, Arabs 3,000, Chinese 40,000, Natives 1,200,000). For administrative purposes the dependency has two divisions:—*West Borneo* has an area of 55,825 sq. miles, the chief towns being Pontianak, the capital (10,000 inhabitants), Sambas (8,000), Montrado, Mampawa, and Landak. *South and East Borneo* has an area of 156,622 sq. miles, the capital, Banjarasin, having 50,000 inhabitants, other towns being Marabahan, Amuntai, Negara, Samarinda, and Tengarung, with 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. Agriculture and shipbuilding are the principal native industries. There is great mineral wealth, including diamonds, gold, quicksilver, cinnabar, copper, iron, tin, antimony, sulphur, rock salt, marble, and coal. The most valuable mineral product is petroleum, which is being rapidly developed by the *Nederlandch Indische Industrie en Handel Maatschappij*.

CELEBES (*Celebes*) is a large star-shaped island, with an area of 69,255 sq. miles and a population estimated at 1,250,000, and with its dependencies forms an administrative area of 77,855 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. The principal dependencies are the Sangir, Talaut, Sula, Wuna, and Buton Islands on the north, east, and south. The island has been under the influence of the Netherlands government since 1611, and is now completely under their control. The inhabitants are of Malayan stock, and are nominally Muhammadans, but practise many pagan rites. The principal food products are rice, maize, millet, sago, coconut, potato and bread fruit, oranges and other fruits, sugar cane, and coffee. Indigo, cotton, and tobacco

are grown. The exports are mainly forest produce and coffee. The ungut for the hair (to counteract which the Early Victorian "antimacassar" was invented) is not produced in the island or exported from the capital. For administrative purposes the island is divided into *Celebes and Dependencies* and *Menado*. The principal centres of the Celebes residency are Macassar, the capital and centre of trade, with a population (1905) of 28,000, Palos (3,000), Pare Pare, Bonthain (4,000), Balong-Nipa. The Menado residency comprises the districts of Minahasa, Gorontalo, and certain native States of the northern peninsula. The chief centres are Menado, the capital, with a population of 20,000, Tondano (12,000), Gorontalo, and Amurang.

TERNATE is a composite residency and includes the Northern Moluccas (Halmahera, or Jilolo, and the Bacilan, Obi and Xulla, or Sulu, Islands), the Papuan Islands (Gebue, Vaigau, Salawati and Misol), the western portion of New Guinea (with the islands of Schouten and Yapen), and the island of Tidore. The total area is about 195,650 square miles (Western New Guinea islands 43,864), with a total population of about 300,000, of Malay stock and Muhammadan religion. The capital is Ternate (population 3,000), on a volcanic island of that name in the Northern Moluccas.

The **TIMOR ARCHIPELAGO** includes the Netherlands portion of the island of Timor (5,000 square miles), and the Rotti, Pernan, Savu, Sumba (or Sandalwood), Tumbawa, Flores, Salor and Alor, Baha-Leti, Damar and Wetar Island, with a total area of 21,000 square miles and a population (1905) of 300,000, mainly Muhammadans. The food products of the group are consumed locally, but sandalwood is exported. The capital is Kupang in south-western Timor (population 8,000).

BALI AND LOMBOK. The islands of Bali and Lombok lie close to Java, and were formed in 1882 into a separate residency, with a total area of 5,321 square miles and a population (1905) of 523,535. *Bali* has a total area of 2,095 square miles, and a population of about 190,000, mainly Hindus (who still practise sutta, or widow burning), with Muhammadans in the coastal districts. *Lombok* has an area of 3,226 square miles and a population of about 370,000, almost all Muhammadans. The islands export rice, coffee, coconuts, indigo, maize, sugar and tobacco. The chief centres of Bali are Singaraja (the capital of the residency) and Denpasar. The capital of Lombok is Mataram, other centres being Praya and Ampanam.

AMBOYNA (*Ambon*), an island in the Banda Sea, with an estimated area of 386 square miles, forms with the Southern Moluccas (Ceram or Serang, Separua, Oma, Buru, Banda Islands, Timor-Laut, Larat, Kei Islands, Aru Islands) and the southern portion of New Guinea, a residency of the Netherlands East Indies. The

residency of Amboyna has a total area of 19,862 square miles (exclusive of the New Guinea area) and a population (1905) of about 296,000, including 2,400 Europeans. The capital, Amboyna (population 8,000), is in the island of that name, which was the scene of the "Amboyna Massacre" of 1623, when the English merchants of Cambello were practically exterminated by their Dutch rivals. In 1796 a British force captured the town, which was restored at the Peace of Amiens (1802), and it was again captured in 1810, but finally restored in 1814.

NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES.

The possessions in the West Indies are divided into two administrative areas, *Surinam* (Netherlands Guiana) on the mainland of South America, and the island of *Curaçao* with its dependencies.

Surinam.

SURINAM is situated between British and French Guiana, on the north-east coast of South America, and contains an area estimated at 49,845 square miles, with a population (1911) of 92,736 (exclusive of tribal Indians and maroon negroes in the forests of the interior). The administration is entrusted to a governor, aided by a nominated executive council of four members, the legislative body being the States, consisting of 13 members, elected for six years by an electoral college. About 50,000 acres are cultivated, the principal products being sugar, cacao, bananas, maize, coffee and rice. Gold is found and exported, and also balata. The trade of the colony in 1911 was valued at 8,273,590 florins for imports and 9,201,669 florins for exports. The chief town and seat of government is Paramaribo, population (1911) 34,898. Other centres are Nickerie (2,868), Totness (527), Albina (556), Marienburg (3,000), and Waterloo (1,166).

Governor of Surinam, W. D. H. Baron van Asbeck.

Curaçao.

CURAÇAO is an island in the West Indies, about 40 miles north of Venezuela, lying above 12° N. lat. at the intersection of 69° W. long., and has an area of 222 square miles and a population of 30,119. The island is grouped with Aruba (69 square miles, population 9,991), Ruen Ayre (95 square miles, population 4,006), St. Eustatius (8 square miles, population 1,283), Saba (5 square miles, population 2,294), and part of St. Martin (22 square miles, population 3,187). The area of the administrative group is 410 square miles, with a total population of 51,400. The seat of government is Willemstad, in Curaçao. The governor is assisted by an executive council of four members, and there is a nominated legislative council of eight members. Salt, phosphates, cattle and straw hats are exported, together with the Curaçao orange, with which the celebrated liqueur is flavoured.

Governor of Curaçao, Dr. Theodor I. A. Nuyens.

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670
Labrador Coast.....	120,000	3,947	3,949
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase			Decrease			Marriages
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths	Emigrants	Total.	
1906-07	6,908	9,796	16,704	4,122	11,197	15,319	3,688
1907-08	6,699	9,674	16,373	4,122	9,346	13,468	3,524
1908-09	7,128	9,643	16,825	3,683	11,576	15,259	3,456
1909-10	7,199	12,366	19,565	3,673	12,899	16,572	3,656
1911	6,910	13,057	19,967	3,892	13,023	16,915	3,562

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between $46^{\circ} 37' - 57^{\circ} 39'$ N. latitude and $52^{\circ} 35' - 59^{\circ} 25'$ W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being excessively cold owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of pine and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80° .

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator, Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1885 "Responsible government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 20 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G. \$10,000
Private Sec. 900

THE MINISTRY.

Premier, *Rt. Hon Sir Edward P. Morris, Kt., P.C., LL.D. \$2,055
Colonial Secretary, *Hon. Robert Watson 2,055
Minister of Justice, *Hon. D. Morrison, K.C. 2,055
Minister of Finance and Customs, *Hon. M. P. Cashin 2,055
Minister of Agriculture and Mines, *Hon. S. D. Blandford 2,055
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott 2,055
Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau 2,055
Minister of Public Works, William Woodford 2,055
Postmaster-General, Hon. H. J. B. Woods 2,055

* The Ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. C. H. Emerson, K.C., R. K. Bishop, M. P. Gibbs, and J. C. Crosbie, form the Executive Council.

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 20 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 26 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. John Harris.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C.

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ... \$5,135

Assist. Judge, Hon. George Emerson 4,110

Do., Hon. G. M. Johnson 4,110

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1911 by 50,446 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,323 students. The Government grants in 1911 amounted to \$337,372.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained.—

Religion.	1901	1911
Roman Catholics.....	75,989	81,177
Church of England ...	73,008	78,616
Methodists	61,388	68,048
Presbyterians	1,497	1,876
Salvation Army .....	...	2,767
Various	9,099	10,138

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the 5 years ended June 30, 1907-1911, are stated as under (\$1 = 4s. 6d. or \$4 8 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Public Debt
	\$	\$	\$
1906-7	2,837,141	2,711,788	22,371,867
1907-8	2,809,019	2,785,835	22,668,943
1908-9	2,947,869	2,947,869	23,056,573
1909-10	3,447,989	3,137,775	22,943,197
1910-11	3,577,126	3,354,747	27,176,280

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature; but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the 5 years ending June 30, 1911, is stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1906-7.....	10,426,040	12,101,161	22,527,201
1907-8.....	11,516,111	11,815,769	23,331,880
1908-9.....	11,408,337	10,848,913	22,257,250
1909-10	12,799,696	11,824,997	24,624,693
1910-11 ...	13,383,910	11,975,747	25,359,657

The trade was distributed in 1910-11 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	\$3,028,429	\$2,345,342
United States,	4,943,874	1,240,550
Canada	4,607,720	1,745,389
Portugal	20,055	1,508,448
Brazil,	8	2,161,007

The principal imports in 1910-11 were flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports were codfish, value \$6,544,604; cod, whale, and seal oil, value \$389,788; seal-skins, \$275,287; tinned lobsters, \$360,495; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals, \$1,550,685; total value of the fishery products in 1910, \$8,798,932.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 770 miles of railway open in 1911. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, via Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Branch lines are under construction.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 652 post offices in 1911, dealing with 3,600,000 letters and post cards, 3,300,000 newspapers and books, and 118,078 parcels. There are 4,718 miles of telegraph line and 809 of telephone wire.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1910, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,318 sailing vessels of 132,510 tons, and 68 steam vessels of 14,041 tons. In 1909-10 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,099,698 tons, of which 1,259,392 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 32,292), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Carbonear (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Bonaville (3,911).

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits, on the north; it possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the universe is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Okkak, Zoar, Nain, Hopedale, Hebron and Ramah.

New Zealand.

(The Dominion of New Zealand.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	European Population.	
		Census of 1906.	Census of 1911.
North Island.....	44,468	476,732	563,729
South Island.....	58,525	411,340	444,120
Stewart Island....	665	304	357
Chatham Islands ..	375	197	258
Cook Islands, etc ..	280	13,116	12,598
Kermadec, etc.....	438	5	4
Total	104,751	901,694	1,021,066

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths.	Emigrants	Total	
1907	25,094	36,108	60,202	10,066	30,378	40,444	8,192
1908	25,940	44,970	70,910	9,043	30,709	39,752	8,339
1909	26,524	38,650	65,174	8,959	33,931	42,890	8,094
1910	25,984	35,769	61,753	9,639	32,361	42,000	8,236
1911	26,354	41,389	67,743	9,534	37,189	46,723	8,825

Inter-censal Increases.
(Exclusive of Aborigines)

Year	Results of Census			Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during period
	Males.	Females	Total.		
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	...	...
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	68,549	76,068
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	110,890	194,730

Races and Religions.

Races.	1906.	1911.	Religions.	1906	1911.
Europeans	886,008	1,005,838	Church of England	41'51	41'14
Maoris	43,814	45,653	Presbyterians	22'96	23'38
Half-caste	3,917	4,181	Methodists	10'06	9'43
Chinese	2,570	2,630	Roman Catholics	14'31	13'97

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, between 33°-53° South latitude and 162° East longitude-173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. The entire area (inclusive of the Chatham, Auckland, Kermadec, Cook, and other islands) is stated at 104,751 square miles, or 67,040,640 acres (being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland), of which two-thirds are fitted for agriculture and grazing.

Relief.—A mountain chain (*Southern Alps*) traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height, and sloping down on the east to the extensive Canterbury Plain. The North Island is less generally elevated, but has high summits in Ruapehu (9,700 feet), Tongariro (7,000 feet), and Mount Egmont (8,270 feet).

Rivers and Lakes.—The North Island has a large central lake (Taupo) 36 miles long, from which the river *Waikato* flows north-west to the sea. The volcanic region has a chain of hot lakes and springs which deposit silica. The celebrated "pink terraces" of Rotorua, formed by the deposit of silica tinted with oxide of iron, were destroyed by volcanic action in 1886, but are again in process of formation. The *Wanganui*, which rises in the hills south of Lake Taupo, flows southwards into Cook Strait. The South Island has many Alpine lakes of great depth, but the strike of the mountains and the narrowness of the island give the many streams a breadth out of all proportion to their length. The principal rivers are the *Wairau* in the north and the *Waitaki* and *Clutha* in the south, all three rising in the eastern slopes of the mountains.

Climate.—The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20°; London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole Dominion for the different seasons is:—Spring, 55°; summer, 63°; autumn, 57°; and winter, 48°; and the climate is admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible that flourishes in Great Britain.

GOVERNMENT.

Portions of New Zealand were explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Netherlands East India Company, in 1642, and visited at various times during the eighteenth century, and in 1777 by Captain Cook. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1839. In 1841 New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. In 1907 the designation of the colony was changed to the "Dominion of New Zealand." The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency The Earl of Liverpool, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. ... £7,000
Private Sec., Arthur Guise.

A.D.C.'s, Capt. I. MacDougall, Grenadier Guards; Capt. T. E. R. Symons, Grenadier Guards; Capt. T. E. Estcourt, and Dragoons.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (September, 1912).

(His Excellency the GOVERNOR presides.)

Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Labour, Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in Charge of Land for Settlement, Valuation, and Scenery Preservation Departments, Hon. F. W. Massey ... £1,600
Minister of Finance, Defense, Education, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax Department and State Guaranteed Advances Office, Hon. J. Allen ... 1,300
Minister of Railways and Native Minister, Hon. W. H. Herries ... 1,300
Minister of Public Works, Roads and Bridges, Minister of Mines, and Minister

in Charge of Public Buildings and Domains, Hon. W. Fraser ... £1,000
Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Minister of Stamp Duties, Minister in Charge of Police, Prisons, Crown Law (including Drafting), and Public Trust Departments, Hon. A. L. Herdman ... 1,000
Minister of Customs and Marine, and in Charge of Inspection of Machinery, Advertising, Government Printing and Stationery, Legislative, State Fire Insurance, Government Life and Accident Insurance, Electoral, National Provident Fund, and Old Age Pensions Departments, Hon. F. M. B. Fisher ... 1,000
Minister of Internal Affairs and Immigration, and in Charge of Audit Office, Registrar General, High Commissioner, Museum, Friendly Societies and Laboratory Departments, Hon. F. H. D. Bell, K.C. ... 1,000
Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs and Public Health, and in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, and Tourist and Health Resorts Departments, Hon. R. H. Rhodes ... 1,000
Representing the Native Race, and in Charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands administration, Hon. Dr. Pomare ... 1,000

* Members of the Executive Council travelling between the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £5 per diem, when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

<i>Solicitor-General, J. W. Salmond, LL.B.</i> ...	£1,250
<i>Controller & Auditor-Gen., Col. R. J. Collins,</i> <i>C.M.G., I.S.O.</i>	1,000
<i>Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept.,</i> <i>J. H. Richardson</i>	1,000
<i>Public Trustee, F. Fitchett, C.M.G., LL.D.</i>	1,000
<i>Inspector Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B.</i>	1,000
<i>Public Health, Hospitals and Charitable</i> <i>Institutions, T. H. A. Valintine, D.P.H.</i>	850

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

<i>Internal Affairs, James Hislop</i>	550
<i>Treasury, J. W. Poynton</i>	1,000
<i>Customs, W. B. Montgomery</i>	625
<i>Insp.-Gen. of Schools, George Hogben, M.A.</i>	775
<i>Secretary for Education, Sir E. O. Gibbes</i>	625
<i>Justice, G. C. B. Jordan</i>	650
<i>Commissioner of Police, John Cullen</i>	600
<i>Under Secretary Public Works and Mines,</i> <i>H. J. H. Blow, I.S.O.</i>	700
<i>Crown Lands and Immigration, James</i> <i>Strauchon</i>	800
<i>Registrar-General, F. W. Mansfield</i>	500
<i>Govt. Printer, John Mackay</i>	750
<i>Commissioner of Taxes, G. F. C. Campbell</i>	800
<i>Valuer-General, F. W. Flanagan</i>	625
<i>General Manager Railways, T. Ronayne</i>	1,250
<i>Secretary Gen. Post Office, D. Robertson</i>	1,000
<i>Commissioner of Stamps, P. C. Corliss</i>	675
<i>Registrar-Gen. Land & Deeds, G. G. Bridges</i>	640
<i>Director Museum and Observatories, A.</i> <i>Hamilton</i>	500
<i>Under Sec. Native Dept., T. W. Fisher</i>	675
<i>Surveyor-General, Jas Mackenzie</i>	675
<i>Director Geological Survey Department,</i> <i>P. G. Morgan, M.A.</i>	600
<i>Secretary for Agriculture, F. S. Pope</i>	600
<i>Director of Tourists' Dept., B. Wilson</i>	525
<i>Secretary for Labour, J. Lomas</i>	505
<i>Marine, G. Allport</i>	600
<i>Clerk of Executive Council, J. F. Andrews</i>	600

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, F.R.G.S., Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria St., S.W.
Secretary, C. F. W. Palliser.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 39 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election or for appointment to the Legislative Council.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon.
Sir Charles Christopher Bowen £
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Hon. Sir A. R. Guinness

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 5 puisne judges.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Puisne Judges, F. R. Chapman, T. Cooper
(Wellington); W. B. Edwards (Auckland);
J. R. Denniston (Canterbury); Sir J. S.
Williams (Dunedin) each 1,800

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 25—in *Infantry Corps* 18–18, *Territorial* 18–25, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 20,000 of all ranks. The material from which the Australian and New Zealand Armies are being constructed is the finest in the world.

Navy.

New Zealand is a party to the tripartite Naval Agreement of 1903–1913 (see Commonwealth of Australia). The Dominion possesses torpedo-boats and submarine-mining steamers; the Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1911) 2,156 public primary schools, with 4,551 teachers and 161,648 scholars; there are also 326 private schools, with 19,868 scholars, and, in addition, 104 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 38 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1908–1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1908	9,063,989	8,213,965	63,544,961
1909	9,001,185	8,785,513	67,781,545
1910	9,238,917	8,990,992	71,778,580
1911	10,297,023	9,343,106	77,688,395
1912	11,032,544	10,340,368	82,193,310

LAND PURCHASE.

In 1840 a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands, forests, etc., the right of pre-emption being reserved to the Crown if they wished to alienate any portion. This right was abolished by legislation in 1862, when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases until 1894, when the right of private purchase was withdrawn. The Maori Lands Administration Act of 1900, with its amendments, restrained natives from pauperising themselves by parting with the freehold of the balance of their lands. The Native Land Act, 1909, consolidates all previous enactments dealing generally with Maori lands, and permits alienation subject to certain conditions and restrictions.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area is 67,040,640 acres, and the total extent of land under all kinds of crop (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land broken up but not under crop, is (1911) 1,799,504 acres, while there are 14,214,741 acres of land in sown grass, of which 9,214,515 acres had not been previously ploughed. 690,106 acres were under corn crops in 1910-11 (321,541 acres wheat and 368,565 acres oats), the principal crops being 1,034,241 qr. of wheat, 1,861,695 qr. of oats, and 115,067 qr. of barley. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1911 numbered 2,000,171; sheep, 23,790,153 (in April, 1912); pigs, 248,754; and horses, mules and asses, 404,682. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1911 being 2,066,073 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1911 being 33,283,199 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of iron sand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Parapara, near Nelson; copper is also found.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion (merchandise only) are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1907-1911:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1907.....	17,308,861	20,068,957	37,377,818
1908.....	17,471,284	16,317,494	33,788,778
1909.....	15,674,719	19,661,996	35,336,715
1910.....	17,051,583	22,180,209	39,231,792
1911.....	19,545,879	19,088,490	38,634,369

The principal articles of export in 1911 were:—Wool (£6,491,707), frozen meat (£3,503,406), gold (£1,815,251), butter and cheese (£2,768,974), agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum, and timber. The principal imports were textiles and clothing (£4,250,479), iron and steel and machinery (£3,884,418), books (£235,017), sugar (£676,395), and spirits.

The external trade of 1911 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	£11,787,300	£15,134,743
Australia	2,944,991	2,515,168
United States	1,682,129	434,586
Pacific Islands	810,284	324,306
India and Ceylon	623,647	100,147
China	35,280	8,139

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1912, there were 2,798 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 29 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system.

Shipping.—During 1911 the vessels entered inwards numbered 621 (tonnage, 1,428,376), and those entered outwards 624 (tonnage, 1,467,400), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1911) 217,706,104 letters and post-

cards, 43,802,719 newspapers, and 58,828,436 books and packets, and the work is effected by 2,322 post offices. There are 11,805 miles of telegraph line, with 20,370 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island. The population of the chief cities and towns at Census, April 2, 1911, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 70,729; Auckland (and suburbs), 102,676; Dunedin (and suburbs), 64,237; Christchurch (and suburbs), 80,193; Invercargill (and suburbs), 14,170; Napier, 10,537; Palmerston North, 10,991; Nelson, 8,051; Oamaru, 5,122; Petone, 6,640; Timaru, 11,280; Wanganui, 10,929; Masterton, 5,122; Greymouth, 5,469; and New Plymouth, 5,232.

DEPENDENCIES.

Antipodes Group (49° 41' 15" S. lat., and 176° 43' E. long.) are uninhabited.

Auckland Islands lie about 200 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat., and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited.

Bounty Islands (47° 43' S. lat., 179° 0' 30" E. long.) are uninhabited.

Campbell Island is uninhabited.

Chatham Islands, between 43° 30' S. lat., and 175° 40' 17" 15' W. long., have a population of about 234 Europeans and 219 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Atitaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Herry, Palmerston, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakaanga, Niue or Savage, Danger and Suvarrow Island, and are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to 170° W. long. The population consists of about 12,366 natives and 232 European and other nationalities. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The exports (1911) were valued at £103,123, and the imports at £98,636. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,600, and a European population of 139. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. The six Ariki of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Federal Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner and Chief Judge,

Rarotonga, (vacant) £600

Do., Acting, Charles E. McCormick.

Resident Commissioner and Magistrate,

Niue, H. G. Cornwall 300

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and a number of uninhabited islets.

The Three Kings, in 34° 9' S. lat., and 172° 8' E. long., are uninhabited.

Nicaragua.

(República de Nicaragua.)

Area, 51,660 English Sq. Miles. Population (1906), 600,000.

DEPARTMENTS AND CAPITALS.

Departments.

Carazo (Jinotepe).
Chinandega (Chinandega).
Chontales (Juigalpa)
Esteli (Esteli).
Granada (Granada).
Jinotega (Jinotega).
Leon (Leon).
Managua (Managua).
Masaya (Masaya).

Matagalpa (Matagalpa).
Rivas (Rivas).
Segovia (Ocotal).
Zelaya (Bluefields).

Districts.

Prinzapolka.
Rio Grande.
Sigüia.

Races and Religions.

The majority of the inhabitants are of mixed blood, descendants of the Spanish settlers and the native "Indians," and of the Indians and negroes imported by the Spanish colonists. The Spanish-Indians are known as *Mestizos*, the Indian-Negroes being known as *Zambos*. On the east coast are many uncivilized tribal Indians known as *Mosquitos*, their numbers being estimated at 30,000, while pure-blooded Indians are still living in the central districts. There is also a sprinkling of Europeans and their descendants, the greater number being Spanish and German. The population is densest in the western regions round Lakes Nicaragua and Managua. The language of the country is Spanish, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but all are tolerated. The Mosquito Indians are mainly unconverted.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Nicaragua is the largest of the Central American Republics and is situated between 10° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long. It is bounded on the north by Honduras and on the south by Costa Rica, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans washing the east and west coasts. The Atlantic (Caribbean or Mosquito) coast of about 300 miles is low and swampy, with numerous lagoons and estuaries, with harbours at Gracías á Dios, in the extreme north-east, Bluefields, and San Juan del Norte or Greytown in the extreme south. The Pacific Coast of about 200 miles is rocky and elevated, but possesses good harbours in Fonseca, Corinto, Brito and San Juan del Sur.

Relief.—A mountain range known in the south-east as the Cordillera de Yolaina runs from the Caribbean Coast to the north-western boundary with a general direction parallel to the Pacific Coast, the highest peaks being between 6,500 and 7,000 feet. Parallel with this range and close to the Pacific is a range of volcanic peaks of which Ometepe and Madera on an island in Lake Nicaragua, Momotombo on the northern shore of Lake Managua, Masaya, between the two lakes, and Cosiguina, in the north-western promontory enclosing the Gulf of Fonseca, are liable to eruption. Between these ranges are low-lying plains and the Lakes of Nicaragua and Managua and east of the main range the country slopes gradually to the low-lying Mosquito Coast.

Hydrography.—The principal rivers are the Wanks or Cocos or *Segovia*, which forms part of the northern boundary with Honduras, rising in the north-western plateaus and flowing eastward to the Caribbean near Cape Gracías á Dios; the *Rio Grande*, with its tributary the Tuma; the San Juan which forms part of the southern boundary with Costa Rica and flows from Lake Nicaragua to the Caribbean at San Juan del Norte; the Bluefield (Blieveltdt); the Culucaia; the Prinzapolka; and the Rame. All these rivers flow eastward into the Caribbean. The main hydrographical features of the country are the vast lakes, Nicaragua and Managua. *Lake Nicaragua* has a total area of almost 3,000 square miles and a total length of over 100 miles. The lake contains numerous islands and islets, the largest (Ometepe) containing the two volcanic peaks of Ometepe and Madera. *Lake Managua* is about 30 miles long and has a total area of 580 square miles. The Panoaya channel connects the two lakes, but the higher level of Managua presents a navigable connection between the two lakes.

GOVERNMENT.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502 and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until the revolt of the Spanish Colonies. In 1821 Nicaragua declared its independence of Spain and from 1823-1839 formed part of the Federation of Central American States, but since 1839 the Republic has been independent. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 30, 1905 (as amended in 1910), and is that of a centralized republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

President of Nicaragua, until Dec. 31, 1916, Adolfo Diaz.

The Executive.

The President is aided by a responsible ministry with portfolios distributed as follows:—

*Interior, Police and Justice, Miguel Cárdenas.
Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Diego Manuel Chamorro.*

*Finance, Pedro Rafael Cuadra.
War and Marine, Dr. Camilo Barberena Diaz.
Public Works, Alejandro Cantón.*

THE LEGISLATURE

Congress consists of a *Single Chamber*, containing 36 members, elected for 6 years by universal suffrage. A President of the Chamber is elected by the members of Congress every fortnight during the session.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a supreme court at the Capital, and courts of appeal at Leon, Masaya and Bluefields, with courts of first instance in all centres of population. Each of the Departments and Districts (*Comarcas*) is under a political head (*jefe politico*) who acts as commandant and administers the government.

DEFENCE.

Service in the Army is compulsory and universal between the ages of 17 and 55. Recruits join the Active Army for one year and pass into the Reserve, which receive no training. The permanent staff and annual contingent number about 4,000, the reserve being about 35,000. The Navy consists of 4 small lake steamers and six coastguard vessels on Pacific and Caribbean Sea.

EDUCATION.

Elementary education is compulsory and free, but the attendances are not high, and instruction does not reach large numbers in the less developed eastern districts. There are twelve secondary and technical schools and Universities at Managua and Leon.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Nicaragua for the 5 years 1907-1911 are stated as follows in *paper pesos*, which fluctuate in value. (In 1910 the value of the paper *peso* was about 4d., i.e., 60 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure
1907	10,219,050	10,266,520
1908	13,119,500	12,502,600
1909	12,994,300	*18,640,000
1910	15,122,550	*34,573,000
1911		

* Excess of expenditure due to revolution of 1909-1911.

DEBT.

The following is a statement of the Nicaraguan Debt on January 1, 1909:—

British Debt, 4%	245,000
U.S.A. Debt, 6% (\$1,000,000)	200,000
French Debt, 5% (fr. 12,500,000)	500,000

Total External Debt ... £945,000

Internal Debt, *pesos* 50,000,000.

In May, 1909, the Nicaraguan Government obtained a foreign loan of £1,250,000, issuing gold bonds with interest at 6 per cent. The product of the sale of these bonds was to pay off the British loan of 1886 (£245,000), and the U.S. loan of 1904 (£200,000), while £435,000 was set aside for the construction of a new railroad from Lake Nicaragua to Monkey Point on the Atlantic seaboard. The 1911 government entered into negotiations for a \$50,000,000 gold loan in the U.S.A. In June, 1912, the government defaulted in the payment of interest on the 6 per cent bonds, and entered into an agreement with the bondholders for the substitution of other securities with a scheme of payments.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The principal agricultural product is coffee, which is grown, principally in the department of Matagalpa, under German management and exported to Hamburg. Bananas are also grown in the eastern districts and on the Mosquito coast. Rice, beans, sugar, cocoa, and tobacco are also cultivated, but large quantities of foodstuffs are imported. The live stock includes cattle, horses, and pigs. The forest products are important, mahogany and rubber being exported.

Minerals.—Gold and silver, copper, coal, petroleum, and precious stones are found, the gold export in 1910 exceeding £200,000. The mines are not fully developed.

Manufactures.—Leather and furniture, beer and spirits, tobacco, candles and soap are among the principal industries, those connected with cattle raising being the most important. The imports are principally cottons and other manufactured goods from the U.S.A.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for the 5 years, 1906-1910, were valued as follows in *silver pesos* (12 = £1 sterling):—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1906	3,410,000	4,230,000	7,640,000
1907	3,190,000	4,000,000	7,190,000
1908	3,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000
1909	2,950,000	3,650,000	6,600,000
1910	2,590,000	4,000,000	6,590,000

Of the imports 50 per cent. are from the U.S., 30 per cent. from the U.K., and 15 per cent. from Germany; the exports 40 per cent. to the U.S., 15 per cent. to Germany, 12 per cent. to the U.K., and 12 per cent. to France.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—A line, 172 miles in length, runs from the principal port of Corinto to Leon Managua and Granada on the lakes, whence a line of steamers runs at regular intervals to the southern shores. Many lines are projected, including a trans-isthmus system to Monkey Point, on the Caribbean.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1908 there were 135 post offices and 130 telegraph offices, with 1,591 miles of line, the Republic being linked up with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru.

Shipping.—In 1908 the ports were visited by 804 vessels, mainly U.S. and German. The

Pacific harbours are the most frequented, Corinto being the chief commercial port.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, MANAGUA. Population, 35,000.

Other towns are Leon (65,000), Granada (20,000), Matagalpa (16,000), Masaya (14,000), Jinotega (14,000), Chinandega (11,000), Estelí (10,000), Boaco (10,000), Jinotepé (10,000), Matapa (8,000), Somoto (8,000), Bluefields (5,000), Corinto (3,000), and Greytown (2,500).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is in general use.

The Unit of Currency is the *peso* of 100 centavos, the silver *peso* being worth about 20d. (12 = £1 sterling), the paper *peso* fluctuating, and being worth about 4d. in 1911 (60 = £1 sterling).

The Nobel Prizes.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (a) Physics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Medicine or Physiology, (d) Literature, and (e) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901. The awarding

authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics, (b) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute ("Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse"), Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £8,000 each).

YEAR.	(a) PHYSICS.	(b) CHEMISTRY.	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY.	(d) LITERATURE.	(e) PEACE.
1901	W. C. Röntgen	J. H. van't Hoff	E. A. von Behring	{ R. F. A. Sully- Prudhomme }	H. Dunant.
1902	{ H. A. Lorentz P. Zeeman }	E. Fischer	{ Sir R. Ross,* K. C. H. }	T. Mommsen	F. Passy.
1903	{ H. A. Becquerel (M. & Mme Curie) }	S. A. Arrhenius	N. R. Finsen	B. Björnson	E. Ducommun.
1904	Lord Rayleigh*	Sir W. Ramsay*	V. Pavlow	{ F. Mistral (J. Echegaray) }	A. Gobat.
1905	P. Lenard	A. von Baeyer	R. Koch	H. J. Sienkiewicz	Sir W. R. Cremer.*
1906	{ Prof. J. J. Thomson* }	H. Moissan	{ Prof. Golgi (Prof. Golgi) }	G. Carducci	Inst. of Int. Law.
1907	{ Prof. A. A. Michelson† }	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling*	Bas. von Suttner.
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	{ P. Ehrlich (E. Metchnikoff) }	R. Eucken	Theodore Roosevelt.†
1909	{ Signor Marconi F. Brann }	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	S. Lagerlöf	E. T. Moneta.
1910	{ J. D. van der Waals }	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	L. Renault.
1911	W. Wien	Mme. Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	K. P. Arnoldson.
1912	G. Dalen	{ Prof. Gignard Prof. Sabatier }	A. Carrel†	G. Hauptmann	F. Bajer.
					{ Bn. de Constant. M. Beernaert. (Berne Intl. Peace Bureau.) }
					T. M. C. Asser.
					A. H. Fried.
					To be awarded.

* British.

† American.

Norway.

(Norwe.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Governments (Amter) and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1900.	1910.
Akershus (Akershus)	2,054	116,228	128,042
Bergen (City)	5	72,251	76,867
Bergenhus, Nordre (Florø).....	7,130	89,041	90,040
Bergenhus, Søndre (Bergen).....	6,025	135,752	146,006
Bratsberg (Skien)	5,863	99,052	108,084
Buskerud (Drammen).....	5,790	112,676	123,643
Christiania (City).....	6	227,626	241,834
Christians (Littlehammer)	9,790	116,280	119,236
Hedemarken (Hammerfest)	18,291	32,952	38,065
Nedemarken (Hamar).....	10,618	126,182	134,555
Jarlsberg and Laurvik (Laurvik)	896	104,554	109,076
Lister and Mandal (Christiansand)	2,804	81,567	82,067
Nedenes (Arendal).....	3,609	79,935	76,456
Nordland (Bodø)	14,513	152,144	164,687
Romsdal (Christiansund)	5,786	136,137	144,622
Smaalenene (Frederikshald)	1,598	136,886	152,306
Stavanger (Stavanger)	3,531	127,592	141,040
Tromsø (Tromsø).....	8,789	74,362	81,902
Trondhjem, Nordre (Levanger)	7,182	83,433	84,948
Trondhjem, Søndre (Trondhjem).....	10,131	135,382	148,306
Total	124,411	2,240,032	2,391,782

Sexes in 1900, 1,087,603 males, 1,152,429 females.

Sexes in 1910, 1,155,673 males, 1,236,109 females.

Races and Religions.

Races.	1900.	1910.	Religions.	1900.	1910.
Norwegians	2,156,701	2,325,124	Lutherans	2,200,161	2,344,516
Swedes.....	49,662	30,546	Methodists.....	10,368	10,986
Laps	19,677	18,590	Baptists	5,671	7,699
Fins	9,939	7,172	Roman Catholics	1,668	2,046
Danes	3,775	3,040	Mormons.....	480	714
Germans	2,787	2,151	Quakers	179	143
English	909	355	Other	21,265	25,718

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1906	61,316	31,214	21,967	53,181	13,990
1907	60,722	32,789	22,135	54,984	13,953
1908	60,866	33,181	22,497	41,678	14,153
1909	61,407	31,603	16,152	47,755	14,080
1910	61,461	31,856	18,912	50,768	14,566
1911	61,400	31,300	12,477	43,777	14,800

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Norway occupies the west and north of the Scandinavian peninsula, between $57^{\circ} 58' - 71^{\circ} 11'$ N. lat. and $4^{\circ} 30' - 31^{\circ} 11'$ E. long. Within these limits lie the mainland and a multitude of islands and inlets, estimated at 150,000 in all. The boundaries on the north, west, and south are the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans and the North Sea, and the south-east coast is washed by the Skager Rack, which separates the kingdom from the Danish promontory of Jutland. The Swedish frontier forms the eastern boundary, but beyond this frontier to the north-east the Norwegian *Amt* of Finnmark extends along the boundary of the Russian Grand Duchy of Finland.

Coast.—The coast is extremely rugged, broken by inlets or *fjords*, and studded with islands. The *fjords* run inland for a great distance (*Sogne Fjord* reaching 135 miles, and *Hardanger Fjord* 114 miles inland), with precipitous cliffs on either side, and down many of them the mountain torrents find their way to the sea in picturesque, elevated waterfalls. The principal inlets are Christiania Fjord, in the south-east; Bukken or Stavanger, Hardanger, Sogne, Stor, Geiranger, Trondhjem, Namsen, Foldsen, Vefsen, Ranen, Svartisen, Salten and Skjerstad, Vest and Ofoten, Lyngen and Alten Fjords, on the west; Porsanger, Laxe, and Tana Fjords on the north; and Varanger Fjord on the north-east coast.

The coast is fringed with a "fence of islands" (*skærgaard*), almost throughout its length from south-east to north-east, the largest of them being *Hindø*, in the Lofoten (or Vesteraalen) group, and between two of the smaller islands of the same group (Mosken and Sörländ) rushes the *Maelstrom*, a whirlpool caused by the opposition of the island fence to the pent-up tidal waters of the sea. In the extreme north is the large island of Magerö, which contains, in *North Cape*, the most northerly point of Norway and of the continent of Europe.

Relief.—Norway consists of an almost continuous plateau, with frequent peaks and valleys. The highest peaks are Galdhøpiggen (8,546 feet) and Skagastölstind (8,068 feet) in the *Jötun Fjeld* (*fjeld* = highlands) of the *Amt* of Christians, and there are many peaks above 6,000 feet, while Snehaetta, in the *Dovre Fjeld*, exceeds 7,600 feet, and in the *Rondane Fjeld* is Högronden (6,930 feet).

Hydrography.—In addition to the fjords there are countless inland lakes, the largest being *Mjøsen*, 60 miles in length, in the south-east, and *Röserand*, in the *amt* of Nordland. The principal river of Norway is the *Glommen*, which rises in Lake Aursund (South Trondhjem) and flows southwards, through Hedemarken, Akershus, and Smaalenene, to the Skager Rack, east of Christiania Fjord. Other rivers are the Drimmen, which flows into Christiania Fjord, and the Laagen, Skien, Nid, and Otter, in the south; the Logen, Bjoreia, Rauma, Namsen, and Vefsen, which flow into the western *fjords*; and the Alten and Tana of the north. Many of the rivers run in precipitous beds, and magnificent waterfalls occur in the course of many of them, the most famous being *Sarpsfos* on the Glommen, *Rjukanfos*, or "Smoking Fall," on the Maan, *Lotifos* and *Espeleandfos*, which discharge into Hardanger Fjord, and *Vöringsfos*, on the Bjoreia River.

Climate.—The climate of Norway is in no way typical of the latitudes in which the kingdom is situated, for although a great part of the land lies within the Arctic Circle, the coast is kept free of ice by the prevailing south-west winds and the *Gulf Stream* drift of warm waters from the Atlantic Ocean. The direction of the *Gulf Stream* is not only along the west but round the north and north-east coast, and the most northerly point of the kingdom (*North Cape*, in the island of Magerö) is thus kept free from the icy currents which cause many lands in lower latitudes to be ice-bound; in fact, the Skager Rack of the south is liable to be closed by ice although the seas of northernmost Norway, 1,000 miles nearer the North Pole, are free all the year round. The highest mean annual temperature is 45° Fahrenheit on the south-west coast, and the lowest mean is 1° above freezing in the extreme north, when the summer average is as high as 53° Fahrenheit, as against 62° , the summer mean at the capital.

The Midnight Sun.—Owing to the geographical position of Norway, the country generally experiences a phenomenon known as "The Midnight Sun," the sun being above the horizon continuously from May to July, at *North Cape*, and even in the extreme south there is no darkness from April to August. Conversely, there is no sun at *North Cape* from November to January, but this absence of sunlight does not prevail further south.

GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom of Norway had been established for some centuries and Christianity had been introduced about 150 years when King Harald III. fell at Stamford Bridge in England (1066 A.D.), and from 1389-1521 the kingdom formed part of the tripartite *League of Kalmar* (see "Denmark"), by which Norway, Sweden and Denmark were united under

King Eric (1389-1397). In 1521, the secession of Sweden left Norway in union with Denmark, and in 1814, by the Treaty of Kiel (Jan. 14, 1814), this union was dissolved, and the kingdoms of Norway and Sweden were united under one crown. In 1905 the Norwegian Storting adopted a resolution dissolving the union with Sweden (June 7), and later in the same year a referendum resulted in an overwhelming majority (368,211 votes to 184) in favour of the dissolution of the union. Negotiations between representatives of Norway and Sweden settled the terms of the severance, which was ratified by the Norwegian Storting and the Swedish Riksdag on Oct. 9. On Oct. 27 King Oscar of Sweden and Norway issued a proclamation relinquishing the crown of Norway, and a Norwegian referendum authorized the Storting to offer the crown to Prince Charles of Denmark, who entered the Norwegian capital with his consort on Nov. 25, and was crowned in Trondhjem Cathedral in 1906, as King Haakon VII., the first of that name (Haakon the Good), having reigned over Norway from 935-961 A.D.

Reigning Sovereign.

His Majesty HAakon VII., King of Norway, born at Charlottenlund, Aug. 3, 1872 (son of the late King Frederik III. of Denmark); married July 22, 1896, to H.R.H. Princess Maud of the United Kingdom (born Nov. 26, 1869); elected King of Norway and accepted the throne Nov. 18, 1905. Their Majesties have issue:—

H.R.H. Prince Olav, born at Sandringham, July 2, 1903.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive is vested in the Sovereign and is exercised by a responsible ministry, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

Ministry (Feb. 19, 1915).

President of the Council of Ministers and

Minister of State, J. K. M. Bratlie

Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. Irgens

Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public

Instruction, E. A. Liljedahl.

Minister of Justice and Police, Fredrik Staag

Minister of Commerce, Navigation and Industry,

A. O. Lindvig.

Minister of Agriculture, E. M. Enge

Minister of Public Works, N. O. Hovdenak

Minister of Defence, J. K. M. Bratlie.

Minister of Finance and Customs, Fredrik

Konow.

Secretary of State, N. Hesselberg.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature, or *Storting*, is bicameral, and consists of 123 members, elected for three years by universal suffrage of Norwegians of both sexes, aged 25 years, paying a certain minimum of taxation. The *Storting* meets annually and elects one quarter of its members to form the *Lagting*, the remaining three-quarters forming the *Odelsting*. These houses meet in separate session, except in cases of disagreement, when a two-thirds majority is the deciding factor. Laws originate in the *Odelsting*. All members of the *Storting* receive 3,000 kroner per annum and a travelling allowance. The *Storting* and each of the houses elects a President and Vice-President, who exchange their offices in alternate months.

Presidents of the Storting (1912), W. Konow;
J. M. Halvorsen.

Presidents of the Lagting (1910-1912), G. A.
Jahren; T. T. Fosås.

Presidents of the Odelsting (1912), A. Th. Berge;
J. K. Liestøl.

THE JUDICATURE.

There are separate courts for civil and criminal cases. Civil cases are generally brought before a court of mediation (*fortjælses kommission*) from which appeals may be brought to local

courts, or to the three superior courts of appeal (*overretter*) at Christiania, Bergen and Trondhjem. Criminal cases are tried by jury courts (*lag-mandret*) or at assizes (*meddomeret*). The final court of the Kingdom is the Supreme Court at Christiania. There is a high court of impeachment (*rigsret*) for the trial of executive and administrative officers, etc., at the capital.

President of the Supreme Court, K. K. Thinn.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom is divided into 20 *amter* (see Area and Population, ante) each under an *amt-mand*, who is assisted by an *amtsting*, composed of the chairmen of the rural councils (*herreder*) within the amt. Municipalities are governed by elective representatives, with an executive committee (*formænd*) chosen by the representatives. The local franchise is identical with the parliamentary and is similarly extended to women.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Service in the *National Militia* is universal and compulsory, recruits joining the *Active Army* for 12 years, with initial training of 48 to 126 days, and two subsequent trainings of 24 days each. They then pass to the *Landvern* for 8 years, with one training of 24 days, and thence to the age of 50 form part of the *Landstorn*, receiving no further training. The *Peace Effective* is about 18,000 of all ranks. The Infantry are armed with the Krag-Jørgensen rifle of 6.5 millimetres calibre; the Artillery with the Ehrhardt 4.7. gun of 7.5 centimetres calibre. In time of war every able-bodied Norwegian, between the ages of 15 and 55, is liable for service in the *Krigsforsterkning*, or *levée en masse*.

Navy.

The maritime population is universally liable for service in the Navy between the ages of 20 and 41, with active training of 6 months. The personnel of the Navy is about 1,000, and about 14,000 are liable for service in case of war. The Norwegian Navy consisted in 1912 of 4 (25,000 ton) armoured cruisers, a coast defence monitor, 37 torpedo boats, 3 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 1 submarine, and special service vessels, etc.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is very high, the pupils numbering 374,432 in 1909. *Secondary* schools are provided by the State, by local authorities and by private bodies, and many of them are dual, while most of those for girls alone are privately maintained. There are 10 special schools, and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was founded in 1821, and was attended in 1911 by 2553 students.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Norway are stated below in *kroner* (28 *kroner* = £1 sterling) for the five years ending June 30, 1912. (The figures for 1908-09 include 15 months owing to the change of the financial year from April-March to July to June.)

Year.	Total Revenue *	Ordinary Expenditure
1908-09	244,568,364 ¹	137,459,221
1909-10	222,244,283 ²	116,751,012
1910-11	117,780,300 ³	110,600,000
1911-12	129,368,900 ⁴	119,410,000
1912-13	147,482,600 ⁴	129,400,000

The Budget of 1912-13 included the following provisions:—

REVENUE

Direct Taxes	<i>kroner</i>	9,000,000
Indirect Taxes .. ..	..	57,885,000
Other Sources. ....	..	74,332,100
Loans.....	..	6,371,500

EXPENDITURE.

Defence	<i>kroner</i>	21,680,000
Debt Service .....	..	17,373,600
Public Works .....	..	45,742,100
Miscellaneous.....	..	44,604,300

DEBT.

The Public Debt of Norway amounted to the following sums at the close of the last five financial years (in *kroner*).—

Year	Capital	Interest and Redemption
1908-09	329,304,529	19,921,022
1909-10	329,228,323	15,459,620
1910-11	327,622,820	15,572,100
1911-12	...	15,784,700
1912-13	...	17,373,600

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land area is estimated at 76,522,000 English statute acres of which 17,071,128 acres were (1910) woods and forests, 2,746,214 acres were cultivated land, and 57,048,842 acres (in 1900) permanent grass, marsh land and

uncultivated. The area and produce of the principal crops in 1911 was as follows:—

Description.	Acreage.	Produce.
Wheat	12,399	(Quarters.) 32,832
Barley	88,720	308,986
Oats	262,509	1,089,488
Rye	37,186	117,925
Mixed Corn.	15,203	56,092

Other crops included 101,675 acres under potatoes (22,007,997 bushels in 1911), while 2,506,800 tons of hay were carted in 1911.

Live Stock.—The live stock in 1907 included 727,898 cows and 366,203 other cattle, 1,393,488 sheep and lambs, 296,442 goats, 312,556 pigs, 172,468 horses, and 122,623 reindeer.

Fisheries.—The fisheries give employment to large numbers of inhabitants throughout the year, cod and herring being the most valuable products. The exports in 1911 were valued at 97,895,000 *kroner*.

Forestry.—Of the total area under woods and forests about 75 per cent. is under pine. The various streams are used for the floating of felled trees from place to place, while the falls supply power. The total value of forest produce exported in 1911 amounted to nearly 79,000,000 *kroner*, of which more than half was represented by the value of wood pulp for use in paper making.

Mines and Minerals.—Silver, copper, and iron are found in considerable quantities, and coal is mined to a small extent on the island of Andø. The principal mineral export is granite, while marble of a good quality is also found. The total value of mineral exports in 1911 was 27,516,000 *kroner*.

Manufactures.—Timber dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, shipbuilding, and pulp-making are the principal industries, the chief centres being Christiania, Bergen, Frederikstad, Drammen, Skien, Trondhjem, Frederikshald and Stavanger. Water power is available on most of the streams, owing to the variety of levels in the river beds.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for the five years 1907-1911 (*special trade* only) are stated as follows in *kroner* (28 *kroner* = £1 sterling):—

Year	Imports.	Exports	Total
1907 ..	361,642,800	219,971,800	581,614,600
1908 ..	354,919,600	211,247,900	566,167,500
1909	365,739,900	234,640,600	600,380,500
1910 ..	408,093,100	267,856,800	669,949,900
1911	468,695,000	288,684,100	757,379,100

The chief articles of export are timber, wood-work, wood pulp and matches, fish, oil and other products of the fisheries, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine and tinned goods. The chief imports are cereals, groceries and clothing, coal, hides and skins, cotton and wool, oil, machinery, steamships and metal goods. The United Kingdom takes 27 per cent. of the

* Including loans, mainly for railway development;
¹ 9,000,000 *kroner*; ² 6,066,000 *kroner*; ³ 2,122,000 *kroner*;
⁴ 9,000,000 *kroner*; ⁵ 22,022,600 *kroner*.

exports and sends 25 per cent. of the imports, Germany takes 22 per cent. of the exports and sends 30 per cent. of the imports, the remainder being shared principally by Russia, Sweden and Spain.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1912 there were 1917 miles of railway open for traffic, 282 miles being private and the remainder State owned. The receipts of the State lines in 1911 were 21,274,825 *kroner* and the expenses 15,886,943 *kroner*.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1911 there were 3,496 post offices, dealing with 71,000,000 letters, 17,800,000 post cards, and 123,900,000 other postal packets. The postal receipts in 1910 were 8,421,452 *kroner*, and the expenditure 7,935,170 *kroner*. In 1911 there were 1,585 telegraph offices, with 22,300 miles of line and transmitting 3,300,000 messages; and 4 wireless land stations. The telegraphic receipts were 5,869,000 *kroner*, the expenses 4,183,000 *kroner*.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine of Norway is exceeded as to tonnage by only three nations (U.K., U.S.A., and Germany), and amounted in 1912 (Lloyd's measurement) to 2,122 vessels (2,292,596 tons), of which 1,425 (1,695,322 tons) were steamers and 637 (597,275 tons) sailing

vessels—exclusive of vessels under 200 tons. In 1911 4,552 vessels (2,276,200 tons) in cargo and in ballast entered, and 4,220 vessels (2,227,211 tons) cleared at the four principal ports of Christiania, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Frederikstad.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, CHRISTIANIA, on the south-east coast at the head of Christiania Fjord. Population (1910), 241,834. Others towns are:—

Bergen	76,867	Christiansund	12,201
Trondhjem ...	48,235	Hangesund ...	12,987
Stavanger ...	37,261	Frederikshald	15,597
Drammen	24,895	Sarpsborg ...	10,542
Frederikstad	15,597	Skien	11,856
Christiansand	15,291	Arendal	10,315
Aalesund	13,858	Larvik	10,105

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory. The *Unit of Currency* is the *Krone* of 100 *orer*. The *krone* is worth 13 *sd.* in English currency (18 *g* *kroner* = £1 sterling). Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5 *kroner*; silver, 2 and 1 *kroner*, 50, 25, and 10 *over*; with copper 5 and 2 *orer* and 1 *ore*.

Omān.

Area 81,000 English Square Miles. Estimated Population 500,000.

Sultan of Omān.

His Highness Seyyid Feysal bin Turki, G.C.I.F.; born 1864 (second son of Seyyid Turki bin Seyyid bin Sultan), succeeded his father June 4, 1888.

Children of the Sultan.

1. Seyyid Timur, born 1886.
2. Seyyid Nadir, born 1888.
3. Seyyid Muhammad, born 1889.

Omān is an independent sultanate of south-east Arabia, with a Muhammadan population that is mainly Arab, but contains many foreign elements, including Indians, Persians, Baluchis, and Swahili negroes.

The territory of the sultanate extends from the peninsula of El Katar, on the Persian Gulf, to the promontory of Ras Sair, on the Arabian Sea, a total length of coast of close on 1,500 miles. The north-west extremity is in 51° 30' E. long., and Omān extends to the easternmost point of Arabia in 59° 48' E. long., and thence south-west to a point about 54° 28' E. long. and 16° 50' N. lat. The most northerly point is Ras Musandim in 26° 30' N. lat. The political neighbours of Omān are the Turkish chieftaincy of Katar, in the north-west, and the independent tribes of Hadramut, in the south-west. The north-west and south-west extremities are in the form of a horse-shoe, the intervening land being the arid and sandy desert of central and southern Arabia, the great *Ruba el Khali*, or *Dahna Desert*, which covers the peninsula, from Omān in the east to Yemen in the west. The northern coast of Omān is washed by the Persian Gulf; the Cape of Ras Mesandim reaches to the narrow Strait of Ormuz; the eastern coast is washed by the Gulf of Omān, and the south-eastern coast by the Arabian Sea.

In addition to the Arabian territory, there are two dependencies on the opposite (Makran) coast of the Gulf of Omān in the ports and surrounding land of *Chahbar*, in south-eastern Persia, and *Gwadar*, in southern Baluchistan.

The promontory (Ras Jebel) which terminates in Ras Musandim is formed by the western horn of a range of mountains, which stretches across north-eastern Omān, from Musandim to El Hadd, and shuts out the coastal districts from the interior. The highest peak is *Jebel Akhdar*, or Green Mountain (10,000 feet), in the centre of the range. Smaller ranges of hills fringe the south-eastern coast as far as the Hadramut boundary. The west coast of

the Ras Jebel promontory, known as the *Pirate Coast*, and the remainder of the Persian Gulf littoral, are low lying and sandy, with few inlets, and many rocky islets lie close in shore. The only port on these coasts is the insignificant harbour of Sharkah, but on the east coast are Muscat, the capital and principal seaport, with smaller ports in Matreh Barka and Sohar, to the north, and Kuryat to the south of the capital. On the Makran coast of the Arabian Sea are the ports of Chahbar and Gwadar.

The eastern coast contains many *wadis*, or valleys, between the mountains and the sea, and torrential streams flow down towards the coast, but for many months the beds are dry, water being obtained from springs and wells in sufficient quantities for an effective irrigation system in the coastal strip. The interior is almost inaccessible on account of the mountain barrier, but the ports of Matrah (leading to Wadi Kahza) and Kuryat (to Wadi Hail) and the valley of Semai (leading to Wadi Munsab) give access to the fertile Wadi of Tyin, which contains a rich oasis with many village settlements. The rocky passes leading to Tyin abound in rugged defiles, easily held by a hostile force, and the wadi itself, known as the "Garden of Omān," is enclosed by the mountains El Beideh and Hallowi, about 3,000 feet above sea level. The "Garden of Omān" is particularly fertile, and cereals, vegetables and fruit (dates, vines, peaches, apricots, oranges, mangoes, melons and mulberries) are abundantly cultivated. Elsewhere dates form the staple food of the inhabitants, and palm groves and water pools are scattered all over the country.

Communication is carried on by pack animals (chiefly dromedaries) under strong escort, and there is a much frequented route from the Turkish territory in the north-west along the coast of the Persian Gulf to Abu Dhabi, and thence to the town of Bereima, on the western versant of the mountain barrier. From Bereima the route leads southwards to Nizwa and the Garden of Omān, thus connecting the north-west with the eastern ports already mentioned. There is a pilgrimage route of 21 days across the Arabian Desert, from the Garden of Omān to Mecca, in the Turkish-Arabian vilayet of Hedjaz.

The trade of Oman is considerable, the seaborne trade of Muscat and Matrah exceeding £700,000 in 1911-1912. The chief export is dates, the principal imports being rice, arms and ammunition, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods. There is an import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, which forms the principal source of revenue, but exports are free. Over 70 per cent. of the foreign trade is with British India, and a small amount annually with the United Kingdom. Germany takes the lead among other trading nations. Three British shipping lines call at Muscat, and one German and one Russian line, and there is a weekly mail service to Karachi and Bombay. Muscat is connected by cable with British India, *via* Jask, on the Persian coast of the Gulf of Omān.

GOVERNMENT.

Omān was established as an independent sultanate in 1741 by Ahmed ben Said, an imam (or sultan) of Yemen, who consolidated his power at the expense of the Ottoman Empire. In the earlier years of the nineteenth century Omān was the most powerful state in Arabia, and the rule of the Sultan was extended over the Makran coast of the Arabian Sea and over parts of East Africa, including Socotra and Zanzibar. In 1856 the sultanate was divided by the two sons of Sultan Seyyid, and Zanzibar was formed into a separate sultanate. The government is absolute and is hereditary in the descendants of Ahmed ben Said.

At the present time the authority of the Sultan is effective only in the capital and the neighbouring territory, for although the Bedouin Arabs recognize his superiority, the rule is only nominal in the interior, and trade is hampered by tribal warfare and robbery of caravans, which are forced to proceed with strong escorts through the various passes over the mountains, some of which are guarded by friendly chiefs.

Since 1798 the relations between Muscat and England have been friendly, and many conventions and treaties have been made. British warships have upheld the authority of the Sultan against rebellious tribes, and a British force has protected Muscat from the hostile attempts of the neighbouring Turkish-Arabian Chief of Katar. The Sultan is in treaty relations with the Government of India and receives annually a subsidy, while a British agent resides at the capital. A joint Anglo-French declaration of 1862 guarantees his independence, and the Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, MUSCAT, the principal seaport, on the east coast. Population about 25,000. Other towns and ports are Matrah, about 5 miles north of the capital (population 10,000), Barka and Sohar, on the east coast; and Sharkah on the Pirate Coast. The principal inland towns are Nizwa in the "Garden of Omān," and Bereima in the north-west.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E.

Panama.

(República de Panama.)

Area 31,890 English Square Miles. Population 426,928.

PROVINCES AND CAPITALS.

Bocas del Toro (Bocas del Toro)
Chiriqui (Ciudad de David)
Cocle (Penonome)
Colón (Colón)

Los Santos (Los Santos)
Panama (Panama)
Veraguas (Santiago)

Races and Religions.

The inhabitants are Spanish speaking of mixed descent, with Spanish, Indian and negro blood, and there is a large and increasing foreign element. The natural increase is small, the births in 1910 being 5,876 and the deaths 5,177, but the immigrants (28,215) outnumbered the emigrants (14,910) by 13,305, in the same year. The chief foreign element is from the British West Indies (54,488). All religions are tolerated, and the natives are almost entirely Roman Catholic.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The Republic of Panama occupies the Isthmus which connects the continent of North and South America, and lies between Costa Rica and Colombia, having formed a department of the latter Republic until Nov. 4, 1903. The Isthmus of Panama lies between $7^{\circ} 15' - 9^{\circ} 39'$ N. lat. and $77^{\circ} 15' - 83^{\circ} 30'$ W. long. The northern coast is washed by the Caribbean Sea (Atlantic) and the southern coast by the Pacific Ocean.

Relief.—The country is everywhere mountainous, with a ridge, more or less defined, extending from the western to the eastern boundary, and consists of a succession of hills and valleys with little open plain. The Cordilleras of Chiriqui and Veraguas of the west are continued eastwards by the Cordilleras of Panama and Darien, the highest peaks being Pico Blanco (11,740 feet) on the Costa Rican frontier and Chiriqui (11,265 feet), an extinct volcano, in the west and Santiago (9,275 feet) in the province of Veraguas.

Hydrography.—The largest rivers are the *Tura*, or Rio Darien, of the eastern province, rising close to the Caribbean shore and flowing into the Pacific in the Gulf of San Miguel; the *Chepo*, or Bayano, with a similar course to the Bay of Panama; and the *Chagres* which flows northwards through Gatun Lake to the Caribbean, part of its course being utilized for the Panama Canal. The only lake is that of *Gatun*, which has been formed by the construction of a dam in order to raise the water level of the Canal.

Climate.—Although lying within the tropics the climate is not unhealthy, and the mean temperature varies little throughout the republic, being about 80° Fahrenheit. The wet season lasts from April to December, and the dry season is bracing with dry north-east winds from the Caribbean.

GOVERNMENT.

Panama formed a department of the Republic of Colombia from 1855 until its secession in 1903. On Jan. 4, 1904, a constitution assembly was elected and a constitution was adopted, under which a centralized republic was inaugurated. The President is elected by the votes of all adult male citizens for the term of four years and is ineligible for a successive term of office. There is no Vice-President, but the assembly elects three *designados* to provide a head for the State in case of the death of the President.

President of the Republic of Panama (1912-1916, elected 1st Oct., 1912) Dr. Belisario Porras.

1st Designate (1912-1914), Rodolfo Chiari.
2nd Designate " Ramón M. Valdés.
3rd Designate " Aristides Arjona.

The Executive.

The executive power is vested in the President, who appoints ministers, judges of the Supreme Court, diplomatic representatives, and provisional governors. The Cabinet appointed in October, 1912, consisted of the following ministers:—

Minister of Government and Justice, Dr. F. Filós.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ernesto T. Lefevre.
Minister of the Treasury, Eusebio A. Morales.
Minister of Public Works, Ramón F. Acevedo.
Minister of Public Instruction, Guillermo Androva.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The National Assembly consists of a single chamber of 28 members, elected for 4 years by direct adult male suffrage, and meets biennially on Sept. 1. The President has a veto on legislation, but if a bill is declared by the Supreme Court to be within constitutional limits his consent is obligatory.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court consists of five judges, appointed by the President, and there are superior courts and circuit courts, and justices of municipal courts appointed by the five judges of the first-named tribunal.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the seven provinces is under a governor, appointed by the President, and possesses municipal districts with elective legislatures, and an *alcalde* appointed by the governor. Under the treaty by which the Panama Canal Zone was ceded to the United States, the municipalities of Colón and Panama within the ceded area, were expressly excluded from the zone.

DEFENCE.

There is no standing army, but the integrity of the republic has been guaranteed by the United States. Order is maintained by a small national police force under the superintendence of the provincial governors and the *alcaldes*.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and compulsory, 294 primary schools being maintained by the State, the pupils numbering nearly 20,000. There are also secondary and special schools, for the training of teachers, and a university has been opened at the capital, with a competent staff of professors, both native and foreign.

FINANCE.

The assembly meets biennially, and votes a provision for two financial years. The estimated revenue 1911-12 is 7,200,000 *balboas* (*balboa* = \$1 U.S.A., i.e. 4 817 = £1 sterling).

Revenue collected in 1911.

Customs and local taxes	\$2,756,221 43
Consular rights	167,066 67
Posts, etc.	105,105 22
Interest on investments	335,505 37

\$3,364,768 69

Expenditure 1911.

Interior and Justice	\$1,087,099 07
Foreign Affairs	236,069 22
Finance	438,279 39
Public Works	608,378 60
Education	684,372 83

\$3,354,199 11

There is a small local debt of about £100,000. The Government has £1,260,000 invested in the United States, and £150,000 in the National Bank. Under the Canal Zone Treaty a rental of 250,000 *balboas* per annum becomes due in February 1912.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture, etc.—The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation, and nearly one-half the land is unoccupied. The greater part of the cultivated portion is under bananas, other crops including coffee, tobacco and cereals,

while cacao grows wild in the north-western province of Bocas del Toro. The forest-clad hills provide valuable medicinal plants and dyestuffs, indiarubber, mahogany and other timber and cabinet woods. The live stock is being greatly improved and there are excellent grazing grounds. Immigration is encouraged by the grant of small farms to likely settlers on favourable terms. The fisheries are important, and the pearl industry is being largely exploited with profitable results.

Minerals.—Gold is mined in the eastern provinces, and copper is found in the west, where also valuable coal deposits exist and await development. Iron is also found, and there are productive salt mines on Parita Bay, while mineral springs abound.

Manufactures.—Chocolate factories and soap works have been established in the capital, and sugar refineries are projected. The tobacco and salt industries are government monopolies.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports (exclusive of canal materials, etc.) and total exports for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as under in *balboas* (= U.S. dollars):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1907	7,334,000	985,000	8,319,000
1908	7,815,000	1,755,000	9,570,000
1909	8,755,000	1,508,500	10,263,500
1910	10,057,000	1,769,000	11,826,000
1911	9,828,626	2,863,425	12,692,051

The import trade of 1911 was distributed as follows (in *balboas*):—

Country	Imports from.
	\$
United States	5,104,240 06
United Kingdom	2,265,402 55
Germany	1,116,135 30
France	386,580 49
Italy	182,092 20
China and Japan	177,272 38
Other Countries	599,262 20

The principal exports are bananas, rubber, raw cocoa, vegetable ivory, mother of pearl, cabinet woods and medicinal plants; the imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. Customs duties (15 per cent. *ad valorem*), except on flour, rice, corn and a few prime necessities which are 10 per cent. *ad valorem*), are levied at all ports, including those of the Canal Zone, the latter being paid over to the Panama government by the officials of the United States, but supplies for the canal are exempt from duty.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The only railway runs along the canal route from Colón (or Aspinwall) to Panama and was included in the purchase by the United States. This interoceanic line is 47 miles in length and was built by United States capitalists in 1855. In the province of Bocas del Toro the United Fruit Company (American) have constructed about 140 miles of railway (including

spurs) on their banana plantations, which cover an area of 35,000 acres. This line is being extended towards Port Limon (Costa Rica), and only 30 miles separates the terminal from that port.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1920 there were 96 post offices, dealing with 5,750,000 letters and other packets, and 37 telegraph offices, with one wireless station, the despatches in 1920 numbering 233,000.

Shipping.—Three ships of small tonnage sail under the national flag. 135 foreign vessels (4,845,785 tons) entered the ports of the Republic (including the Canal Zone ports) during the year 1921. British 45 per cent., United States and German each 18 per cent., Norwegian, French, Spanish and Italian 15 per cent.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, PANAMA, on the south coast, the Pacific terminus of the interoceanic line from

Colón (Atlantic) and within the Canal Zone, but expressly reserved to the Republic. Population (1921), 37,505.

Other towns are: Colón (17,748), David (10,000), Los Santos (8,000), Santiago (7,000), Las Tablas (6,400), Bocas del Toro (6,000), Pese (6,000), Porto Bello (5,000), Chagres (4,000), and Penomene (4,000). In the Canal Zone and under the United States flag are Balboa and Ancon, near Panama, Gorgona and Obispo.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use but certain old Colombian standards (see Colombia) are still employed.

The *Unit of Currency* is the gold *balboa* of 2 pesos adopted at the suggestion of the United States government and equivalent to the United States dollar (4.87 = £1 sterling). Gold coins are 20, 10, 5, 2½, and 1 balboa; silver 1, ½, ¼, ⅒, and ⅓ peso, and nickel coins of 2½ cents.

The Papacy.

(The Apostolic See.)

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Catholic Church, generally known as "Roman" Catholic, to distinguish it from the Orthodox or Eastern Church (and officially called Roman Catholic in England to avoid confusion with the establishment which claims to be "The Catholic" Church) is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the sovereign pontiff of the Western Church, and claims to retain temporal power over the Papal States which were subjugated by the forces of the Sardinian Kingdom from 1860-1870, and finally threw in their lot by plebiscite with Unified Italy. Since that time the territory of the papacy has been confined to the Palaces of the Vatican and of the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the sovereign pontiff with a yearly indemnity of 3,225,000 lire by the government of the Kingdom of Italy, under a law of May 13, 1871. The guarantees also include the inviolability of the person of the pontiff, and accord to Ambassadors to the Holy See the international rights of diplomatic agents. Austria, Hungary and Spain send and receive ambassadors, and Argentina, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Haiti, Monaco, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia are represented by Envoys to the Holy See. This law of guarantees is observed in fact by the Italian Government, but is not recognized by the Papacy.

The *Papal States* incorporated with the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1860 were Romagna, Umbria and the Marches, and those joining Unified Italy in 1870 were Rome and the Comarca, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone. These states in 1859 had an area of 17,218 English square miles, with a population of 3,124,688; and in 1869 the remaining states had an area of 4,891 square miles, and a population of 70,000.

Sovereign Pontiff.

His Holiness Pius X. (Giuseppe Sarto), born at Riese, June 2, 1835, elected Pope Aug. 4, 1903, crowned Aug. 9, 1903 (in succession to Leo XIII., died July 20, 1903).

College of Cardinals.

The Sacred College is fixed at a membership of 70 Cardinals, and consisted in 1912 of 5 Cardinal Bishops, 37 Cardinal Priests, and 4 Cardinal Deacons—a total of 46 members.

Secretary of the Sacred College, Monsignor Techini.

Sacred Congregations.

Secretary of the Holy Office, Cardinal Rampolla.

Secretary of the Consistory, Cardinal De Lai.

Prefect of the Sacraments, Cardinal Ferrata.

Prefect of the Council, Cardinal Gennari.

Prefect of the Religious Congregation, Cardinal Vives y Tuto.

Prefect, Propaganda Fide, Cardinal Gotti.

Prefect of the Index Expurgatorius, Cardinal della Volpe.

Prefect of Rites, Cardinal Martinelli.

Prefect of Ceremonial, Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano.

Secretary of Extraordinary Affairs, Mgr. Scapinelli di Legulagno.

Prefect of Studies, Cardinal Casotta.

Paraguay.

(República del Paraguay.)

Area. 97,700 English Square Miles. Estimated Population, 800,000.

Races and Religions.

The inhabitants of Eastern Paraguay are mainly of Guarani Indian descent. The old Spanish stock has, to a large extent, become mixed with the primitive inhabitants, but during the last 50 years considerable numbers of Europeans have settled in the country. The number of persons of African descent is inconsiderable. Western Paraguay is only partially explored and is inhabited by Indians of various races, some of whom are savages. There are about 50,000 uncivilised Iguassu Indians, and many foreign settlers, of whom about 20,000 are from Argentina, 3,000 are Italian, 2,000 German, 1,500 Brazilian, 1,000 Spanish, 750 French, 600 Uruguayan, and 500 British. Immigration is encouraged, but has fallen to about 500 yearly since 1909. The official language is Spanish, but Guarani is general, and Indian dialects are spoken away from the towns. The official religion is Roman Catholic, other Christian religions being tolerated.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Paraguay is an inland state of South America, bounded by Bolivia in the north-west (the frontier line being undefined and in dispute), by Brazil in the north and east, and by Argentina in the south-east, south and south-west. The western boundary is the Pilcomayo river, and the Paraná river forms part of the eastern boundary. The confluence of the Pilcomayo-Paraguay marks the southern extremity of the Paraguayan Chaco.

The country is divided into eastern and western districts by the river Paraguay, the former being the more settled and the latter, which is a part of the *Gran Chaco* of South America (see Argentina), almost unknown. Eastern Paraguay consists of a series of plateaus, extending from north to south with a more or less continuous central ridge, sloping downwards to the west and extending eastwards with elevated spurs intersected by valleys. The Pilcomayo and Paraná are frontier rivers, the former being of importance as a means of communication; the latter is unnavigable and sometimes completely dry. The eastern tributaries of the Paraguay are also navigable. The western slopes of the plateaus of the eastern Paraguay are covered with grassy plains and contain the more settled districts; the eastern slopes are principally dense forests with short, precipitous streams flowing to the Paraná. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital.

GOVERNMENT.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. From that date to 1776 the country formed part of the vice-royalty of Peru, from which it was separated in 1776 and made an adjunct of the vice-royalty of Buenos Aires. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by his nephew Lopez, 1840-1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Cora*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, consisted in 1872 of under 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in case of the death of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members. The republic is subject to frequent revolutions, of which those of 1911 and 1912 were of the most bloodthirsty nature.

President of the Republic of Paraguay (Aug. 15, 1912-1916), Eduardo Schaerer.

Vice-President, Dr. Pedro Bobadilla.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of two houses, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 23 members, elected by direct vote for 6 years, one-third renewable every 2 years; the Chamber of Deputies contains 26 members, elected by direct vote for 4 years and renewable as to one-half every 2 years.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a supreme court at the capital with 3 judges, and a court of appeal; with inferior courts at the principal centres. Each of the 99 *partidos*, or departments, into which the 24 political districts are divided, contains a *jefe politico*, the chief civil authority, and a *jefe de paz*, or justice of the peace.

DEFENCE.

A small standing army is maintained, the 3 arms numbering in all about 3,000 of all ranks. In time of war every citizen is liable for service. Several government steamers are maintained on the rivers for police and revenue purposes.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but there are many difficulties in the way of securing attendances and of providing sufficient schools. In 1911 there were close on 800 schools, with over 50,000 pupils. There is a university at Asuncion with 120 students.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Paraguay for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as under in pesos (gold peso = 3s. 11½d. or 5'04 = £1 sterling; paper peso fluctuates, and is not much higher than 3'ad., or about 75 = £1 sterling).—

REVENUE.

Year.	Gold pesos.	Paper pesos.
1907	2,812,900	6,829,400
1908	2,123,500	5,490,000
1909	1,771,680	6,291,100
1910	496,000	5,636,000
1911	2,740,000	9,200,000

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Gold pesos	Paper pesos
1907	561,970	28,577,000
1908	565,850	28,432,000
1909	567,650	28,327,500
1910	710,560	27,094,950
1911	1,000,000	32,690,000

The budget estimates of 1911 provided for a revenue equivalent to £678,821 in English currency, and for an expenditure of £666,838.

DEBT.

The debt was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1911:—

External Debt	£821,017
Internal Debt	1,383,753
Total	£2,204,770

The paper money in circulation in 1911 amounted to 65,000,000 paper pesos.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture, etc.—The chief agricultural products are yerba maté (Paraguayan tea), oranges, tobacco, sugar cane, maize, and cassava (manioc), the latter being the universal food. The forests abound in quebracho, cedar, and other woods, and in various medicinal plants. The *Livestock* consists mainly of cattle and pigs, the conditions being against sheep farming.

Minerals.—Marble, lime and salt are found and worked in small quantities, but the mineral industries are unimportant. There are traces of gold.

Manufactures.—Lace making of a peculiar quality (*nanduty*) is a native industry, and is made of silk or cotton. Jerked beef and beef extract, rum, sugar, leather, and furniture are among the principal manufactures.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the imports and exports for the four years 1907-1911 is stated below in gold pesos (5'04 = £1 sterling).—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907	7,512,500	3,087,095	10,599,595
1908	4,072,935	3,667,095	7,740,030
1909	3,787,950	5,136,640	8,924,590
1910	6,419,385	4,916,905	11,336,290

The trade of 1910 was distributed as under (gold pesos):—

Country	Imports from	Exports to.
Argentina	570,000	2,480,500
Germany	735,000	1,375,000
United Kingdom	1,250,000	287,000
Uruguay	45,000	693,000
Italy	265,500	8,000
France	240,000	30,000
United States	210,000	10,000

The principal exports are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerba maté, timber, dried meat, meat extracts, and quebracho extract. The imports are textiles, hardware, wines, rice, flour, and provisions. Import duties are the principal source of revenue.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A railway has been built (Paraguay Central) and extended from Asuncion, the capital, to Encarnacion, a total distance of 232 miles. Ocean steamers ascend the Paraguay river, under the Brazilian and Argentine flags, but under normal conditions no vessel exceeding 7 or 8 feet draft can reach Asuncion. 970 steamers (260,000 tons) entered the river port of Asuncion in 1909. In 1909 there were 385 post offices and 2,500 miles of telegraph line.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ASUNCION, on the Paraguay river, founded by Juan de Ayolas, in 1536, population (1911) 80,000. Other towns are Villa Rica (30,000), Concepcion (28,000), Luque (15,000), Carapegua (15,000), Encarnacion (12,500), Villa del Pilar (12,000), Paraguari (12,000), and San Pedro (8,700).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is nominally compulsory, but there are many local standards, e.g. the *tonelada* (2,035 lb.), *quintal* (101½ lb.), *arroba* (25½ lb.), *libra* (10½ lb.), and *onza* (316½ lb.), with the liquid *cuarto* (166½ gal.), and dry *almud* (66 bushel), and *fanega* (1½ bushels). The linear *legua* is 2,689 miles, the surface *sino* (69½ square miles), and the *legua cuadrada* (23½ square miles).

The *Unit of Currency* is the peso of 100 centavos. The gold peso = 3s. 11½d., or 5'04 = £1 sterling. The currency peso fluctuates, and is worth about 3'ad., or 75 = £1 sterling.

Persia.

(Mamalik i Mahruseh i Iran.)

Area 630,000 English Square Miles. Estimated Population 10,000,000.

PROVINCES AND CAPITALS.

N. Arabistan (Dizful).	R. Karmanshah (Karmanshah).
R. Ardalan (Sehna).	R. Kasvin (Kasvin).
R. Astrabad (Astrabad).	R. Khamseh (Zinjan).
R. Azerbaijan (Tabriz).	R. Khorasan (Meshed).
N. Fars (Shiraz).	B. R. Kuhistan (Birjand).
R. Gilan (Resht).	R. Luristan (Burdjird).
R. Hamadan (Hamadan).	R. Mazandaran (Sari).
R. Irak Ajmi (Kum).	R. Tehran (Tehran).
R. Isfahan (Isfahan).	R. Yezd (Yezd).
B. Karman (Karman).	

SPHERES OF INTEREST.

Sphere.	Approximate Area.	Estimated Population.
N. Neutral Sphere	200,000	2,000,000
R. Russian Sphere	300,000	7,000,000
B. British Sphere	130,000	1,000,000

By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia, in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests. Russia engaged not to seek political or commercial concessions (for railways, mines, etc.) beyond a line running from the Afghan frontier *via* Gazik, Birjand and Kerman, to Bunder Abbas; while Great Britain made a like engagement as regards a line running from Kasr-i-Shirin *via* Isfahan, Yezd and Kakhk, to the point of intersection of the Russian and Afghan frontiers. The provinces covered by these treaties are marked by B. (British) and R. (Russian) in the above table, those unaffected being marked N. (Neutral). In the so-called *Neutral Zone* either of the contracting parties is at liberty to obtain concessions. The *Persian Gulf* was expressly excluded from the treaty, British interests being recognised as predominant therein.

Races and Religions.

Races.	Estimated Number	Religions.	Estimated Number.
Persians (Tajiks) ..	7,730,000	Shi'ite Muhammadans	9,000,000
Turks	750,000	Sunni Muhammadans	870,000
Kurds	700,000	Parsees	10,000
Arabs	300,000	Armenian Christians	50,000
Lurs	250,000	Nestorian Christians	30,000
Negroes (slaves) ..	250,000	Jews	40,000
Gipsies	20,000		

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Persia is a kingdom in the west of the continent of Asia, and is bounded on the north by Russian Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and Russian Transcaspia; on the east by Afghanistan and British Baluchistan; on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; and on the west by Asiatic Turkey. The territory thus defined lies, approximately, between 44°–63° E. longitude, and between 25°–39° 45' N. latitude.

Relief.—The kingdom occupies the western and greater portion of the *Iranian Plateau* (which extends between the valleys of the Indus and the Tigris), and consists of a series of plateaus, with well-defined mountain ranges in the north and south, and a central range, which almost completely traverses the country from north-west to south-east. The coast of the Caspian is low lying and forest clad; the shores of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea are low and sandy, but elsewhere the country between the mountain ranges is elevated, while the depressions of the central plateau have a general elevation of above 2,600 feet in the *Great Kavir* (kavir = swamp) and above 1,700 feet in the *Desert of Lut*. The highest peak of the northern or Elburz Range is *Mount Demarend*, a volcanic cone 18,464 feet above sea level, and in the north-west are many ranges with peaks above 11,000 feet, while *Sahand* rises to nearly 13,000 feet. In the Central Range, *Kuh i Jupa* is variously estimated from 13,000 to 14,500 feet, while *Kuh i Hazar* is believed to be 14,700 feet or

higher. In the south-east are two volcanoes, *Kuh i Basman* (dormant), about 12,000 feet in height, and *Kuh i Nushadar* (active), a triple-peaked cone of 12,681 feet.

Hydrography.—The Kizil Uzun (or Seafid Rud), the Herhaz, the Gurgan and the Atrak rivers flow from the mountains of the west and north into the Caspian Sea. The Aji, Safi, Murdi, Jaghatu and Tatava flow into the north-western Lake of Urmia. Many rivers flow into the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, notably the Diyala and Kerkheh, Ab i Diz and Karun, the Jarahi and Tab, and the Mand and Minab. The salt swamps of the depressions of the interior (the *Dasht i Kavir* and *Dasht i Lut*) are watered by many streams, which soon lose themselves in the saline swamps or dry salt area. There are many lakes, the largest being *Lake Urmia*, about 4,000 feet above sea level (in the north-western province of Azerbaijan), its total area being close on 2,000 English square miles, and its waters so salt that fish cannot live therein. In the province of Fars are *Lakes Neris* and *Shiraz*, and in that of Karman are the *Hamun* or *Lake Hamand*, about 170 miles from north to south, and partly within the borders of Afghanistan, and further south another *Hamun* (basin), known as *Jaz Monan*, about 120 miles long.

GOVERNMENT.

The country now known as Persia formed part, at various times, of a much greater kingdom, and under Cyrus (560-528 B.C.) was included in a mighty empire extending from Asia Minor and Syria to the Indies. Attempts at a westward extension under Darius (521-485 B.C.) and Xerxes (485-465 B.C.) were checked by the victories of the Greeks at the battles of Marathon (490), Thermopylae (480), Salamis (480) and Platea (479 B.C.). Under a later dynasty (226-651 A.D.), known as the Sassanians (Assassins or Isma'ilites), the Persian Empire was extended once again, to be consolidated by Chosroes (or Khosra) over an area from the Red Sea to the Indus, and from Arabia into the heart of Central Asia. From the 8th to the 10th centuries A.D. Persia fell under Moslem rule, and with a short interval of independence was afterwards overrun by the Mongols from the north-east, forming part of the territories of Jenghiz Khan at his death in 1272. A further period of independence was interrupted by the conquest of Persia by Timur (Tamburlane the Great), from whose death (1405) to the present time the kingdom has been independent, under the rule of a Shah, the reign of Nadir Shah (1736-1747) being the most brilliant in the annals of modern Persia. After the death of Nadir, Afghanistan asserted its independence, and the nineteenth century witnessed the gradual decay of the kingdom. The rule of the Shah was absolute and despotic from the earliest times, but many internal dissensions, culminating in the revolution of 1905-1906, have marked the later years of Persian history and have further weakened the powers of resistance to external forces.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. The first elections for the *Majlis* (National Council or Consultative Assembly) were held in Oct., 1906. A Cabinet of eight responsible Ministers was formed in Sept., 1907. In Oct., 1907, the Shah signed a new Constitution limiting the sovereign prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, and granting liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the press, of association, and of speech. But he broke his pledges and violently dissolved the *Majlis*. A fresh nationalist movement sprang up, Tabriz being the centre of revolt. Owing to the vacillation of the Shah and the anarchical state of affairs, England and Russia made strong representations in favour of the restoration of a constitutional régime. A Russian force eventually crossed the frontier, while the revolutionary bands concentrated on Tehran, which was occupied without much fighting on 13 July, 1909. The Shah was deposed by the National Council, and his son, aged eleven years, appointed to succeed him. A new Cabinet was formed in July, 1910. It declared its intention of strengthening the army, punishing disorders, reforming the police and law courts, improving education and provincial administration, and employing foreign advisers in certain offices. In October, 1910, England demanded the restoration within three months of security on the southern trade routes, failing which she would take over the policing of the Bushire-Isfahan route. In 1911 the ex-Shah invaded Persia from Russian territory, but was defeated and driven out. His followers have continued the struggle. Russia and England have despatched further troops.

Sovereign Ruler.

His Majesty, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah in Shah (King of Kings); born at Tabriz, Jan. 20, 1898; succeeded to the throne July 17, 1909.

Brothers of the Shah.

- (1) Muhammad Hassan Mirza, *Heir Presumptive*; born at Tabriz Feb. 29, 1899.
- (2) Itezzed es Sultaneh.
- (3) Muhammad Mehdi Mirza.
- (4) Muhammad Mirza.

Regent.

About Kassim Khan, Nazer-ul-Mulk ; appointed Sept. 25, 1910.

The Executive.

The Executive government is entrusted to a cabinet of seven ministers, with portfolios distributed as follows :—

President of the Council, Samsam es Sultanah.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Alaes Sultanah.

Minister of the Interior, Mohtasham es Sultanah.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mustashar ed Dowleh.

Minister of Justice, Momtaz es Dowleh.

Minister of War, Sardar Mohtasham.

Minister of Finance, Moowen ed Dowleh.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the constitution outlined in the rescript of Shah Muhammad Ali (who abdicated on July 16, 1909, and was succeeded by his son, the present ruler), issued on August 5, 1906, a legislature (*mejlis*) was to be inaugurated, consisting of an upper house, or *Senate*, of 60 members (30 appointed and 30 elected), and of a National Council of 156 members elected for two years and meeting annually on October 8. Under the late Shah the independence of the National Council led to its dissolution by the sovereign, but the consequent political disturbances drove the Shah into exile. Since the accession of the present ruler and the regency there is a growing prospect of parliamentary government.

President of the Mejlis 1911-1912, Motamen el Mulk.

THE JUDICATURE.

The administration of justice is entrusted to co-ordinate authorities, offences under the written or religious law (*Shar*) being dealt with by the *Sheikhs-ul-Islam* and subordinate priests, and those against customary law (*Urf*) by the governors, lieutenant-governors and their subordinates. The governors of provinces and districts are appointed by the sovereign, but the subordinates owe their offices to the superior governors.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The army is undergoing complete reorganisation, a commission of 20 members having been appointed for the purpose. Hitherto the regular troops (*nizam*) have been recruited, in Oriental fashion, by an irregular conscription by districts and provinces, while the tribal levies have been even more loosely organised. Christians and Jews pay a tax in lieu of service. The total strength of the *nizam*, in cavalry, artillery and infantry, is believed to be about 60,000, in 12 divisions, under sirdars (generals); the artillery are armed with 7½ centimetre Creusot quick-firing guns; the infantry (in part) with the Lebel rifle. In addition to the *nizam*, there are (a) the Cossack brigade of 2,000 men of all arms, organised and officered by Russians, but consisting entirely of Persian troops; and (b) irregular levies consisting of tribal horsemen and badly armed infantry, of an estimated strength of 50,000.

Navy.

The Persian navy consists of eight lightly armed vessels for the use of the customs service in the Persian Gulf, five of the ships having been supplied to the order of the government from the dockyards of India.

EDUCATION.

The Ministry of Public Instruction is assisted by a committee of notables, first appointed in 1897. Prior to that year the primary schools (*maktah*) and colleges (*madrasah*) were closely connected with mosques, the instructors being priests and the syllabus including little more than the reading of the Koran, and rudimentary arithmetic, except in the case of those destined for admission to the priesthood. In addition, certain of the higher-class families employed native or foreign tutors for their children. Since 1897 many schools have been established on western lines, and there are foreign schools (German, French, American, English, Armenian and Jewish) supported by voluntary contributions and giving instruction to both sexes. The government grant in aid of education is small, but certain selected pupils are sent abroad for education at the expense of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and there is a special (military) school at Tehran.

FINANCE.

The revenue is derived principally from direct taxes (*mahat*) on lands, flocks and herds, and on shops and occupations, from crown lands, customs, and from state monopolies. The expenditure has generally exceeded the revenue in the last few years, owing to internal disturbances. The Revenue of 1910-1911 has been estimated as under, but no particulars of expenditure are obtainable :—

1910-1911.	<i>krans</i>
Mahat.....	60,000,000
Crown Lands	25,000,000
Customs	40,000,000
Monopolies	10,000,000
	135,000,000

At the depreciated value of the *kran* (50 = £1 sterling) the revenue of 1910-1911 is £2,700,000.

DEBT.

The foreign debt of Persia amounted, on Dec. 31, 1911, to £6,720,000, made up as follows :—

Description.	Amount.
Russian Government debt	£3,300,000
British Government debt	320,000
Russian Bank Loan	1,100,000
British Bank Loan	690,000
British Loan of 1911 (5 per cent.)	1,250,000

£6,720,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Wheat, barley, rice, peas, beans, lentils, millet, and maize are the principal agricultural products, and all available land is employed in the cultivation of these and minor crops. In the interior, on the fringes of the salt deserts, cultivation is restricted to the banks of the various streams. Fruit of various kinds is also abundant, and European vegetables are grown in increasing quantities. The vine has suffered from the ravages of the phylloxera for many years, and the quality of the wine is deteriorating. Cotton is grown in Khorasan, and hemp in Mazandaran; while the silk-worm industry is important. The opium poppy is largely grown for home consumption and for export. Tobacco of various kinds is cultivated, and large quantities are exported. The Live Stock includes great herds of sheep and goats, and camels, horses, mules, asses, and other transport animals, but the latter have been over exported, and this factor, combined with the high price of fodder, has decreased the number of transport animals below the normal requirements.

Forests.—Valuable timber, particularly box-wood and oak, is obtained from the forests of the north-western hills, but the industry is conducted with indiscriminate and uncontrolled waste, while planting is almost unknown. Alder, ash, beech, elm, hornbeam, and maple are common forest trees, in addition to box and oak.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the Persian Gulf provide the staple food of the people of the southern provinces, and many of the inland streams are well stocked with salmon and other varieties of fish. The Caspian fisheries (chiefly sturgeon) are leased by government to a Russian syndicate.

Minerals.—The minerals, which are little worked owing to the scarcity of fuel and the lack of railway communication, include salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, and sulphur, and there are valuable and famous turquoise mines at Nishapur, near Meshed in Khorasan.

Manufactures.—The manufacture of woollen carpets (from native wool) is the most important industry, and shawls, woollen and cotton fabrics, and silk stuffs are also produced in large quantities for the home market and for export. Porcelain and earthenware, tiles, metal-work, wood-carving, jewellery, and rosewater are also wide-spread industries.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The value of imports and exports during the five years 1906-1907 to 1910-1911 is stated to be as follows (in *krans*, 50 *krans* = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total
1906-07	431,000,000	353,000,000	784,000,000
1907-08	410,000,000	380,000,000	790,000,000
1908-09	373,000,000	397,000,000	770,000,000
1909-10	443,000,000	370,000,000	813,000,000
1910-11	485,000,000	376,000,000	861,000,000

The principal articles exchanged in 1910-1911 were valued as follows (in *krans*):—

Imports.		
Cottons.....	140,000,000	
Sugar.....	120,000,000	

Tea	25,000,000
Cotton Yarn	11,000,000
Iron and Steel	9,000,000
Other Metals	6,000,000
Petroleum	7,000,000
Silks	6,000,000
Haberdashery	5,000,000

Exports.

Raw Cotton	70,000,000
Fruit	63,000,000
Carpets.....	45,000,000
Rice	30,000,000
Hides and Skins	21,000,000
Silk cocoons	17,000,000
Opium	14,000,000
Gums.....	12,000,000
Grain.....	10,000,000

The exchange of trade (1910-1911) was with the principal countries as under (in *krans*):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Russia	220,000,000	263,000,000
United Kingdom	115,000,000	16,000,000
British India	75,000,000	21,000,000
Turkey	16,000,000	40,000,000
France	14,000,000	13,000,000
Germany	14,000,000	3,000,000
Austria-Hungary	11,000,000	—
Belgium	8,000,000	500,000
Afghanistan	4,000,000	3,000,000
Italy	3,000,000	4,000,000
U.S.A.	300,000	5,000,000
China	500,000	2,500,000
Other Countries	6,000,000	8,000,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.—The only railway is a Belgian line of 8 miles from the capital southwards. In 1911 there were 220 post offices, dealing with close on 100,000,000 postal packets. Most of the telegraphs (7,000 miles in all) are managed by the Indo-European Telegraph Department of the Government of India. The main line is from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Bushire, whence there is a cable to Bombay. A further line has been constructed by British capital from Karachi (India) *via* Quetta, Robat, Yazd and Kerman to Tehran; it is leased to the Persian Government, but maintained by British directors and staff.

Roads.—The chief routes to Persia are those *via* Batoum-Tiflis-Tabriz and Baku-Resht, constructed and controlled by Russians and closed to non-Russian merchandise, except tea; the Trebizond-Tabriz route, long and costly; the Bunder Abbas route to Kerman, Yazd, and Sistan, liable to robbery; the Bushire-Shiraz-Isfahan route, long and difficult; the Basrah-Baghdad-Kermanshah route, suited for bulky or heavy goods; and the increasingly popular Muhamrah-Ahwaz-Isfahan route, shorter, cheaper, and better than the Bushire route. Several good cart roads have been made or are in progress. Travelling being mostly by caravan, and transport by pack animals, the cost of carriage is very heavy.

Navigations.—The only navigable river is the Karun of the north-west, from Shuster and Dixful to the head of the Persian Gulf, and open for foreign navigation from Muhamrah to Ahwaz,

since 1888, a fortnightly steamer service being maintained under a subsidy from British India. From Ahwas to the capital there is a new road built by the concessionaires of the steamboat service. The navigation of the Upper Karun (Ahwas to Shuster) is reserved to the Persian flag.

Ocean Shipping.—In 1909-1910 1,005 steam vessels (1,327,318 tons) entered the various ports of the Persian Gulf. Of this total 919 vessels (1,144,654 tons) were British. The chief ports are Bushire, Muhamrah, Lingeh, and Bunder Abbas. The shipping of the Caspian is entirely Russian.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, TEHRAN. Population (1908) 280,000. Principal towns, with estimated population (1908). *B. N. R.* indicate position of town in British, Neutral, or Russian sphere of interest.

Amol (<i>R.</i>), 10,000.	Hamadan (<i>R.</i>), 40,000.
Ardebil (<i>R.</i>), 10,000.	Isfahan (<i>R.</i>), 100,000.
Ardistan (<i>R.</i>), 10,000.	Jahrum (<i>N.</i>), 12,000.
Astarabad (<i>R.</i>), 15,000.	Karman (<i>B.</i>), 60,000.
Bam (<i>B.</i>), 10,000.	Karmanshah (<i>R.</i>), 40,000.
Barfurush (<i>R.</i>), 50,000.	Kashan (<i>R.</i>), 35,000.
Birjend (<i>B.</i>), 28,000.	Kasvin (<i>R.</i>), 50,000.
Bunder Abbas (<i>N.</i>), 8,000.	Khoi (<i>R.</i>), 35,000.
Burujird (<i>R.</i>), 25,000.	Kuchan (<i>R.</i>), 12,000.
Bushire (<i>N.</i>), 30,000.	Kum (<i>R.</i>), 30,000.
Damghan (<i>R.</i>), 15,000.	Lingeh (<i>N.</i>), 15,000.
Dilman (<i>R.</i>), 10,000.	Maragha (<i>R.</i>), 15,000.
Dizful (<i>N.</i>), 30,000.	Marand (<i>R.</i>), 10,000.

Mesheh (<i>R.</i>), 80,000.	Shiras (<i>N.</i>), 60,000.
Nishapur (<i>R.</i>), 15,000.	Shuster (<i>N.</i>), 15,000.
Resht (<i>R.</i>), 60,000.	Tabriz (<i>R.</i>), 200,000.
Salzevar (<i>R.</i>), 12,000.	Tehran (<i>R.</i>), 280,000.
Samnan (<i>R.</i>), 16,000.	Urmia (<i>R.</i>), 35,000.
Sari (<i>R.</i>), 15,000.	Yezd (<i>R.</i>), 50,000.
Senendj (<i>R.</i>), 30,000.	Zenjan (<i>R.</i>), 30,000.
Shahrud (<i>R.</i>), 5,000.	

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

The principal *Weights and Measures* of Persia are:—

- 1 Zer (16 Gezeh) = 38 inches.
- 1 Fersakh (*Parasang*) = 4½ miles.
- 1 Jerib (1,000 square zer) = 1 rood ('as acre).
- 1 Sir (16 Miskals) = 2½ oz.
- 5 Sir (80 Miskals) = 13 oz.
- 1 Man (640 Miskals) = 6½ lb.
- 1 Kharvar (100 Mans) = 650 lb.

The man varies throughout the kingdom, that of Tabriz being 640 miskals.

Currency.

The Unit of Currency is the silver *kran* of 20 *shahis* or 1,000 *dinars*, with a nominal value of a franc, but actually worth about 4½d. or 50 *kran* = £1 sterling. The coins in circulation are: GOLD, 1 *toman*, ½ *toman*, and 2 *kran* (the *toman* being 20 *kran*); SILVER, 2 and 1 *kran*, ½ and ¼ *kran*; NICKEL, 2 and 1 *shahi*; and COPPER, 4, 2, ½, and ¼ *shahi*.

The World's Armies.

SYSTEM, SERVICE, NUMBERS, AND COST OF THE NATIONS' ARMIES.

NATION	Military System	Continuous Service of Active Army	Numbers		Military Expenditure, 1912-1913.
			Peace Estab-lishment	War Estab-lishment	
Austria-Hungary	Universal compulsory	3 years	337,000	2,000,000	14,000,000
Belgium	Conscription	2 years	47,000	220,000	2,300,000
Bulgaria	Universal compulsory	3 years	65,000	275,000	1,600,000
China	Voluntary enlistment	3 years	150,000	...	8,000,000
France	Universal compulsory	2 years	612,000	3,120,000	38,300,000
German Empire	Do.	Do.	688,000	3,800,000	43,000,000
Greece	Do.	Do.	29,000	65,000	1,000,000
Italy	Do.	2 years	291,000	1,000,000	13,750,000
Japan	Do.	2 years	225,000	1,650,000	9,500,000
Netherlands	Conscription	2 years	25,000	100,000	2,500,000
Norway	Universal compulsory	6 months	18,000	115,000	887,000
Peru	Conscription	3 years	4,000	20,000	333,000
Portugal	Do.	Do.	33,000	150,000	1,000,000
Rumania	Universal compulsory	Do.	97,600	175,000	2,800,000
Russia	Do.	Do.	...	2,700,000	51,000,000
Servia	Do.	2 years	35,000	55,000	1,200,000
Spain	Conscription	3 years	128,000	550,000	7,600,000
Sweden	Universal compulsory	1 year	79,000	480,000	2,700,000
Switzerland	Do.	3 months	140,000	255,000	1,800,000
Turkey	Do.	3 years	350,000	...	8,300,000
United Kingdom	Voluntary enlistment	7 years	250,000	800,000	27,000,000
Australia	Compulsory training	...	...	...	...
Indian Empire	Voluntary enlistment	12 years	160,000	...	20,000,000
United States	Do.	3 years	24,000	...	30,700,000

Peru.

(República del Perú.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1896 (a).	1906 (b).
Amazonas (Chacapoyas)	13,941	70,676	53,000
Ancachs (Huaraz)	16,659	428,703	317,000
Apurimac (Abancay)	8,186	177,387	133,000
Arequipa (Arequipa)	21,947	229,007	172,000
Ayacucho (Ayacucho)	18,188	302,469	227,000
Cajamarca (Cajamarca)	12,545	442,412	333,000
Callao (Callao)	14	48,118	34,000
Cuzco (Cuzco)	155,950	438,646	329,000
Huancavelica (Huancavelica) ..	9,264	223,796	168,000
Huanuco (Huanuco)	13,896	145,309	109,000
Ica (Ica)	8,685	90,962	68,000
Junin (Cerro de Pasco)	23,314	394,393	306,000
Lambayeque (Lambayeque) ..	4,593	124,091	93,000
Liberdad (Truxillo)	10,190	250,931	188,000
Lima (Lima)	13,278	298,106	250,000
Loreto (Iquitos)	254,507	100,596	120,000
Moquegua (Moquegua)	5,714	42,694	32,000
Piura (Piura)	14,822	205,307	154,000
Puno (Puno)	41,000	537,345	403,000
San Martin (Moyabamba) ..	31,243	—	33,000
Tumbes (Tumbes)	1,930	8,602	8,000
Total	680,026	4,559,550	3,530,000

(a) The figures for 1896 are those of the estimate published by the Lima Geographical Society, and (b) the estimate of the Peruvian Government in 1906. The estimate of 1896 is believed to be excessive, and even the smaller Government total of 1906 has been regarded as an exaggeration of the actual total.

Ethnography.

If the total may be assumed at 3,500,000 the races may be approximately stated at:—Whites, 480,000; Indians (Quichua and Aymara tribes and "wild" Indians of the forests of the eastern interior), 2,000,000; Half-castes (*Cholos* or Spanish Indian and *Zambos* or Spanish Negro), 875,000; Negroes, 87,500; and Asiatics (mainly Chinese), 60,000. There are no statistics of births, marriages, and deaths, or immigration and emigration, and there is no proof that the population is at present increasing.

The official language is Spanish, and the Roman Catholic religion alone is officially recognised by the Constitution, although there is, in fact, a certain tolerance of Protestantism.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Peru is a maritime country on the north-west of the South American Continent, between $10^{\circ} 31' - 17^{\circ} 47'$ South latitude (the territory between $17^{\circ} 47' - 19^{\circ} 13'$ being the department of *Tacna*, occupied by Chile), with a coast-line on the Pacific of about 1,200 miles. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Bolivia and Brazil, and on the south by Chile.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascan* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or *Misti*) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirima, Tocora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, a low arid desert except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of irrigation; the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow, and the inward slopes and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin.

GOVERNMENT.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro, who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President and two Vice-Presidents are elected for four years by direct vote of the people, and are ineligible for a succeeding term of office.

President (1912-1916), Señor Billinghurst, installed Sept. 25, 1912, for four years.

The Executive.

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Justice, Religion, and Public Instruction, Augustin G. Ganoza.

Minister of Finance, Dr. Ernesto L. Ríos.

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Plácido Jimenez.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. German Leguía.

Minister of War and Marine, Dr. Juan M. de la Torre.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Dr. A. de la Torre Gonzalez.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on Independence Day (July 28) for 90 days. The Senate is composed of 22 members, the Chamber of 116 members, in each case elected by the direct vote of all male citizens aged 21 who can read and write or possess a small property or tax-paying qualification. One-third of each house retires by lot every two years.

President of the Senate, Manuel Tovar.

President of the Chamber, Dr. Roberto Leguía.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court at Lima, the members of which are appointed by Congress, and Superior Courts at Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Huaraz, Piura, Puno, and Trujillo. Each province has a Court of first instance, and there are Justices of the Peace in each township.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The 20 Departments are sub-divided into Provinces (29 in all), which again are parcelled out into districts. At the head of the Department is a Prefect, with a sub-Prefect over each Province. There are popularly elected communal councils in all townships for purely local matters.

DEFENCE.

Army.

By a law of Dec. 27, 1898, service in the Army is compulsory for all citizens, but the places of those leaving the ranks each year are, in fact, filled by conscription. Service is for 3 years (infantry) and 4 years (cavalry), in the *Active Army*, with 2 years in 1st Reserve (two trainings of two months each), 2 years in 2nd Reserve, and 12 years in the *National Guard*. The *Peace Effective* is 4,000 of all ranks. Cost of the Army, 1911, about £380,000.

Navy.

The Peruvian Navy consists of a modern protected cruiser (*Almirante Grau* and *Coronel Bolognesi*), 1 modernised cruiser (*Lima*), and 2 submarines; with certain miscellaneous craft, school ships, sailing vessels, &c.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and is free in towns, but only some 20 per cent. of attendances are secured. Secondary education is conducted in Government high schools in provincial capitals, with small fees. A few private schools are controlled by foreigners. There are *Special Schools* of Arts, Mines and Engineering at Lima. There is a *University* (St. Mark's) at Lima.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Peru for the 5 years 1907-1911 is stated as follows in *libra* of 10 soles (*libra* = £1 sterling).

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Revenue	£2,679,266	£2,861,299	£2,518,066
Expenditure	£2,107,041	£2,823,059	£2,739,215

	1910.	1911.
Revenue	£2,795,775	£2,784,513
Expenditure	£2,685,322	£2,784,513

DEBT.

An arrangement was concluded in January, 1890, for the cancelling of the external debt (which amounted, with arrears of interest, to over £50,000,000), under which the State railways, the guano up to 2,000,000 tons, certain rights in the Cerro de Pasco district, and vast tracts of land are vested in the Peruvian Corporation. The disputes between the Government and the Corporation were settled in June, 1907. A 5½ per cent. loan was concluded early in 1909 with French financiers, and was partly used for paying off the £600,000 loan from the German Bank. The loan is guaranteed by the salt monopoly.

Claims of every kind upon the Government are being converted into a non-interest bearing funded debt (called *Deuda de Amortización*), redeemed at a low rate, which fluctuates.

The capital liabilities on July 31, 1911, were stated as follows:—

5½ % French loan	£1,680,000
1 % Internal debt	2,660,645
Bearing no interest	1,142,585
	£5,483,230

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility with a tropical climate, while the valleys running from the Andes to the coast are very fertile and are capable of development by irrigation. The staple agricultural product is sugar, while cotton is grown in large and increasing quantities. The medicinal products of the eastern provinces are valuable, and include cinchona (Peruvian bark), sarsaparilla, copaliba, cocaine, &c. India-rubber is a product of the Amazonian basin, and

coffee and cocoa are increasingly grown, while the sugar plantations are mainly in the *costa* west of the Andes. The *Live Stock* includes considerable herds of guanaco, llama, and alpaca, the wool being a valuable item of the export trade. Guano is brought from the Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast.

Minerals.—The mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Tumbes, in the north-west, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. An American syndicate has bought four-fifths of the whole mineral zone of Cerro de Pasco and many others in neighbouring mining districts, and has constructed a railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco.

Manufactures.—With the exception of cotton and woollen factories at Lima, Ica, Cuzco and Arequipa, which fail to supply the home demand, cocaine factories for the utilization of the coca grown in Otuzco province, and tobacco and brewing establishments, there is a lack of industrial development, but many openings exist for capital so soon as the rich land on the inward slopes of the Andes is taken up by suitable colonists.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The trade of Peru for the 5 years 1907-1911 is stated as follows in *libra* (= £2 sterling).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907	£5,514,787	£5,747,732
1908	5,205,625	5,375,712
1909	4,350,532	6,134,374
1910	4,631,280	6,648,282
1911 .....	.....	.....

The trade was principally with the following countries in 1909 and 1910 in *libra* (000 omitted).

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
United Kingdom	1,570	...	2,675	...
United States	846	...	1,496	...
Chile	182	...	852	...
Germany	687	...	350	...
France	195	...	540	...
Belgium	250	...	50	...
Bolivia .....	...	...	205	...
Italy	151	...	...	...
Australia	120	...	...	...

Articles.—The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oil, stationery,

paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber, and cocaine. A small quantity of coffee is also exported.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of the railways open (1911) was 1,682 miles; the Central line runs from Callao to Oroya and Huanacayo; the Southern line from Mollendo by Arequipa to Puno on Lake Titicaca, with a branch to Cuzco. There is also steam navigation on that lake and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 670 post offices in 1911, dealing with 25,000,000 packets of all kinds. There were also 7,300 miles of telegraph lines, and wireless telegraph stations have been established in many places. Telephones are largely used.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 13 steamers (10,581 tons) and 44 sailing vessels (21,006 tons), a total number of 57 vessels (exceeding 100 tons each) and an aggregate of 31,587 tons. In 1909 650 vessels (1,300,000 tons) entered the port of Callao.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, LIMA, on the mountain stream Rimac, with a magnificent cathedral founded by Pizarro in 1540. Population (1908) 121,000. Other towns are Callao (40,000), Arequipa (40,000), Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas (30,000), Ayacucho (15,000), Iquitos (14,000).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is legally established, but the following (old Spanish) are largely used.—

1 Pulgada (12 Lineas)	=	937 inch.
1 Sesma (6 Pulgada)	=	5364 inches.
1 Vara (6 Sesma)	=	2782 feet.
1 Estado (2 Vara)	=	5564 feet.
1 Legua (of Castile)	=	463666 yards.
1 Fanegada	=	16374 acres.
1 Cuartillo (4 Capa)	=	1109 gal.
1 Cuartilla (2 Azumbre)	=	8879 gal.
1 Arrobo Mayor (or antara)	=	33517 gal.
1 Mayor (16 Cantara)	=	56276 gal.
1 Medio (2 Cuartillo)	=	6021 bushl.
1 Almude (2 Medio)	=	12042 bushl.
1 Fanega	=	15076 bushl.
1 Cahiz	=	180919 bushl.
1 Tomlin (22 Grauo)	=	12113 ox. av.
1 Onza	=	6634 lb. av.
1 Libra (of Castile)	=	1014 lb. av.
1 Quintal	=	101442 lb. av.
1 Tonelada	=	101442 lb. av.

Peru has a gold standard of *Currency* and no paper money. The unit is the *libra* of 10 *soles* of 100 *dineros* or 2000 *centavos*, and its par value is £1 sterling, the *sol* being worth 24d.

Portugal.

(Républia de Portugal e Algarves.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Districts and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census 1900.	Census 1920.
(6) Algarve (Faro)	1,937	255,191	(Particulars not yet available.)
(3) Aveiro (Aveiro)	1,064	303,169	
(7) Azores (Angra)	922	256,291	
(2) Beja (Beja)	3,958	163,612	
(4) Braga (Braga)	1,041	357,159	
(6) Bragança (Bragança)	2,512	185,163	
(3) Castello Branco (Castello Branco)	2,581	216,608	
(3) Coimbra (Coimbra)	1,507	332,168	
(2) Evora (Evora)	2,856	128,062	
(3) Guarda (Guarda)	2,114	261,630	
(5) Leiria (Leiria)	1,316	238,755	
(5) Lisboa (Lisboa)	3,085	709,509	
(7) Madeira (Funchal)	314	150,574	
(2) Portalegre (Portalegre)	2,404	124,431	
(2) Porto (Porto)	892	597,935	
(5) Santarem (Santarem)	2,554	238,154	
(4) Vianna do Castello (Vianna do Castello)	857	215,267	
(6) Villa Real (Villa Real)	1,649	242,196	
(3) Vizeu (Vizeu)	1,937	402,259	
Total Portugal	35,500	5,423,132	5,975,000
Portuguese Colonies	804,841	...	9,675,000
Grand Total	840,341		15,650,000

NOTE.—The figures in parentheses refer to the *Ancient Provinces* of Portugal, from which the present Districts (*Comarcas*) were created in 1833, viz.:—(1) Algarve, (2) Alemtojo, (3) Beira, (4) Entre Minho-e-Douro, (5) Estremadura, (6) Traz-os-Montes; and (7) Islands.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths.	Emigrants	Total.	Marriages.
1906	182,920	125,248	38,094	163,348	35,485
1907	176,417	113,254	41,950	155,204	33,357
1908	177,231	116,430	40,056	156,486	34,135
1909	176,707	111,395		149,395	34,150
1910					

SEXES in 1900: Males 2,591,600, Females 2,831,532.

RELIGIONS.—All religions are free. The Portuguese are almost entirely Roman Catholic, with less than 5,000 Protestants, and under 1,000 Jews.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS.—In 1900 there were 41,728 foreigners resident in Portugal, of whom 27,029 were Spanish, 7,594 Brazilians, 2,292 British, 1841 French, 929 German, 646 U.S.A., 561 Italians and 836 others.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Continental Portugal occupies part of the maritime district of the Iberian Peninsula, between 6° 15'–9° 30' W. long., and 37°–42° 8' N. lat., and is bounded on the north and east by Spain, and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. The Azores

and Madeira Islands form an integral part of Portugal for administrative purposes. The *Azores* (Açores or Western Islands), an archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean, lie between $36^{\circ} 55' - 39^{\circ} 55'$ N. lat. and between $25^{\circ} - 31^{\circ} 16'$ W. long., and consist of the islands of São Miguel, Santa Maria, Formigas, Faial, Pico, São Jorge, Terceira, Graciosa, Flores and Corvo—total area 922 square miles. The *Madeira* Group consists of the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo and of the *Desertas* (Ilheo Chao, Bugio and Deserta Grande) and *Selvageas*, or Salvage, Islands (Great Piton, Great Salvage and Little Salvage). The total area is 314 square miles, and Madeira lies between $16^{\circ} 42' - 17^{\circ} 13'$ W. long. and between $32^{\circ} 37' - 32^{\circ} 51'$ N. lat. Porto Santo is 25 miles north-east of Madeira, the *Desertas* (uninhabited) 11 miles south-east. The *Selvageen* Islands (uninhabited) lie about 156 miles due south of Funchal.

Relief.—Portugal is generally a hilly country, with no great heights and many plains (*campos*), plateaus (*cimas*) and lowlands (*veigas*), and marshy flats (*baixas*) along the coast. The highest peak is in the *Sierra da Estrella* of the Guarda and Coimbra districts, where a height of 6,536 feet has been measured, while many ranges exceed 4,000 feet. The principal plains are in the Alemtejo province with the plateaus and lowlands of Traz-os-Montes and Minho and the marshy flats of the Alemtejo coastlands.

Hydrography.—The principal rivers are the Douro, Tagus, Guadiana and Minho. The Douro rises in the Pico de Urbiön (Spain) and has a total length of about 480 miles, of which 65 miles form the boundary between Portugal and Spain, 130 miles are in Portuguese territory, and 280 miles in Spanish territory. The Portuguese tributaries of the Douro are the Aguada, Coã and Paiva, and the Sabor, Túa and Tamega. The Douro traverses the *Paiz do Vinho*, one of the richest wine producing districts of the world, and flows into the Atlantic at Oporto. The Tagus, 570 miles in length (200 miles in Portugal) rises in the Sierra de Albarreñ, east of Madrid, and reaches the Atlantic in two arms, which terminate in a broad tidal basin at Lisbon. The principal Portuguese tributaries of the Tagus are the Ocreza, Pouloul and Zezere, and the Niza and Sorraia. The Guadiana rises in the Spanish Province of La Mancha, and from Badajoz forms the boundary between Portugal and Spain for some 50 miles, and flows through the Alemtejo district to the Sierra Morena (which it pierces in a series of foaming rapids), and thence to the sea again forms the boundary line between the two countries. The mouth of the Gulf of Cadiz is divided by sandbanks into many channels. The total length is over 500 miles, and its principal tributaries are the Caia, Degebe, Cobres, Oeiras, and Vascão. The Minho has a total length of 175 miles, part of which is common to both countries as the north-west boundary of Portugal.

Climate.—The climate is equable and temperate, the south-western winds bringing an abundant rainfall. Beira and Estremadura and the northern provinces have the smallest variations, but Alemtejo and Algarve have excessively hot summers. Lisbon has an annual mean temperature of 61° F., but there is a difference of 50° F. in the extremes.

GOVERNMENT.

From the close of the eleventh century until the revolution of 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and in the year 1500 the King of Portugal was "Lord of the conquest, navigation, and commerce of India, Ethiopia, Arabia and Persia," the territories of the Empire including also the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822 (*see* Brazil). In 1910 an armed rising drove the King and the Royal family into exile, effected a separation of Church and State and set up a Republic. The National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned the Republic and adopted a Constitution, with a President elected by Congress for 4 years, a Congress of two Chambers, and an Executive appointed by the President but responsible to the Legislature. The Republic was formally recognised by the Powers on Sept. 11, 1911.

President of the Republic of Portugal (Aug. 24, 1911-1915), Dr. Manoel Arriaga.

The Executive.

Council of Ministers (June 16, 1915).

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Dr. Duarte Leite.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Augusto de Vasconcellos.

Minister of Finance, Vicente Ferreira.

Minister of War, Colonel Correia Barreto.

Minister of the Colonies, Corvela de Albuquerque.

Minister of Justice, Correia de Lencas.

Minister of Marine, Fernandes Costa.

Minister of Public Works, Costa Ferreira.

THE LEGISLATURE

There is a Congress of two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 71 members, elected by the Municipal Councils of the Republic for six years, one half renewable every three years. The Chamber of Deputies (or National Council) consists of 264 members, elected by direct vote for three years.

President of the Senate, A. Braamcamp Freire.

President of the Chamber, Forbes Burn.

Minerals.—The annual production of minerals is valued at about 2,000,000 *milreis*, the output including copper, iron, tin, lead, wolfram, antimony, and salt, gypsum, lime, marble, and petroleum. Bay salt, of great hardness and purity, is worked and exported in large quantities. The mines gave employment to 8,000 persons in 1900.

Manufactures.—Cotton spinning and weaving and woollen and linen fabrics, gloves, cork, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco and cigars, mineral waters, embroideries, chinaware and boots, shoes and hats are among the principal industries. At the census of 1900 the industrial population was ascertained to be 455,296. The results of the census of 1911 are not yet completely published.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of Portugal (special trade) for the 5 years 1907-1911 are shown below (values in *milreis*):—

Year.	Imports	Exports.
1907	61,453,143	30,409,964
1908	67,247,956	28,377,129
1909	64,758,000	30,880,000
1910	69,507,000	35,724,000
1911	68,127,000	34,065,000

The imports and exports of 1910 and 1911 were classified as follows (values in *milreis*, 000 omitted):—

Classification	Imports		Exports.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Live Animals	3,456	3,032	3,534	3,943
Articles of Food.....	16,065	12,805	19,129	19,043
Raw Materials ...	30,207	32,493	7,394	7,140
Yarn and Textiles ...	7,828	7,682	3,064	1,522
Machinery	5,848	6,077	134	138
Other Manufactures	5,953	5,899	2,458	2,276
Coin and Bullion ...	615	954	613	417

The wine export of 1910 was valued at about 13,000,000 *milreis*, the value of exported cork being 4,500,000 *milreis*. The imports of wheat, maize, and rice were valued at 6,097,330 *milreis*, iron and steel 4,250,000, coal 4,000,000, and codfish 4,000,000.

The trade of 1909 was shared by the principal

nations of the world as under (values in *milreis*, 000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	1909	1909
United Kingdom	17,450	7,289
Germany	9,986	2,491
Spain	4,623	5,535
U.S.A.	6,918	865
France	5,764	806
Brazil.....	1,307	5,145

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways, etc.—In 1910 there were 1,760 miles of railway open and working, of which 680 miles were State owned. The principal lines cross the Spanish border to the ports of Lisbon and Oporto, and a coastal system runs from the northern boundary to Faro on the south coast. The principal waterways are the Lower Tagus and the Douro, the latter traversing the wine district, which provides most of the traffic.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1909 there were 3,861 post offices dealing with 60,000,000 letters and postcards and 44,000,000 other postal packets. In 1907 there were 516 telegraph offices (and 5 wireless stations) with 6,267 miles of line and 13,378 miles of wire, transmitting 4,075,000 messages.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted, in 1911, of 77 steam vessels (79,109 tons) and 113 sailing vessels (31,074 tons), exclusive, in each case, of vessels under 100 tons, a total of 190 vessels of 110,183 tons. In 1910 11,560 vessels (of 20,615,388 tons) entered the ports of the Republic.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, LISBON, on the Tagus. Population (1900) 356,000. Oporto had a population (1900) of 167,955. There are no other large towns but Braga, Loulé, Setúbal, and Funchal (Madeira) had populations exceeding 20,000 in 1900, and the following exceeded 10,000, viz.:—the seaports of Ilhavo, Póvoa de Varzim, Tavira, Faro, Ovar, Olhão, Vianna do Castelo, and the inland towns of Coimbra, Évora, Covilhã, Elvas, Portalegre, Palmella, Torres Novas, and Ponta Delgada and Angra in the Azores.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* has been officially adopted, but some of the old standards survive, e.g., the *libra* (of 1·012 lb. English), *alqueire* (0·36 English bushel), and *moio* (2·78 bushels). In Lisbon and the south the liquid *almude* is 3·7 gallons, and in Oporto and the north the *almude* is 5·6 gallons.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *real*, plural *reis*, accounts being kept in 1,000 *reis* or *milreis*, and in 1,000 *milreis*, or *contos* of *reis*. The *milreis* at par = 53d. (or 4·5 = £1 sterling), but the exchange is about 43d. (or 5·6 = £1 sterling).

Portuguese Colonies.

Dependency and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
In Asia :—		
Goa (Nova Goa)	1,301	520,000
Damão (Damão)	150	60,000
Diu (Diu)	20	20,000
Macao (Macao)	3	80,000
Timor (Dilli)	7,450	300,000
Total, Asia	8,924	980,000
In Africa :—		
Cape Verde Islands (Praia)	1,475	150,000
Portuguese Guinea (Bolama)	14,000	300,000
São Thomé and Príncipe (São Thomé)	442	45,000
Angola (São Paulo de Loanda)	480,000	5,000,000
Africa Oriental (Lourenço Marques)	300,000	3,200,000
Total, Africa	795,917	8,695,000
Grand Total	804,841	9,675,000

ASIATIC DEPENDENCIES.

Portuguese India.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with an estimated population (1920) of 605,000, of whom about 300,000 are Roman Catholics, 295,000 Hindus, and 10,000 Muhammadans. The Portuguese dominions consist of *Goa Settlement* on the western coast of India, between 14° 53'-15° 44' N. lat. and 73° 45'-74° 26' E. long., about 265 miles S.E. of Bombay; of the settlement of *Damão* (or *Damaun*) on the east side of the Gulf of Cambay, and of *Diu*, a town and fort on an island on the west side of the same gulf. These settlements form a single administrative province under a Governor-General, with headquarters at Nova Goa (or Panjim). Old Goa, five or six miles inland, has fallen into decay, but is still remarkable for the church of Bom Jesus (which contains the tomb of St. Francis Xavier) and for the Cathedral and other 16th century buildings. The chief products of Goa are rice, coco-nuts, and salt. The direct foreign trade is small, but there is a large transit trade with British India, the principal imports being cotton piece-goods, food grains, kerosene, sugar, and tobacco; and the exports coconuts, manganese ore, salt, and fish. The Portuguese West of India Railway (51 miles) connects the rising port of Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in British India, and many British and German steamers call at Mormugao. The revenue of Portuguese India was 1,165,240 *milreis* in 1909-10; the imports were valued at 6,520,000 *milreis*, and the exports at 2,100,000 *milreis* in 1909.

Governor-General, Dr. J. M. Concello da Costa.
Secretary-General, Dr. F. M. Peixoto Vieira.

Macao.

MACAO (Portuguese, *Macau*) is a settlement on the western side of the estuary of the Canton

river, in 22° N. and 123° E., occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century, and finally ceded by China in 1887. The settlement consists of the City of Macao and of two small islands, with a total area of three square miles and a population (1920) of about 80,000, 4,000 being Portuguese and the remainder Chinese. The trade is valued at 8,500,000 *milreis* for exports and 7,600,000 for imports, the exports being principally tea, rice, and silk, and the imports opium, oil, raw cotton, and fish. In 1920, 1,802 vessels (923,135 tons) entered the port of Macao. The revenue in 1909-10 was 636,450 *milreis*. Macao was the place of exile of Camoens, the Portuguese epic poet (1544-1580), who formed part of the expedition which captured the port in 1558, and was imprisoned there in 1559. The Camoens Grotto is still shown to the north of the town.

Governor, Lieut.-Col. Sanches Miranda.
Secretary-General, F. da Rocha.

Timor.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR consists of the northern portion of Timor, a large island in the Malay Archipelago, of an enclave on the north-west coast of the island, and of the neighbouring island of Pulo Kambing, with a total area of 7,450 square miles, and an estimated population of 300,000, made up of Papuan, Malayan, and Polynesian elements. The capital, Dilli, on the north-west coast, has about 3,000 inhabitants. The island of Timor lies between 8° 40'-10° 40' S. lat. and 123° 30'-127° E. long., and its total area is 12,500 square miles. The Portuguese settled in the island early in the sixteenth century, but it was not until 1859 that the boundaries between Portugal and the Netherlands were determined. The products are principally coffee, sandalwood and wax being also exported. The imports were valued in 1920 at 400,000 *milreis*, the exports at 320,000 *milreis*. Towards the local

revenue of 200,000 *milreis* in 1910-11 the settlement of Macao makes a contribution, the Timor territory having formed part of the Macao administration until 1896. In 1909 288 vessels (mainly Dutch), of 134,703 tons, entered the port of Dili.

Governor, Commander F. da Camara.

AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES.

Cape Verde Islands.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (*Ilhas do Cabo Verde*) are an archipelago of the West African coast, between 14° 47'–17° 13' N. lat. and 22° 40'–25° 22' W. long., consisting of the following islands:—

	English Sq. Miles.	Estimated Population
Santo Antão (Porto Grande)	265	25,000
São Vicente (Mindello).....	75	8,000
Santa Luzia (Santa Luzia)	18	100
São Nicolau (Ribeira Brava)	126	12,000
Sal (Mordelira).....	75	800
Boa Vista (Porto Sal Rei).....	235	2,600
Maio (Porto Inglês).....	70	1,000
São Thiago (Cidade Velha)	350	65,000
Fogo (São Felipe).....	190	18,000
Brava (Moreia).....	23	10,000

and of the uninhabited islets of Branco and Razo (near Santa Luzia) and the Ilheus Seccos (near Brava). The islands were settled by the Portuguese, who imported negroes from the African coast to work the plantations, slavery being finally abolished in 1876. The inhabitants are mainly negroes and mulattoes, who speak a debased form of Portuguese, and belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Coffee is the principal product, maize, millet, sugar cane, manioc, oranges, tobacco and cotton being also grown. The exports are coffee, physic-nuts, millet, sugar, spirits, salt, live animals, skins and fish; the imports being coal, textiles, foodstuffs, wine, metals, tobacco, pottery, machinery and vegetables. The exports are valued at 350,000 *milreis*, the imports at 1,600,000 *milreis*, of which coal accounts for over 1,000,000 *milreis*. In 1909 1893 vessels (4,556,000 tons) entered the ports of the archipelago. The revenue was 450,000 *milreis* in 1909-10. The islands form a separate colonial government, and there are two principal judges for the windward (*Bariavento*) and leeward (*Sotavento*) groups. The seat of government is Praia, in São Thiago.

Governor, Capt. Judice Biker.

Portuguese Guinea.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA extends along the west coast of Africa between the Casamanci district of Senegal (French) and French Guinea (the limits of the coastal territory being 10° 50'–12° 19' N. lat.), and reaches inland to 13° 40' W. long. The settlement includes also the *Bissagos Archipelago* (Orango, Bolama, Bissau and other islands), and has a total area of about 14,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 300,000 to 500,000, of various negro tribes, the Mandingos and Fulas being the most numerous. Except the small European colony all the inhabitants are heathen, neither Christianity nor Muhammadanism having made much progress. The principal crops are rice and millet, the products also including tobacco, indigo, cotton,

coffee, ground-nuts and kola nuts. The interior is dense forest with palms, ebony and mahogany, and some rubber vines. The imports are valued at about 600,000 *milreis*, the exports at half that total. The local revenue was 320,000 *milreis* in 1909-10. The seat of government is Bolama in the island of that name.

Governor, Commander C. A. Pereira.

São Thomé and Príncipe.

Island.	English Sq. Miles.	Population
São Thomé (São Thomé).....	400	40,000
Príncipe (São Antonio).....	48	5,000

SÃO THOMÉ and PRÍNCIPE are two islands in the Gulf of Guinea, the larger island being just north of the equator (3° N.), and the smaller 90 miles further N.E. and nearer the African coast. The principal product of both islands is cocoa, the exports of which were about one-sixth of the world's supply in 1907. Revelations as to the conditions of indentured labourers stopped the cocoa exports from 1909-1910, but the conditions have now been changed. The total exports in 1909 were valued at 3,250,000 *milreis*, the imports at 2,600,000 *milreis*. The local revenue (932,000 *milreis* in 1909-10) exceeds the local expenditure. In 1909, 231 vessels (584,000 tons) entered the ports of the island, the shipping being almost entirely Portuguese.

Governor, Lieut. Marianno Martin.

Portuguese West Africa.

Colony and Capital	English Sq. Miles.	Estimated Population.
Angola (São Paulo).....	477,000	4,500,000
Kabinda (Kabinda).....	3,000	500,000

ANGOLA lies south of the Congo river in West Africa, with a coast line of 600 miles between 6°–17° 18' S., and extends eastwards as far as Rhodesia. The northern boundary is that of the Belgian Congo, and the southern boundary is common with German South-West Africa. For administrative purposes the colony is divided into the four coastal districts of Congo (capital, São Salvador), Loanda (Loanda), Benguela (Benguela) and Mossamedes (Mossamedes), and the inland districts of Huilla (Huilla) and Lunda (Malange). The inhabitants are various negro tribes, with some admixture of Portuguese blood in certain districts. There are Boer settlements on the central plateau, the remaining white inhabitants being principally Portuguese. There is a large Christian element in the native population. Copper, iron, petroleum, asphalt, and mineral salt are found and produced, and gold is also exported. The principal agricultural products are manioc and manioc, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee and tobacco, the exports being coffee, rubber, wax, palm kernels and palm oil, cattle and hides; the imports are foodstuffs, cotton and woollen goods and hardware. The trade of the whole province was valued at 5,750,000 *milreis* for imports, and 3,500,000 *milreis* for exports in 1909. The shipping in 1909 was 1,741 vessels of 1,005,000 tons, the ports being São Paulo, Benguela, Mossamedes, Lobito, Noki, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Egito and Port Alexander, with Kabinda in the northern enclave. A railway 300 miles in length runs from the capital to Ambaca, and another line runs from Libito inland; the total length of all lines open in 1910 was about 520 miles. The local revenue is about 2,300,000 *milreis*, the expenditure 3,200,000

milreis. **KABINDA** (which forms a division of the Congo district of Angola) is an isolated enclave north of the Congo river, the capital (Kabinda) being a seaport in 5° 33' S. latitude, and 12° 20' E. longitude, with a population of 20,000. The total area is 3,000 square miles, and the estimated population 500,000, almost all Kabindas, a tribe of Bantu negroes. The exports are palm oil, ground-nuts, and other jungle produce. In addition to the capital there are ports at Landana, Molemo and Massabi.

Governor-General of Angola (*São Paulo de Loanda*), Maj. E. M. Norton de Matos.

Secretary-General, Dr. J. de Castro Moraes.

Governors (*Benguella*), Capt. A. Romeiras de Macedo; (*Congo*), Lieut. José Cardozo; (*Mossamedes*), Lieut. Correia da Silva; (*Lunda*), Lieut. Utra Machado; (*Huilla*), Lieut. Moura Braz.

Portuguese East Africa.

(*Estado d'África Oriental.*)

PROVINCES AND CAPITALS.

Delagoa Bay (Lourenço Marques).

Gazaland (Chai-Chai).

Inhambane (Inhambane).

Moçambique (Moçambique).

Nyasa (Porto Amélia).

Quilimane (Quilimane).

Tete (Tete).

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, known since 1891 as *Estado d'África Oriental*, lies between German East Africa on the north and Natal on the south, and is bounded on the west by Lake Nyasa, British Nyasaland, Rhodesia and the Transvaal. The total area is estimated at 300,000 square miles, with an estimated population not exceeding 3,000,000, of whom about 10,000 are Europeans. Of the natives, 90 per cent. are Bantu negroes.

The State of East Africa is administered by a Governor-General, with headquarters at Lourenço Marques, and there is a partly official and partly elective council at the capital, with similar provincial councils. Large portions of the territory are leased to the *Companhia do Moçambique* (headquarters, Beira), the *Companhia do Zambesi* (Quilimane), and the *Companhia do Nyasa* (Porto Amélia). The mineral resources include coal and ironstone, malachite, copper, gold, petroleum and bitumen. The agricultural products are wheat and other cereals, sugar-cane, rice, ground-nuts, coffee and tobacco. The exports are principally rubber, sugar, coal, beeswax, coco-nuts, copra and mangrove bark, ivory, cattle, skins and hides, ground-nuts, cottons, tobacco and gold; the imports being cotton goods, hardware and foodstuffs. The special trade of the State is about 30,000,000 milreis annually, the transit trade being of approximately the same value, on the way to and from the Transvaal (via Lourenço Marques and Beira). The revenue in 1909-10 was 5,500,000 milreis, the expenditure 5,800,000 milreis. About 400 miles of railway were open in 1910, the principal lines running from Beira, across the border to Salisbury (Rhodesia), and from Lourenço Marques to Pretoria (Transvaal). The Zambesi, which divides the colony into northern and southern portions, is navigable almost throughout its course, and the Shire tributary leads to Lake Nyasa. In 1909 1,753 vessels (3,400,000 tons) visited the ports of Lourenço Marques, Beira and Moçambique.

Governor-General (*Lourenço Marques*), Dr. Alfredo de Magalhães.

Secretary-General, Dr. Domingos de Sousa Ribeiro.

Governors of Districts (*Moçambique*), Maj. J. G. Duarte Ferreira; (*Quilimane*), Commander F. C. Dias de Carvalho; (*Tete*), Capt. L. Carliho; (*Inhambane*) Capt. J. R. Ferreira Cabral.

THE WORLD'S COTTON TRADE, 1910-1911.

The following figures have been issued by the Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, the period under review being September 1, 1910, to August 31, 1911:—

CONSUMPTION.

Country.	Bales.
U.S.	4,606,000
U.K.	3,384,480
Russia ...	1,751,619
Germany ...	1,685,193
India	1,479,803
Japan	1,254,078
The World ...	17,829,070

American cotton accounts for 11,559,401 bales; East Indian, 3,647,714; and Egyptian, 664,828 bales. The world's stock on August 31, 1911, was 2,619,052 bales (of which 1,135,166 were American); the U.K. held 204,986 bales (115,888 American).

SPINDLES.

Country.	Number of Spindles
U.K.	54,522,554
U.S.	28,872,000
Germany ..	10,480,090
Russia	8,671,664
France	7,300,000
The World ...	137,278,752

In the U.K. 34,858,257 spindles were engaged upon American and East Indian cotton, and 13,169,923 upon Egyptian cotton.

In 1910 the United Kingdom imported 1,972,741,120 lb. of cotton from abroad, of which total 256,100,768 lb. was re-exported and 1,716,640,352 lb. retained for home consumption. The British Empire sent 117,409,936 lb. (India 108,041,024 lb., West Indies 2,153,872 lb., West Africa 2,576,112 lb.). Foreign countries sent 1,855,331,184 lb., the largest senders being the U.S. (1,470,128,800 lb.), Egypt (329,442,288 lb.), Brazil (21,187,722 lb.), and Peru (17,986,416 lb.).

Rumania.

(Romania.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (1899).	Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (1899).
W Argeash (Pitesti)	1,711	207,605	W Olt (Slatina)	811	143,843
M Bacan (Tirgu Ocna)	1,533	198,194	W Prahova (Ploesti)	1,798	307,308
M Botoshani (Botoshani)	1,205	171,437	M Putna (Foschna)	1,254	151,249
W Braila (Braila)	1,672	143,284	W Ramnicu Sarat (Ramnicu Sarat)	1,268	136,918
W Buzeu (Buzeu)	1,877	221,263	M Roman (Roman)	809	111,588
D Constantza (Constantza)	2,667	141,056	W Romanatzi (Caracal)	1,767	203,773
M Covurlui (Galatz)	1,144	143,784	M Suceava (Faltichen)	1,319	131,596
W Dimbovitza (Tirgovishte)	1,334	211,666	M Tecuci (Tecuci)	983	121,179
W Dolj (Craiova)	2,536	365,579	W Teleorman (Turnu Magurele)	1,808	238,628
M Dorshol (Dorshol)	1,128	159,461	D Tulcea (Tulcea)	3,329	126,752
M Falcui (Hushi)	852	93,831	M Tutova (Berlad)	924	116,377
W Gorgiu (Turgu Jiu)	1,810	171,300	W Valcea (Ramnicu Valcea)	1,635	190,903
W Ilfov (Bucharest)	2,230	541,180	M Vaslui (Vaslui)	886	110,124
W Italomitza (Calarashi)	2,306	187,889	W Vlascha (Giurgevo)	1,731	202,759
M Jassy (Jassy)	1,342	192,531			
W Mihedintz (Turnu Severin)	1,910	249,688			
W Muscel (Campulung)	1,141	115,180			
M Neamtzu (Piatra)	1,544	149,711			
			Total	50,702	5,956,690

D = Dobrudja. M = Moldavia. W = Walachia.

Estimated Population 1912, 7,000,000.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Increase	Marriages
1906	268,605	163,371	105,234	66,863
1907	281,054	182,361	98,693	70,263
1908	279,813	192,359	87,457	61,499
1909	289,959	195,942	94,017	63,212
1910	280,547	180,284	100,263	64,286

Races and Religions.

Races (1899).	Religions (Estimate).
Rumanians	Orthodox Catholics
Austro-Hungarians	Roman Catholics
Turks	Protestants
Greeks	Jews
Other Foreigners	Muhammadians
Miscellaneous	Others

The population may be estimated at 7,000,000 in 1912, and of this total over 6,000,000 are Rumanians (Vlachs) the remainder being Jews, Armenians, Gipsies, Greeks, Germans, Turks, Tartars, Magyars, Servians and Bulgarians. The Jews and Armenians increase more rapidly than the Vlach or other racial elements. The Rumanian language is of Latin origin, with many borrowed words from Magyar or Greek sources.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Rumania is situated in south-eastern Europe, north-east of the Balkan Peninsula, from which it is separated by the river Danube, and consists of the eastern territory of Dobrudja, on the Black Sea, the northern territory of Moldavia between the Carpathians and the river Pruth, and the southern territory of Walachia, between the Transylvanian Alps and the river Danube. These territories lie between 43° 40'–48° 15' N. lat. and extend from 22° 25' to 29° 40' E. long. The political neighbours of Rumania are Russia (Bessarabia) on the east, Hungary on the north-west and north, Servia on the west, and Bulgaria on the south-west and south.

Relief.—There are three distinct districts in the great plain of Walachia, which

extends from the mud flats and reed swamps of the Danube with a gradual rise to the foothills of the Transylvanian Alps; the foothills and lower slopes of the Transylvanian Alps of the north of Walachia and of the west of Moldavia; and the forest clad slopes of the mountains of the north and north-west. The country lies mainly in the basin of the Danube, the plain consisting of rich pasture and agricultural land, the intermediate region of the vineyard and fruit districts and the higher slopes and valleys of birch, larch and pine forests.

Hydrography.—The Danube enters the country at the junction of the Hungarian-Servian-Rumanian boundary in the extreme west, through the *Iron Gates* between the Balkans and Carpathians (Transylvanian Alps), and forms the south-western boundary with Servia and the southern boundary with Bulgaria for nearly 300 miles. The "Iron Gates," so called from the numerous rocks in the waterway, have been rendered navigable by blowing up the principal obstructions (see European Commission of the Danube post). The boundary with Bulgaria is artificial from Silistria ($27^{\circ} 10'$ E. long.) to the Black Sea, as the Danube flows north-east and north, and effects a confluence with the Sereth and Pruth before reaching the Black Sea through the delta of north-eastern Dobrudja. Many tributaries join the Danube from the foothills of the northern mountains across the Walachian Plain, the largest being the Schyl, Olt, Dimbovitza, Argesch and Jalomitza, while the *Sereth* (with its tributaries Moldova, Bistritza, Trotosh, Milcovu, Putna, Ramnicu, Buzeu and Berlad) flows from the Carpathians, through central Moldavia, to join the Danube at Galatz. The *Pruth*, which forms the eastern boundary of Moldavia for some 330 miles, joins the Danube 10 miles east of Galatz. The northern bank of the Danube is studded with lagoons and reedy swamps but the only lake of any size is the triple Razim-Galovitz-Sinoe lagoon of north-eastern Dobrudja.

Climate.—The climate of Rumania is extreme, with intense cold and fierce summer heat. The seasonal means at the capital are spring 53° F., summer 72.5° F., autumn 65° F., winter 27.5° F., but a winter temperature of -20° F. (52° below freezing), and a summer heat of 100° F. in the shade are not unusual. Rumania also suffers from the bitter blasts of the north-east *civet* and the scorching south-west *austru*. The Danube is frozen over every winter, in some years for three months.

GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom of Rumania has its origin in the union of the Danubian Principalities of Walachia and Moldavia and the addition thereto of a strip of southern Bessarabia, under the *Treaty of Paris* in 1856. The principalities were an integral part of the Turkish Dominions but for many years a spirit of independence has been exhibited, although tribute was paid to the Sultan. In 1859 the Conventions of the two principalities met at Bucharest and Jassy and elected Prince Alexander John Cuga as ruler, under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuga reigned from 1859-1866 in which year he abdicated, and Prince Charles Antony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected in his stead. By the *Treaty of Berlin*, July 13, 1878, the new Principality was recognised as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobrudja was recognised as part of the principality. On March 14 (27), 1881, Rumania was raised to a Kingdom, and recognised as such by all the Great Powers, the Prince being crowned at Bucharest on May 9 (22), 1881. The crown is hereditary in the male line of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and by a law of March 14 (27), 1889, Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, nephew of the King, was declared heir-presumptive to the throne. Rumania is not a Balkan State and took no part in the war of Oct.-Nov. 1912. It appears, however, probable that some accession of territory will accrue to Rumania in order to secure her adhesion to the scheme of partition of the European Dominions of the Ottoman Empire.

Sovereign Ruler.

His Majesty, CAROL I, King of Rumania, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; born April 7 (20), 1839; elected Prince of Rumania April 7 (20), 1866; married Nov. 2 (15), 1869, to Princess Elizabeth of Wied ("Carmen Sylva"); born Dec. 16 (29), 1843).

Heir-Presumptive.

H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, nephew of His Majesty; born Aug. 11 (24), 1865; proclaimed Heir-Presumptive March 13 (26), 1889; married Dec. 28, 1892 (Jan. 10, 1893) to H.R.H. Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, etc.; born Oct. 16 (29), 1875). Their Royal Highnesses have issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince Carol, born Oct. 2 (15), 1893.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, born Sept. 28 (Oct. 11), 1894.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Marie, born Dec. 26, 1899 (Jan. 8, 1900).
- (4) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 5 (18), 1903.
- (5) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Dec. 23, 1908 (Jan. 5, 1909).

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive is entrusted to a ministry responsible to the legislature, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

Ministry, Dec. 1 (24), 1912.

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Titus Maioresco.

Minister of Finance, Alexandre Marghiloman.

Minister of the Interior, Take Jonesco.

Minister of Instruction and Religion, Constantin G. Dăscăscu.

Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Nicolas Filipescu.

Minister of Public Works, Alexandre Badaran.

Minister of Justice, Michel G. Cantacuzène.

Minister of War, General C. Harjau.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, N. Xenopol.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the Constitution drawn up by the joint assemblies of Walachia and Moldavia in 1866, and since modified in 1879 and 1884 by the Assembly of Rumania, there is a parliament of two houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of the Heir-Apparent, the 2 Archbishops and 6 Bishops, and the Rectors of the Universities of Bucharest and Jassy, with 200 senators, elected for 4 years by electoral colleges in each constituency. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 283 members, elected by three colleges, the first and second composed of direct electors on a property and educational franchise, the third being formed of the remaining taxpayers, of whom the illiterate vote indirectly, the remainder being direct voters with the other colleges. The Senate elected in 1911 comprised 93 Conservatives, 16 Liberals, and 11 Conservative-Democrats; The Chamber comprised 160 Conservatives, 12 Liberals, and 1 Independent; a general election takes place in Nov.-Dec. 1912, and the new Parliament meets on Dec. 9, 1912.

President of the Senate, G. G. Cantacuzène.

President of the Chamber, C. Ollănescu.

THE JUDICATURE.

The law is based principally upon the *Code Napoléon*, and the courts consist of communal and circuit courts with appeals to the sessional courts at the departmental capitals, the latter having jurisdiction also in serious criminal matters, which are tried by juries. There are four courts of appeal, at Bucharest, Jassy, Craiova and Galatz, and a Court of Cassation at the capital.

President of the Court of Cassation, G. N. Bagdat.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The kingdom is divided into the 32 departments named in the Area and Population table (*ante*). The departments are governed by Prefects, and are sub-divided into sub-prefectures and communes. Prefects and Sub-Prefects are appointed by the Crown, the communal officials being elective. The expenses of local administration are provided by heavy octroi duties at the municipal limits.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 46. Recruits join the *Active Army* for 7 years, with a years continuous training (3 for cavalry), and then pass to the *Active Reserve* for 10 years, with one training. The remaining years are spent in the *glosta* (landsturm), which can only be called up

for home defence in time of war. The Peace Effective is 4,000 officers and 94,000 others, the Infantry being armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle and the Artillery with Krupp q.f. guns. On a war footing, the Field Army numbers about 250,000 combatants, and the Reserve would supply over 200,000 additional. There is a strongly entrenched main line of defence from Galatz to Focșani (about 45 miles) armed with Krupp and Gruson guns.

Navy.

The Navy consists (1912) of 30 vessels on the Black Sea (Constanza) and the Danube (Galatz), and includes one cruiser of 5,000 tons and six gunboats; it is manned by 140 officers and 2,200 seamen.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the number of schools is inadequate for the requirements, and over 60 per cent. of those above seven years of age are illiterate. Secondary education is provided on a relatively better scale, and the schools are well attended. There are also *Special* schools, mainly of agriculture, and *Universities* at Bucharest and Jassy, established by Prince Cuza in 1864.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Rumania are stated as follows in lei (1 lei = 1 franc, i.e., 25.22 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure
1908-09	458,950,000	417,423,000
1909-10	458,887,000	417,966,000
1910-11	451,080,000	451,080,000
1911-12	478,400,000	478,644,000
1912-13	505,646,000	500,547,000

The budget of 1912-1913 contained the following provisions:—

REVENUE.	
Direct Taxes	49,280,000
Indirect Taxes	85,100,000
Monopolies	72,360,000
Public Services	133,439,000
Domains	28,875,000
Stamp Duties	29,461,000
Miscellaneous	107,131,000
	505,646,000

EXPENDITURE.	
War	74,428,000
Education	48,218,000
Works	95,828,000
Debt Service	207,020,000
Other Ministries	75,063,000

Surplus	500,547,000
	5,099,000
	505,646,000

DEBT.

The Rumanian debt on April 1, 1912, was as follows:—

Description.	Lei
7½% Railway Debt	50,218,375
5% Redeemable	244,721,000
5% Perpetual	8,000,000
4% Redeemable	1,276,241,200
Total Debt	1,579,180,575

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The soil of the Walachian Plain, and of the lower districts of Moldavia, is among the most fertile in the world, but the recurrent droughts are a great drawback to agriculture. The total area of the kingdom is estimated at 32,154,000 English statute acres, of which 14,909,800 were under cultivation (excluding meadow lands) in 1910, and 12,776,550 acres were under corn crops. The principal areas and their produce in 1910 were:—

Crops and Acreage.	Produce, 1910. (Quarters).
Wheat	4,812,096
Barley	1,356,996
Oats	1,203,497
Rye	429,437
Maize	4,906,060
Other Corn Crops...	168,464
Total	12,776,550
	34,714,039

Vegetables and fruit of various kinds are also grown, and the productive vineyards (183,311 acres) had an output of 37,693,216 gallons of wine in 1910, against over 50,000,000 gallons in 1908. There are close on 1,000,000 acres of meadow land for hay. The *Live Stock* in 1900 included 2,588,526 cattle and buffaloes, 5,655,444 sheep, 232,515 goats, 1,709,203 pigs, 864,324 horses, and 7,701 mules and asses.

Forests.—Since 1866 State control has prevented the further depletion of the forest area, which lies principally in the mountains and valleys of North-West Moldavia, and there is a special school of forestry at Branescl, close to the capital. In 1910 about 3,750,000 acres were under forests, and close on one-half of this area is State-owned, while the whole is under stringent replantation ordinances. The numerous streams enable the timber to be floated down to the Danube, and exported to Bulgaria and Turkey. Planks, casks, and petroleum drums are extensively made for the Austrian and Russian markets.

Fisheries.—The fresh-water fisheries of the Danube (sturgeon, carp, pike, perch, tench, and eels) are very valuable, and there are productive oyster beds in the Danube delta and on the Dobrudja coast of the Black Sea.

Minerals.—Petroleum, salt, lignite and brown coal are found and largely worked, salt being a Government monopoly, while iron, copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar, cobalt, nickel, sulphur, arsenic, and china clay also occur. The petroleum (and ozokerite) industry is reviving, and now assumes first-class importance, the output in 1909 being 1,300,000 metric tons, and in 1910 1,500,000 metric tons. Stone, granite, and marble are now largely worked, and amber is found in valuable quantities. There are many mineral springs, and some of the State-supported spas are much frequented, Baltzeshtie in particular being a favourite resort for invalids from Eastern Europe.

Manufactures.—Industrial establishments are encouraged, under certain conditions, by grants of land, by partial exemption from taxes, and

by differential transport charges. The principal factories are petroleum refineries, iron foundries, distilleries, flour mills, sugar refineries, saw mills, paper mills, chemical and glass works, and soap and candle factories. Power is largely obtained from the various rivers and mountain streams, particularly in the deltaic region of the Dobrudja.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for the five years 1906-1910 are stated as follows (in lei):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1906	422,115,000	491,361,000	913,476,000
1907	430,591,000	554,019,000	984,610,000
1908	414,059,000	371,431,000	785,490,000
1909	368,300,000	465,057,000	833,357,000
1910	410,488,800	615,733,200	1,026,222,000

The trade is shared by the principal countries in the following order:—Austria-Hungary, Germany, Belgium, United Kingdom, Netherlands, France, Italy, Turkey, Russia and other countries.

The principal export is agricultural produce, the principal imports are metals, textiles, machinery and woollens.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1910 there were 3,755 kilometers of line open for traffic, almost the entire system being State owned. There are five lines from the northern to the southern boundaries, and there are east-west lines through the capital, while Tchernetz, close to the Hungarian-Serbian boundary, is connected, via Bucharest, with Constantza, on the Black Sea.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1910 there were 2770 post offices, dealing with 42,000,000 letters, 32,000,000 postcards, and 75,000,000 other postal packets, and 3096 telegraph offices (and one wireless station), with 7651 kilometers of line, transmitting 3,125,000 messages. There were also 1293 miles of telephone (11,410,000 conversations in 1909-10).

Shipping.—The mercantile marine of Rumania in 1911 consisted of 572 vessels (94 steamers) of 167,511 tons. In 1910 36,737 vessels (11,028,482 tons) entered and 36,729 vessels (11,028,707 tons) cleared at Rumanian ports. The principal ports are Constantza (Kustendji) on the Black Sea and Sulina (Braila) on the Danube (see below).

European Commission of the Danube.

An International Commission was created by the Treaty of Paris (1856) with enlarged powers under the Treaty of Berlin (1878) for the control of the navigation of the Danube. The Commission exercises sovereign powers over the navigation of the river, the headquarters being at Galatz. The cost of administration is met by dues and amounts to about £60,000 annually. A large dock has been opened (1892) at Braila, and the *Iron Gates* were rendered navigable in 1896 by the destruction of the dangerous rocks in the waterway. The Commission consists of the following National Representatives, and since Nov. 24, 1904, is continued for triennial periods until denounced:—

INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES.

Germany, Herr Marheineke; Austro-Hungary, Herr von Felner; France, M. Guillemin; Great Britain, Hamilton E. Browne; Italy, Comte de Visart; Rumania, D. Zamfiresco; Russia, P. Kartamyschew; Turkey, Halder Bey.

CLEARANCES AT SULINA (1912).

(In order of Tonnage.)

Flag.	No.	Tonnage.
British	535	1,188,867
Greek	364	643,191
Austro-Hungarian	290	408,656
Italian	81	134,334
French	23	48,709
Rumanian	44	64,381
Belgian	35	44,914
German	35	58,235
Turkish	116	38,905
Russian	54	40,501
Others	45	57,887
Total	1,532	2,710,680

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, BUCHAREST, Population (1912) about 500,000. Other towns are:—

Jassy	80,000	Focshani	25,000
Galatz	66,000	Buzeu	24,000
Braila	60,000	Tulcea	22,000
Ploesci	50,000	Turnu Severin	21,000
Craiova	46,000	Constantza	16,000
Botoshani	34,000	Giurgevo	15,000
Berlad	25,000		

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures has been adopted since 1889, but some of the Turkish standards are still employed by the people.

The Unit of Currency is the *leu* of 100 *bani*, equivalent to the franc of 100 centimes (25 *as*, 1 *lei* = £1 sterling); gold coins are 100, 50, 25, 20, 10 and 10 *lei*; silver 5 and 1 *lei*, 1 *leu* and 50 *bani*; nickel, 20, 10 and 5 *bani*; copper, 10, 5 and 2 *bani*.

The World's Workers.

The following tables show the total number of Occupied Persons in seven of the principal Countries, and the number over 10 years of age occupied in the United Kingdom.

—	Males.	Percentage of Total Occupied.	Females	Percentage of Total Occupied.	Total Occupied.
United Kingdom	12,134,259	78.25	3,254,242	21.15	15,388,501
United States	23,957,778	81.8	5,329,992	18.2	29,287,770
France	12,908,879	65.48	6,804,403	34.52	19,713,282
Germany	18,599,236	66.21	9,492,881	33.79	28,092,117
Belgium	2,258,700	70.8	931,334	29.2	3,190,034
Austria	7,791,776	57.82	5,684,997	42.18	13,476,773
Hungary	6,066,906	70.32	2,560,861	29.68	8,627,767
Italy	10,988,462	67.53	5,284,064	32.47	16,272,526

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS TO TOTAL POPULATION.

Occupation Group.	U.K.	U.S.	France	Germany	Austria	Hungary	Belgium	Italy.
Agriculture	5.58	13.68	21.24	15.98	31.33	31.43	10.09	29.59
Commerce	5.02	3.8	3.35	2.87	1.72	1.15	5.43	1.72
Conveyance	3.62	2.28	1.48	1.32	.88	.69	.93	1.56
Mines and Quarries	2.2	.8	.81	1.48	.8	.35	2.98	.45
Metals and Machines	3.48	1.43	2.23	3.18	1.43	.96	2.74	1.07
Building and Construction	2.98	1.7	2.16	3.18	1.53	.66	3.35	2.51
Textile Fabrics	3.05	.78	2.34	1.71	1.68	.16	3.16	2.41
Dress	3.18	1.65	4.13	2.45	2.02	1.28	3.62	3.33

PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS.

Occupation Group.	U.K.	U.S.	France	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary	Belgium.	Italy.
Agriculture	22.66	35.64	41.42	35.11	60.8	70.15	21.9	59.06
Commerce	11.39	9.91	6.54	6.2	3.34	2.56	11.79	3.43
Conveyance	8.2	5.95	2.89	2.89	1.7	1.55	2.03	3.12
Mines and Quarries	5.0	2.09	1.59	3.25	1.56	.78	6.46	.89
Metals and Machines	7.89	3.72	4.35	6.99	2.78	2.15	5.95	2.14
Building and Construction	6.77	4.43	4.2	6.99	2.96	1.48	7.28	5.02
Textile Fabrics	6.92	2.02	4.35	3.75	3.26	.37	6.86	4.82
Dress	7.23	4.19	8.05	5.39	3.92	2.85	7.26	6.64

Russia.

(Rossiya.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (1910).
European Russia, the 50 Provinces (St. Petersburg)	1,862,524	118,690,600
Poland (Warsaw)	49,018	12,129,200
Finland (Helsingfors)	144,178	3,059,300
Caucasia (Tiflis)	180,703	11,735,100
Central Asia (Tashkend)	1,325,530	9,973,400
Siberia (Irkutsk)	4,786,730	8,220,100
Inland Seas and Lakes	317,468	...
Khiva (Khiva).....	26,028	800,000
Bokhara (Bokhara).....	78,524	1,500,000
Total	8,770,703	166,107,700

EUROPEAN RUSSIA (The 50 Provinces)

Governments and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population (1910)	Governments and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (1910).
(1) Archangel (Archangel)	326,063	437,800	(1) Smolensk (Smolensk) ..	21,624	1,949,600
(2) Astrakhan (Astrakhan)	91,042	1,246,000	(2) Tambov (Tambov)	25,720	3,412,900
(3) Bessarabia (Kishinev)	17,143	2,441,200	(4) Taurida (Simferopol)...	23,322	1,876,200
(4) Chernigov (Chernigov)	20,232	2,975,500	(1) Tula (Tula)	11,954	1,773,700
(6) Courland (Mitau) ..	10,435	741,200	(2) Tver (Tver)	24,975	2,177,200
(4) Don Cossacks (Novo-cherkassk)	63,532	3,496,300	(3) Ufa (Ufa)	47,109	2,850,700
(4) Ekaterinoslav (Ekaterinoslav)	24,477	3,061,300	(3) Vilna (Vilna)	16,121	1,996,900
(6) Esthonia (Reval) ..	7,605	467,400	(5) Vitebsk (Vitebsk)	16,083	1,833,900
(5) Grodno (Grodno) ..	14,896	1,951,700	(2) Vladimir (Vladimir) ..	18,821	1,895,900
(2) Kaluga (Kaluga) ..	11,942	1,387,100	(5) Volhynia (Zhitomir) ..	27,699	3,846,500
(3) Kazan (Kazan) ..	24,587	2,711,000	(2) Vologda (Vologda) ..	155,265	1,625,500
(4) Kharkov (Kharkov) ..	21,041	3,245,900	(2) Voronezh (Voronezh) ..	25,443	3,355,800
(4) Kherson (Kherson) ..	27,337	3,447,100	(3) Vyatka (Vyatka)	59,329	3,747,000
(1) Kiev (Kiev) ..	19,676	4,556,000	(2) Yaroslavl (Yaroslavl) ..	13,723	1,228,300
(1) Kostroma (Kostroma)	32,432	1,700,900	Total	1,862,524	118,690,600
(5) Kovno (Kovno) ..	15,518	1,775,900			
(2) Kurak (Kurak)	17,937	3,016,700			
(6) Livonia (Riga)	17,574	1,455,400			
(5) Minsk (Minsk) ..	35,220	2,613,400			
(5) Mogilev (Mogilev) ..	18,514	2,214,900			
(2) Moscow (Moscow) ..	12,847	3,215,400			
(2) Nizhny - Novgorod (Nizhny-Novgorod) ..	19,769	1,999,300			
(2) Novgorod (Novgorod)	45,770	1,638,500			
(2) Olonets (Petrozavodsk)	49,255	443,400			
(2) Orel (Orel)	16,042	2,580,400			
(3) Orenburg (Orenburg) ..	73,254	2,065,200			
(2) Penza (Penza)	14,997	1,803,900			
(2) Perm (Perm)	127,502	3,731,200			
(5) Podolia (Kamenets-Podolsk) ..	16,224	3,743,700			
(2) Poltava (Poltava) ..	19,265	3,580,100			
(5) Pakov (Pakov)	16,678	1,354,800			
(2) Ryazan (Ryazan) ..	16,120	2,408,400			
(6) St. Petersburg (St. Petersburg)	17,226	2,882,900			
(3) Samara (Samara) ..	58,320	3,544,500			
(3) Saratov (Saratov) ..	32,624	3,094,700			
(3) Simbirsk (Simbirsk) ..	19,110	1,931,700			

NOTE.—The numbers in the above table refer to: (1) Great Russia; (2) Little Russia; (3) East Russia; (4) South Russia; (5) West Russia; (6) Baltic Provinces.

POLAND.

Governments and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (1910).
Kalisz (Kalisz)	4,377	1,126,700
Kielce (Kielce)	3,897	965,200
Lomza (Lomza)	4,072	683,600
Lublin (Lublin)	6,499	1,508,300
Plotrkow (Plotrkow) ..	4,730	1,923,400
Plock (Plock)	3,641	700,000
Radom (Radom)	4,769	1,080,800
Siedlce (Siedlce)	5,528	981,900
Suwalki (Suwalki)	4,756	667,300
Warsaw (Warsaw)	6,749	2,482,000
Total, Poland	49,018	12,129,200

FINLAND.

6

Governments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (Dec. 31, 1909).
Abo-Björneborg (Abo)...	9,331	494,597
Kuopio (Kuopio)	16,494	331,278
Nyland (Helsingfors).....	4,553	368,616
St. Michel (St. Michel)...	8,815	197,295
Tavastehus (Tavastehus) ..	8,331	336,947
Uleåborg (Uleåborg)	63,937	319,103
Vasa (Nikolaistadt)	16,621	506,238
Viborg (Viborg)	16,096	505,250
Total	144,178	3,059,324

CAUCASIA.

Governments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population (1910)
Baku (Baku)	15,061	1,013,900
Batum (Batumi)	2,693	164,300
Black Sea (Novorossiisk) ..	3,220	126,800
Daghestan (Derbent)	11,471	675,800
Elisavetpol (Elisavetpol) ..	16,991	1,007,800
Erivan (Erivan)	10,725	957,100
Kars (Kars)	7,238	370,600
Kuban (Ekaterinodav)	36,645	2,625,800
Kutais (Kutais)	8,166	990,800
Stavropol (Stavropol)	20,654	1,231,100
Sukhum (Sukhum)	2,622	132,000
Terek (Vladikavkaz)	27,908	1,122,700
Tiflis (Tiflis)	15,776	1,163,600
Zakataly (Nova Zakataly) ..	1,539	93,400
	180,703	11,735,100

CENTRAL ASIA.

Governments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population 1920.
(1) Akmolinsk (Omsk)	225,074	1,047,300
(2) Ferghana (Kokand)	35,446	2,034,800
(3) Samarkand (Samarkand) ..	26,627	1,169,900
(4) Semipalatinsk (Semipalatinsk)	144,550	1,188,200
(5) Semirechensk (Verni)	194,147	1,858,200
(6) Syr-darya (Tashkent)	178,320	842,200
Transcaspiä (Ashkabad)	213,555	440,800
(7) Turgai (Kustanai)	169,832	617,200
(8) Uralsk (Uralsk)	137,679	775,400
Khiva (Khiva)	26,028	800,900
Bokhara (Bokhara)	78,524	1,500,000
TOTAL	1,420,082	11,273,400

(1) The Steppes

(2) Turkestan.

SIBERIA.

Governments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population 1920
(3) Amur (Blagovestchensk) ..	172,826	217,700
(4) Irkutsk (Irkutsk)	280,429	674,900
(5) Kamchatka (Petropavlovsk) ..	502,424	35,800
(6) Primorskaya (Khabarovsk) ..	210,161	281,100
(7) Sakhalin (Dul)	16,598	13,800
(8) Tobolsk (Tobolsk)	535,739	1,818,400
(9) Tomsk (Tomsk)	327,173	3,170,300
(10) Transbaikalia (Chita) ..	229,520	833,400
(11) Yakutsk (Yakutsk)	1,530,253	315,600
(12) Yeniseisk (Krasnoyarsk) ..	981,607	859,100
TOTAL	4,786,730	8,220,100

(1) Western Siberia

(2) Amur Region

(3) Eastern Siberia

(4) Maritime Province

Races and Religions.

Ethnological Groups.	(Census 1897, published 1905)	Religious Groups.	(Census 1897, published 1905.)
Aryans:—		Orthodox Greeks	87,123,600
Slavs	92,095,672	Dissenters	2,204,600
Lithuanians and Letts	3,094,469	Armenian Gregorians	1,179,240
Latin and Teutonic	3,509,746	Armenian Catholics	38,840
Iranians	1,964,315	Roman Catholics	11,468,000
Gypsies	17,125	Lutherans	3,572,630
Jews	5,063,156	Reformed Church	85,400
Ural-Altaians:—		Baptists	38,140
Finns	5,655,062	Mennonites	66,560
Samoyedes	15,869	Anglicans	4,120
Turko-Tatars	13,399,569	Other Christians	3,950
Tunguses	70,064	Karaite Jews	12,900
Mongols	473,937	Jews	5,215,800
Caucasians:—		Muhammadans	13,907,000
Georgians	1,352,455	Buddhists	433,860
Circassians	1,091,722	Other non-Christians	285,300

Increase of the People.

Total Increase.				Estimated Natural Increase, 1904				
					European Russia.	Asiatic Russia.	Finland	Total.
1782	14,000,000	1897	129,200,000	Births	5,539,174	874,311	92,529	6,506,014
1815	45,000,000	1904	143,000,000	Deaths	3,406,452	542,775	52,503	4,001,730
1835	60,000,000	1906	149,299,300	Natural Increase	2,132,722	331,536	40,026	2,504,284
1859	74,000,000	1910	166,107,700					

Ascertained Increase (50 Provinces and Finland only).

European Russia.				Grand Duchy of Finland.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages	Year	Births	Deaths.	Marriages.
1901	4,801,190	3,218,501	862,408	1905	90,041	54,973	18,632
1902	4,993,248	3,204,333	877,909	1906	93,718	53,174	19,937
1903	4,978,305	3,103,213	919,082	1907	94,638	55,209	20,266
1904	5,118,663	3,149,958	801,313	1908	94,412	57,571	20,091
1905	4,919,155	3,470,569	839,986	1909	97,482	53,054	19,418

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

BOUNDARIES.—The Russian Empire, which covers nearly 8½ million square miles of the land surface of the globe, extends from the western limits of Poland, in 17° E. long. to East Cape, the extremity of the Continent of Asia, in 191° E. (169° W.) long., and from Cape Chelyuskin, in the Taimyr Peninsula (77° 40' N. lat.), to the frontier of Afghanistan, 35° N. lat. Of this vast area *Russia in Europe* is bounded on the north by the Barents Sea; on the west by Scandinavia, the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea, and by the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires and Rumania; on the south by the Black Sea and the Caucasus; and on the east by the Caspian Sea and the Ural Mountains. The political neighbours of *Russia in Asia* are Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and British India, on the south; and Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria on the south-east. The northern and eastern coasts are washed by the Arctic and Pacific Oceans.

European Russia has an area exceeding 2,000,000 square miles, and is 1,700 miles from north to south, and 1,400 miles from east to west, with land and sea frontiers of 2,800 miles and 11,000 miles respectively. *Asiatic Russia* has an area of close on 6,500,000 square miles, and is 4,000 miles from east to west, and 2,400 miles from north to south (from the Kara Sea to the Pamir boundary), with a land frontier of close on 10,000 miles, and 20,000 miles of coast.

ISLANDS.—In the Gulf of Bothnia are the Karlo, East Kvarken and Aland Islands of Finland; Dagö and Osel in the Baltic; Novaya Zemlya, Kolguev and Vaigach, in the Barents Sea; the New Siberian Islands, Bear Islands, and Wrangel Land, in the Arctic Ocean; the Commander Islands off Kamchatka; and the Shantar Islands and the Northern part of Sakhalin, in the Sea of Okhotsk.

RELIEF.—*European Russia* consists of a vast plain, the eastern Lowland of Europe, between the Ural Mountains and the Caucasus of the east and south and the Carpathians of the south-west. In this plain are few heights, the Tirman Range of the north-east (3,000 feet), the hills of Lapland in the north-west (1,500 feet), the highlands of Little Russia in the south (1,000 feet), and the Valdai Hills of Western Russia being on the outskirts of the plain. The *Ural Mountains*, which divide the Continents of Europe and Asia, and extend from the Kara Sea to the Caspian, culminate in Tölpösa-is (5,400 feet), but the *Caucasus*, which run from the Black Sea to the Caspian, reach to 18,526 feet in Mount Elburz and 16,546 feet in Mount Kazbek.

Asiatic Russia is enclosed by mountain ranges within which lie the Plains of Turkestan and Siberia, the latter extending eastwards to Lake Baikal, but between that lake and the Pacific a portion of the Asiatic plateau is included in the Russian dominions. The northern border is covered by *tundra* or Arctic vegetation of low shrubs, lichens and mosses, the subsoil being permanently frozen and a few inches thawing in summer to form extensive

marshes. The central portion is forest-clad, but the south-western *steppes* are treeless and barren. The south-east and east contain well-defined ranges, which vary in elevation. The *Pamir plateau*, the *Tian Shan* range (Khan Tengri, 22,000 feet), the *Alatau* and *Tarbagatai Mountains* run north-east to the *Altai Mountains*, which culminate in Bielukha (11,000 feet), and form the northern wall of the great Asiatic Tableland. The Altai are prolonged eastwards by the Sayan, Yablonoi, and Stanovoi ranges, while the peninsula of Kamchatka contains a volcanic chain, the highest peak being Klyuchev, 15,760 feet above the level of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The principal rivers of *European Russia* are the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Bug and Dniester, the Vistula, Niemen and Duna, the Neva, Onega, Dvina and Mezep, and the Pechora. The *Volga* (2,400 miles), the largest of Russian (and of European) rivers, rises in the central cornlands with an eastern tributary from the Ural mountains, and flows southwards to the Caspian Sea. The *Don*, with eastern and western affluents, flows to the Sea of Azov. The *Dnieper* (1,200 miles), the *Bug*, and the *Dniester* (at Odessa) flow from the central plains to the Black Sea. At the mouth of the *Duna* is the great Baltic port of Riga, and the *Neva* flows through St. Petersburg to the Gulf of Finland. *Asiatic Russia* contains the four great rivers Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur, the first three flowing to the Arctic and the last to the Pacific Ocean. The *Yenisei*, with its tributary the *Angara*, from Lake Baikal, flows from the highlands of Southern Siberia to a delta in the *tundra* region of the Arctic, and has an estimated length of close on 3,400 miles. The *Ob* (with its affluent, the *Irtish*) flows from the Altai foothills to the Arctic, with a total length of 2,700 miles. The *Lena*, from Lake Baikal, has a course of 3,000 miles to its delta on the *tundra*. The *Amur*, which rises in Mongolia as the Kerulen, effects a confluence with the *Shilka* of Transbaikalia, the two rivers having a combined length of nearly 3,000 miles, between Lake Baikal and the Gulf of Tartary.

Lakes.—Finland and the Baltic provinces contain innumerable lakes, those of *Ladoga*, *Onega* and *Peipus* of the mainland, and *Saima*, of Finland, being the most extensive, while *Ladoga* is the largest lake of Europe. East of the Ural Mountains are Lakes *Aral*, *Balkesh*, *Iasyk Kul*, *Ala Kul*, *Chany*, *Khanka*, and *Baikal*, of which the last-named is the largest fresh-water lake of Asia.

CLIMATE.—The climate of *European Russia* is typical of the most extreme Continental conditions, Moscow having a winter temperature of 12° F., while the summer temperature of the eastern portion is above 68° F. In *Asiatic Russia* the extremes are even greater, the January mean being - 49° F. (81 degrees of frost) and the July mean 70° F. at Verkhoyansk, in North-Eastern Siberia, in the *tundra* region of Arctic coastlands. At Verkhoyansk the soil has been found to be permanently frozen to a depth of nearly 400 feet, although the summer mean temperature is higher than that of Paris.

GOVERNMENT.

The vast Russian Empire is the outcome of the *Tsardom of Muscovy*, founded in the latter part of the fifteenth century by Ivan the Great, of the house of Rurik, who reigned from 1462-1505, and enlarged the Principality of Moscow into an autocratic kingdom over a wide territory. In 1613 the throne passed to a collateral branch of the house, *Michael Romanov* (1613-1645) being elected Tsar by the National Assembly. Since the accession of the Romanovs the boundaries of the Empire have been constantly extended. Little Russia, or the Ukraine, was annexed in 1667, and under *Peter the Great* (1689-1725) an outlet was acquired on the Black Sea by the capture of Azov from the Turks, and the Baltic Provinces and part of Finland were captured from the Swedes. The capital was transferred from Moscow to St. Petersburg in 1711, and Peter the Great was proclaimed *Emperor of All Russia*. At the close of the 18th century the Empire extended from Courland to the Urals, and from the Arctic to the Black Sea. In the 19th century Russian rule was extended over the basin of the Amur and from the Caspian Sea to Chinese Turkestan, and at the beginning of the 20th century the present limits from the Baltic to the Pacific, and from the Arctic to the Asiatic Plateau, were prevented from spreading to the Yellow Sea by the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. From the establishment of the Principality of Moscow, which became the dominant force in Russian affairs at the downfall of the Tatar rule (1238-1462), until the beginning of the present century the government of Russia was an unlimited autocracy. Certain reforms were introduced from time to time. Serfdom was abolished in 1861, and elective provincial and municipal assemblies were created in 1864-1870, while the legal system was purged of many of its gravest abuses. The unsuccessful termination of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 led to the expression of a national feeling in favour of representative institutions, and on October 17 (30), 1905, the Tsar issued a manifesto promising a constitution. In 1906 the "Imperial Duma" was opened by the Tsar, but its

demands were regarded as excessive, and it was dissolved. The second Duma (1907) met with a similar fate, and before the third Duma was elected the franchise and methods of representation were modified. The third Duma was elected on Nov. 1 (14), 1907, for five years, and has proved to be less revolutionary in character than its predecessors.

The crown is hereditary in the house of Romanov-Holstein-Gottorp. The Emperor must belong to the Orthodox Church, and must not wear a crown involving residence outside the boundaries of the Empire. But the Imperial theory that limits set to the power of the crown by imperial concession may be revoked by imperial decree scarcely justifies the term "Constitutional Monarchy." Many topics are withheld from discussion by the legislature, so that parliamentary government is far from complete, while the franchise is highly restricted, elections to the Duma are indirect, and ministers are responsible not to the legislature but to the Tsar. If, therefore, the term "Constitutional Monarchy" is employed, the idea of limits must be subjected to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy, which is preserved in the official title of the sovereign.

Sovereign Ruler.

His Imperial Majesty NICHOLAS (Nicholai) II. Alexandrovitch, *Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias*, Tsar of Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir, Novgorod, Kazan, Astrakhan, Poland, Siberia, Tauric Chersonese, and of Georgia, Lord of Pskov, Grand Duke of Smolensk, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Finland, etc.; *born* at St. Petersburg May 6 (19), 1868 (son of the Emperor Alexander III.); *came to the throne* Oct. 20 (Nov. 2), 1894; *married* at St. Petersburg Nov. 14 (27), 1894, to the Princess Alix (Alexandra Feodorovna) of Hesse (born May 25 (June 7), 1872. Their Majesties have issue:—

- (i) *The Grand Duchess Olga*, born Nov. 3 (16), 1895.
- (ii) *The Grand Duchess Tatiana*, born May 29 (June 11), 1897.
- (iii) *The Grand Duchess Marie*, born June 14 (27), 1899.
- (iv) *The Grand Duchess Anastasia*, born June 5 (18), 1901.
- (v) *The Hereditary Grand Duke ALEXIS, Heir Apparent*, born July 30 (Aug. 12), 1904.

Mother of the Emperor.

Her Imperial Majesty Marie Feodorovna (Princess Dagmar of Denmark), born Nov. 14 (27), 1847; *married* Oct. 28 (Nov. 10), 1866, to His late Imperial Majesty Alexander III.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

(i) *The Grand Duchess Xenia*, born March 25 (April 7), 1875; *married* July 25 (Aug. 7), 1894, to the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch (born April 1 (14), 1866, having issue (a) Princess Irene, born July 3 (16), 1895; (b) Prince Andrew, born Jan. 12 (25), 1897; (c) Prince Feodor, born Dec. 11 (24), 1898; (d) Prince Nikita, born Jan. 4 (17), 1900; (e) Prince Dmitri, born Aug. 2 (15), 1901; (f) Prince Rotislav, born Nov. 11 (24), 1902; (g) Prince Vassili, born June 24 (July 7), 1907.

(ii) *The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch*, born Nov. 22 (Dec. 5), 1878.

(iii) *The Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna*, born June 1 (14), 1882; *married* July 27 (Aug. 9), 1901; to Duke Peter Alexandrovitch of Oldenburg.

Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

(i) *The late Grand Duke Vladimir*, born April 10 (23), 1847, *married* Aug. 16 (29), 1874, to Duchess Marie Paulovna of Mecklenburg, *died* Feb. 4 (17), 1909, leaving issue (a) The Grand Duke Cyril, born Sept. 30 (Oct. 13), 1876, *married* Oct. 8 (21), 1905, to the Princess Victoria Feodorovna, divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse, having issue 2 daughters. (b) The Grand Duke Boris, born Nov. 12 (25), 1877. (c) The Grand Duke Andrew, born May 2 (15), 1879. (d) The Grand Duchess Helena, born Jan. 27 (30), 1882, *married* Aug. 16 (29), 1902, to H.R.H. Prince Nicholas of Greece, *q.v.*

(ii) *The Grand Duchess Marie*, born Oct. 5 (18), 1853, *married* Jan. 11 (24), 1874, to H.R.H. the late Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (born Aug. 6, 1844, *died* July 30, 1900), having issue (a) H.R.H. Prince Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1874, *died* Feb. 6, 1909. (b) H.R.H. Princess Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875, *married* Jan. 10, 1893, to H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, *q.v.* (c) H.R.H. Princess Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, *married* (a) to Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (above), having issue (i) Princess Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907; (a) Princess Kira, born May 9, 1909. (d) H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, *married* April 20, 1896, to H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Laueburg (born Sept. 13, 1863), having issue (1) Prince Gottfried, born March 24, 1897; (2) Princess Marie, born Jan. 18, 1899; (3) Princess Alexander, born April 2, 1901; (4) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902; (5) Prince Alfred, born April 16, *died* April 18, 1911. (e) H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 20, 1884, *married* July 15, 1909, to the Infante Alphonso of Orleans (born Nov. 12, 1886), having issue the Prince Alvaro, born April 20, 1910.

(iii) *The late Grand Duke Serge*, born April 29 (May 12), 1857, *married* June 3 (16), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, *died* Feb. 4 (17), 1905.

(iv) *The Grand Duke Paul*, born Sept. 21 (Oct. 4), 1860, *married* Princess Alexandra of Greece (born Aug. 18 (31), 1870, *died* Sept. 12 (25), 1901), having issue (a) The Grand Duchess Marie, born April 6 (19), 1890, *married* April 20 (May 3), 1908, to Prince William, Duke of Södermanland (see Sweden). (b) The Grand Duke Dmitri, born Sept. 6 (19), 1891.

The Executive.

The executive power is vested in the Emperor and is delegated (in part) to a Council of Ministers, who are *ex officio* members of the Legislature, but are responsible to the Emperor alone. This Council was originally created in November, 1861, but was reorganised by Imperial rescript of October 18 (31), 1905. Ecclesiastical affairs are, however, administered by the Holy Synod (established in 1721) under the presidency of a lay procurator, representing the Emperor, assisted by the Metropolitans of Moscow, St. Petersburg and Kiev, the Archbishop of Georgia, and certain of the Bishops. In addition, the Senate (*Pravitelstvuyuchi Senat*), established by Peter the Great, retains certain executive functions, in addition to its judicial and advisory powers. With these wide differences from the conventional idea, the President of the Council of Ministers may be regarded as the representative of the Prime Ministers of Constitutional Monarchies.

Council of Ministers.

President of the Council and Minister of Finance, W. N. Kokovtsov.
 Minister of the Imperial Household, General Baron W. B. de Fiedlericks.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, S. D. Sazanov.
 Minister of the Interior (including Police, Sanitation, Censorship and Press, Posts and Telegraphs, Foreign Religions, and Statistics), A. A. Makarov.
 Minister of Public Instruction, L. A. Kassov.
 Minister of Public Works, S. V. Rukloff.
 Minister of War, General W. A. Sukhomlinov.
 Minister of Marine, Admiral I. K. Grigorovich.
 Minister of Justice, J. G. Stcheglovitoff.
 Minister of Commerce and Industry, S. I. Timasheff.
 Minister of Agriculture and Crown Domains, A. W. Krivosheyn.
 Department of General Control, P. A. Kharitonov.

The Holy Synod.

President, The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg (Antonius).
 Procurator-General, W. K. Sabler.

The Senate.

President and Procurator-General, M. Dobrovolski (1st Dept.); W. I. Timofeeski and M. Tjutrioumov (and Dept.).

THE LEGISLATURE.

By Imperial rescript of Oct. 17 (30), 1905, the Emperor declared his intention of sharing the legislative power with an elected national assembly, or Imperial Duma, and by a proclamation of Feb. 20 (March 5), 1906, the Council of the Empire was associated with the Duma, as an Upper Chamber. The Council of the Empire consists of 98 members appointed by the Emperor, and of 98 members elected by various bodies for nine years and one-third renewable triennially (6 are elected by orthodox clergy, 40 by provincial assemblies, 16 by landowners, 18 by the nobility, 6 by the Academy of Sciences and the universities, and 12 by commercial and industrial corporations). Elective members receive 25 roubles a day during the session, but forfeit a month's salary if during the month they have attended less than half the number of sittings held. They receive travelling allowance

for their journey to and from St. Petersburg once a year at the rate of 5 kopecks a verst. The Imperial Duma consists of 442 members elected (mainly by indirect vote) for five years, the members receiving a fixed salary of 4,200 roubles per annum and travelling allowances once a year as for elective members of the Council of Empire during the session. The houses meet in annual session, and either house may be dissolved by the Emperor at any time, but the date of the ensuing election is to be notified in the decree of dissolution.

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system, as reformed in 1864, consists of four sets of tribunals and a supreme court. The tribunals are (a) the *Petty Sessions* held by justices of the peace (*mirnyye sudi*), chosen from the land-owning classes by municipal *dumas* and rural *zemstvos*, with jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal matters. Appeals from petty sessions are heard at monthly sessions by a bench of justices, and may eventually reach the supreme court of the Senate; (b) the *Ordinary Tribunals* of appointed judges (*ispravniki*), whence appeals may be heard by district courts by the court of appeal (*sudebnaya palata*), and eventually by the supreme court of the Senate; (c) the *Ecclesiastical Courts*, which retain jurisdiction over the clergy and over marriage and divorce; and (d) the *Peasants' Courts* set up in 1865, when the serfs were emancipated, and retained by the reform law of 1864. In each *volost* (a canton, comprising several *miry*, or villages) judges and juries are elected annually by the peasant assemblies (*volostnye skhod*), and these courts (*volostnye sudi*) administer customary law, and there is no appeal from their decisions except on the ground of procedure, which may be considered by district committees of peasants. These *volost* courts deal with three-quarters of the population of the Empire. The supreme Court of Appeal for (a) the Petty Sessional Courts and (b) the Ordinary Tribunals, is the Court of Cassation of the Senate, divided into a civil and criminal department.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.*

For the purposes of local government the Empire is divided into governments (*guberniya*) and provinces (*oblast*), with two districts (*okrugi*). The provincial administration comprises a governor and a deputy-governor in each province (except that of the Don, which is directly under the War Ministry), while some are grouped under a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, e.g., Poland (Warsaw), Finland (Helsingfors), Vilna, Kiev, Moscow and Riga, and some of the larger cities (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Sevastopol, Kerch-Yenikala, Nikolalev, and Rostov) are excluded from the provincial administrations, and are placed under the chief of police, who acts as governor. In close association with the provincial authorities are the *ispravniki*, or chiefs of police, appointed by the governors, and throughout the Empire the agents of the secret police act independently of the pro-

* The usual manner of reckoning the areas of Local Government is as follows:—In European Russia: 49 Governments with Province of the Don. In all: 78 Governments, 22 Provinces, and 2 Districts.

vincial authorities under the direct control of the Minister of the Interior.

The elective assemblies consist of (1) the *peasant assemblies* in each mir, or village, and in each volost, or canton; (2) the *zemstros* of certain provinces and governments, consisting of elected members and of delegates from the peasant volost assemblies, the *zemstros* delegate the executive power to a council, which nominates a board; (3) the *dumas* of certain municipalities of European Russia, Siberia, and Caucasus. Elections in each case are indirect, and the franchise is based upon tax assessments.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory for all subjects except the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Finland and the native races of Asia, but the exemptions for family and professional reasons, though restricted by the law of 1911, still remain more liberal than elsewhere. Service, except in the Cossacks, lasts from the 1st to the 44th year, and is divided as follows: Infantry and foot artillery, 3 years in the *Active Army*, 15 years, with two trainings of 6 weeks each, in the reserve, and 5 years in the *Territorial Army*; cavalry, mounted artillery, engineers and railway troops, 4 years in the *Active Army*, 13 years in the reserve and 6 years in the *Territorial Army*. The Cossacks serve 1 year in the "preparatory" class, 12 years in the *Active Army* and 5 years in the reserve. The active service is divided into three categories of 4 years each; in the first category service is continual, in the second and third categories the Cossacks are generally on furlough.

There are 12 military districts with headquarters at St. Petersburg, Vilna, Warsaw, Kiev, Odessa, Moscow, Kazan, Tiflis, Tashkent, Omsk, Irkutsk, and Khabarovsk. The Army is divided into 37 Army Corps, distributed as follows: Europe 27, Caucasus 3, Turkestan 2, Siberia 5. There are 27½ cavalry divisions (Europe 21½, Caucasus 4, Turkestan 1, and Siberia 1). The Peace strength is 1,210,000, and about 5½ millions of trained men will be available in war.

The infantry are armed with a five-cartridge magazine rifle (1891) of 0.299-inch calibre, the cavalry with a similar rifle, bayonet, sword and lance. The artillery have a 3-inch q.-f. gun (1902), a 4.7-inch howitzer, and a 48-line q.-f. gun and 6-inch howitzer.

The normal army corps consists of a infantry divisions, a howitzer division (2 batteries each of 6 guns) and a battalion of engineers. An infantry division consists of a infantry brigades (each of 2 battalions infantry regiments), and an artillery brigade (6 batteries of 8 guns). The normal army corps therefore contains 32 infantry battalions, 108 guns and 1 engineer battalion, and has a total of 40,000 of all arms. The cavalry division contains a cavalry brigades (each of 2 regiments of 6 squadrons), and a horse artillery brigade of 6 batteries of 6 guns. Total 24 squadrons and 22 guns.

The Navy.

The ships of the Navy are organised in a fleets (Baltic and Black Sea) and a squadrons (Siberian and Caspian), manned by compulsory service of the maritime population, with 5 years' active

service and 5 years in the reserve. The personnel of the Navy is about 60,000 of all ranks, the ships being shown in the following table:—

PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

Name (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Arman.ent.
Battleships:			
<i>Imp. Aleksandr III.</i>	—	22,150	12×12 in.
<i>Imp. Mariyog</i>	—	"	"
<i>Ekaterina II</i>	—	"	"
<i>Sevastopol</i>	1911	23,000	"
<i>Petrovskiy</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Poltava</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Gangut</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Imp. Pavel I.</i>	1907	17,400	4×12 in. 12×8 in.
<i>And. Pervozvanni</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Evstafi</i>	1906	12,840	"
<i>Ioann Zlatoust</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Slava</i>	1903	13,500	4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Tzarevich</i>	1901	13,000	"
<i>Panteleimon</i>	1900	12,600	4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Rostislav</i>	1896	8,800	4×10 in. 8×6 in.
<i>Tri Svyatitelya</i>	1893	13,320	4×12 in. 8×6 in.
Armoured Cruisers			
<i>Bayan</i>	1907	7,775	12×8 in. 8×6 in.
<i>Pallada</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Ryurik</i>	1906	15,200	4×10 in. 8×8 in.
<i>Adm. Makarov</i>	1906	7,760	12×8 in. 8×6 in.
<i>Gromoboi</i>	1899	13,220	4×8 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Rossiia</i>	1896	12,200	"
Protected Cruisers			
<i>Pamyat Merkuriya</i>	1903	6,675	12×6 in.
<i>Oleg</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Kagul</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Bogatir</i>	1901	6,650	"
<i>Askold</i>	1900	5,900	"
<i>Aorora</i>	1900	6,730	10×6 in.
<i>Diana</i>	1899	"	"
2nd & 3rd Class			
<i>Ruinda</i>	1885	3,540	4×6 in.
<i>Zhemchug</i>	1903	3,130	8×4 7 in.
<i>Almaz</i>	1903	3,285	3×4 7 in.

Torpedo Vessels 3.

Torpedo Boat-Destroyers Built, 95; building, 10.

Torpedo Boats: 1st class, 28; 2nd class, 1.

Submarines: Built, 29; building, 7.

EDUCATION.

With the exception of Finland (q.v.), education is very backward, even when local conditions are taken into due consideration. Among the peasants, who comprise 75 per cent. of the population, instruction is still perfunctory, but

is rapidly improving. The Empire is divided into 55 educational districts under the Ministry of Public Instruction (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Khukov, Odessa, Kiev, Vilna, Warsaw, Riga, Caucasus, Turkestan, East and West Siberia, and the Amur region). (i.) *Primary Education* is very backward, especially in country districts, and the attendances in 1911 were only 6,000,000 in a total population of about 160,000,000. Control and maintenance of primary schools is divided nearly equally between Ministry of Public Instruction and the Holy Synod (governing body of Orthodox Church). To the latter is allotted a large proportion of the sum annually voted for education by the Central Government. In many of the remoter districts schools are said to exist only on paper, and the qualifications of teachers are frequently nil. However, a distinct advance is perceptible. (ii.) *Secondary Institutions* comprise gymnasia and progymnasias and real schools, main features similar to Germany (q.v.), both for girls and boys; at present there are over 700,000 pupils in attendance. The foundations of the Empress Marie (mother of the Tsar Nicholas I.) are administered by a private Imperial cabinet, providing gymnasia and institutes. The Holy Synod has numerous seminaries and intermediate schools for both sexes, and there are a few private schools, with 468,000 pupils in 1909. The Cossack *voukoss* (districts) maintain their own gymnasia and progymnasias, but secure only 10,000 attendances. (iii.) *Special Schools* are few, and chiefly confined to the principal cities of European Russia, with under 200,000 students in 1910. (iv.) *Universities*. There are universities at St. Petersburg (with 9,000 students) and at Moscow (10,000), with the modern *Shaniavski* University of Moscow, and at Kazan (3,000), Kiev (5,500), Kharkov (5,000), Odessa (3,200), Saratov (250), Tomsk (1,500), Warsaw (1,500), and Yuriev (3,000), with a total of about 47,000 students.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Russian Empire for the five years 1908-1912 are shown in the following tables, the figures for 1911 and 1912 being Budget estimates (*roubles* of 25·33d. or 9·458 roubles = £1 sterling):—

Revenue.

Year.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1908	2,417,807,828	200,860,027
1909	2,526,340,888	168,744,206
1910	2,780,986,991	24,090,688
1911	2,707,708,827	12,400,000
1912	2,896,519,000	12,400,000

Expenditure.

Year.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1908	2,387,750,595	268,932,209
1909	2,451,423,768	156,127,871
1910	2,473,157,193	223,303,043
1911	2,577,272,220	192,836,607
1912	2,669,941,806	331,977,435

The following are the principal items of the Budgets of 1911 and 1912:—

Revenue.

	Roubles, 1911.	Roubles, 1912.
<i>Ordinary:</i>		
Direct Taxes	210,976,344	230,645,000
Indirect Taxes	507,532,500	634,856,000
Duties	169,355,660	191,847,000
Monopolies	849,651,830	878,984,000
Domains	765,160,476	829,210,000
Land Sales	1,807,880	1,800,000
Land Redemption	719,700	806,000
Miscellaneous	122,504,437	128,491,000
<i>Total Ordinary</i>	2,707,708,827	2,896,519,000
<i>Extraordinary</i>	12,400,000	12,400,000
<i>Total Revenue</i>	2,720,108,827	2,908,919,000

Expenditure.

	Roubles, 1911.	Roubles, 1912.
<i>Ordinary:</i>		
Debt Service	407,166,704	404,521,546
Imperial House	16,359,595	16,359,595
Higher Institutions	8,265,532	8,147,511
Holy Synod	37,535,478	40,129,979
Foreign Affairs	6,273,595	6,569,190
War	428,683,724	429,933,426
Marine	108,250,600	159,145,970
Finance	409,397,355	426,800,974
Commerce and Industry	40,788,067	49,235,728
Interior	163,363,330	172,393,990
Public Instruction	97,572,101	117,537,360
Communications	548,208,771	553,615,641
Agriculture	101,496,464	116,625,647
Justice	77,076,263	82,616,423
Control and Audit	10,798,462	11,034,948
Horse and Cattle Breeding	2,035,179	2,203,879
Balance for Contingencies	10,000,000	10,000,000
<i>Total Ordinary</i>	2,527,272,220	2,669,941,806
<i>Extraordinary:</i>		
Russo-Japanese War	2,303,410	265,454
Army	48,600,000	69,078,959
Railways	96,637,359	109,520,168
Debt Redemption	45,295,838	149,146,037
<i>Total Extraordinary</i>	192,836,607	331,977,435
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	2,720,108,827	3,001,919,261

The Ordinary Revenue in the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 has shown a surplus over the Ordinary Expenditure which has been more than sufficient to cover the Extraordinary Expenditure (largely for railway development) leaving a considerable balance available for reduction of debt. The Treasury "Free Balance," i.e., the balance of the

funds possessed by the Treasury at home and abroad after deducting all calls upon the Treasury accruing up to date, was on January 1, 1911, approximately 35½ millions sterling. Adding to this the net surplus of 15½ millions shown by the year 1911, a total "Free Balance" of 51½ millions sterling was reached at the close of 1911 (January 1, 1912).

DEBT.

The National Debt of the Empire was stated as follows on Jan. 1 (14), 1907-1912 (in roubles):—

1907.....	8,625,360,215	1910.....	9,028,756,433
1908.....	8,725,523,210	1911.....	9,028,606,500
1909.....	8,850,781,679	1912.....	8,957,671,800

The amount of gold held by the Bank (inclusive of the sums deposited by it abroad) stood on January 1, 1910, at £142,500,000, and on July 1, 1911, at £156,600,000; on September 1 (14), 1911, the Bank reserve stood as follows:—

Gold in Bank.....	1,314,334,938 roubles.
Deposits abroad	247,779,771 "

Total 1,561,614,709 "

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.—The total land area of the Russian Empire is estimated at 5,300,000,000 English statute acres, of which about 70 per cent. is unfit for cultivation, 20 per cent. is covered with forests, and 10 per cent. is cultivated land. In the north the *tundras* are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer provide good pasture and certain berries fit for human food; in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, and produces abundance of grain. The total area under corn crops in 1910 is shown in the following table:—

Division.	Acres under Corn Crops	Produce, 1910 (Cwt.)
European Russia	194,990,722	1,193,593,821
Poland.....	11,416,016	87,093,321
Finland	4,000,000	18,385,756
Caucasia	16,838,131	117,341,679
Siberia and the Steppes	17,174,527	84,057,430
Total	244,419,296	1,500,472,007

The acreage and produce of the principal corn crops in 1910 was as follows:—

Crop.	Acreage	Cwt. produced.
Rye	72,232,431	437,557,842
Wheat	71,041,683	414,453,286
Oats	43,033,846	297,920,893
Barley	29,051,434	198,556,177
Millet	8,824,718	51,749,356
Maize.....	3,660,321	38,761,898

Other corn crops included buckwheat, beans, peas, and lentils.

In addition to corn crops, potatoes (36,000,000 tons in 1910), beetroot for sugar, flax, hemp, and

tobacco are also grown, the tobacco crop of 1908 being 5,578,294 pounds (of 36lb.). Over 50,000,000 tons of hay were also produced in 1909.

LIVE STOCK.—The number of live stock in 1910 is shown below:—

Description.	Number.
Cattle.....	51,666,417
Sheep and Lambs, and Goats	78,331,475
Pigs.....	14,087,802
Horses.....	34,554,932

FORESTRY.—The total area of woods and forests is estimated at close on 1,000,000,000 acres, of which 300,000,000 are in European Russia and 600,000,000 acres in Siberia. The principal trees are fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple, and ash. Of the total area about 60,000,000 acres are under exploitation, yielding a net profit to the State in 1909 of 46,000,000 roubles.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries are an important industry, on account of the numerous fast days in the Orthodox Church calendar. The total weight of fish landed amounted to 708,000 tons in 1911, of the total value of over 97 millions roubles, and found employment for over 290,000 persons. Cod and herrings are also imported.

MINES AND MINERALS.—The Obdorsk and Ural mountains contain very great mineral riches, and are the principal seat of the mining and metallic industries, producing gold, platinum, copper and iron of very superior quality. Silver, gold and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Among the non-metallic minerals are petroleum, coal, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin or china clay. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 530,000,000 pounds (of 36lb.) in 1910 and to 515,600,000 pounds in 1911. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). The coal output for the whole of Russia in 1909 was 1,632,218,785 pounds (of 36lb.) and in 1910 1,521,984,358 pounds. Other mineral products in 1910 were gold ore (schlich), producing 3,606 pounds of pure gold, platinum 335 pounds, pig iron (171,000,000 pounds in 1908), steel and rails (2,000,000 tons in 1906), copper (14,401,000 pounds in 1907), and quicksilver (325 tons in 1904).

MANUFACTURES.—In 1910 the number of factories and works of all kinds open was 32,503, employing 2,080,896 hands. The principal manufactures are cottons (especially in Poland), flax and silk, sugar, distilling (a Government monopoly) and brewing, tanning, shoes and gloves, furniture, paper, flour, tobacco and hemp. There are also extensive domestic industries, such as wood and other carving, metal-work, etc., and agricultural machinery is now manufactured on a large scale. The imports consist principally of raw materials and machinery; the exports are mainly food products and minerals. Home manufactures are protected by prohibitive duties on manufactured articles, but their development awaits cheaper fuel and improved transport services.

INTERNAL TRADE.—A great deal of the internal trade is carried on by itinerant vendors, but the principal agency is the fair, over 16,000 fairs being held annually, of which 85 per cent. are in European Russia. The largest and most famous is that of Nijni-Novgorod, with a turnover of some 200,000,000 roubles,

other large fairs being held at Irbit, Kharkov, and Menzelinsk in European Russia, and at Omsk and Ishim in Siberia.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of merchandise imported and exported in the five years 1907-1911 is stated as follows in roubles (9458 = £1 sterling):

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907	847,365,000	1,053,010,000
1908	912,659,000	998,250,000
1909	906,336,000	1,427,675,000
1910	1,176,147,497	1,493,036,705
1911	1,191,574,033	1,597,788,460

The exchange was with the principal countries as under in 1910 and 1911 (values in £ sterling):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to
	1911	1911
	£	£
Germany.....	50,459,000	51,866,000
United Kingdom	16,283,000	35,633,000
United States	10,668,000	1,424,000
France	5,943,000	9,600,000
Finland	4,233,000	5,678,000
Austria-Hungary	3,575,000	7,192,000
Netherlands	1,846,000	19,984,000
East Indies	2,583,000	1,700
Italy.....	1,852,000	5,577,000
Turkey.....	1,000,000	3,415,000
China	1,305,000	174,000
Egypt	830,000	338,000
Denmark.....	813,000	3,767,000
Rumania.....	280,000	3,137,000

The trade of the Empire across the European, Caucasian, and Asiatic frontiers, and with Finland, was classified as under in 1910-1911 (values in millions of roubles):—

Imports.	
Classification	Values
	1910 1911
Articles of food and animals	124.4 137.6
Animal products	81.8 80.8
Timber and Wood	35.0 41.2
Ceramics	19.2 25.2
Fuel, asphalt, and gums	85.0 80.5
Chemicals and colours	50.9 52.7
Ores and metals	227.0 276.9
Paper and stationery.....	30.2 31.4
Textiles	285.3 281.3
Clothes	13.8 15.1

Exports.	
Classification	Values
	1910 1911
Articles of food	901.0 988.3
Raw material and part manu- factures	430.2 473.5
Animals	22.9 25.8
Manufactures	23.4 25.9

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.—The total length of lines open for regular traffic in 1911 was 45,222 miles (Russian Government 28,744 miles, private companies 14,079 miles, Finnish Government 2,140 miles, private companies in Finland 179 miles, *Eastern China Railway* 1,079 miles). New lines under construction in 1911 extended to 3,967 miles, of which 2,781 were Government lines; and projected lines authorised Jan. 1 (14), 1912, totalled 1,654 miles. In 1911 the gross revenue amounted to £106,527,428, the number of passengers carried was 213,341,251, and the goods traffic amounted to 207,925,338 tons. The passenger fares are scheduled by zones, and 3,000 versts (2,000 miles) may be travelled by third-class passengers for 16 roubles or £1 12s. Taken as a whole there was a net profit on the year's working in 1911, although much of the mileage is planned for strategic rather than commercial purposes. The principal strategic lines are (1) the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the *Eastern China Railway*, see China) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovka. The *Amur Railway*, when completed, will connect Stryetensk with Khabarovka, and the *Trans-Siberian line* will thus connect the western and eastern limits of the Russian Empire on Russian territory. (2) The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. (3) The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the *Trans-Caspian system*. (4) The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system from Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and via Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier of Asiatic Turkey, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa.

RIVERS AND LAKES.—Exclusive of Finland (q.v.) there are in *European Russia* about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels and nearly one-third by rafts. In Asiatic Russia there are 85,000 miles of waterway, of which 20,000 miles are navigable. Some 175,000 persons are engaged in the traffic, the vessels numbering (in 1910) 4,000 steamers and 23,000 sailing vessels. In 1906 the ships and rafts carried over 400,000,000 tons of goods.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—In 1909 (including Finland, there were 15,338 post offices, carrying 1,776,592,000 letters and postcards, etc. In the same year there were 7,558 telegraph offices (and 15 wireless stations) with 413,325 miles of wire.

SHIPPING.—The sea-going *Mercantile Marine* on Jan. 1 (14), 1912, consisted of 976 steamers (476,000 tons) 39 motor-propelled craft (12,000 tons) and 2,516 sailing vessels (254,000 tons), the steam fleet being valued at £15,300,000 and the sailing fleet at £1,700,000. The steam fleet was manned by 27,157 persons, the sailing

ships by 12,333 persons. In 1909, 1,872 Russian vessels (1,391,000 tons) and 11,937 foreign vessels (12,618,000 tons) entered, and 1,791 Russian vessels (1,293,000 tons) and 11,864 foreign vessels (12,516,000 tons) cleared at the ports of the White Sea, Baltic, Black Sea and Sea of Azov, and of the Pacific. The shipping of the Caspian Sea is exclusively Russian.

The principal ports of the Empire are:—*Baltic*, Petersburg, Kronstadt (naval dépôt and fortress), Naïva, Riga, Libau, Pernau and Vindau; *Gulf of Bothnia*, Hango; *Gulf of Finland*, Revel, Helsingfors and Viborg; *Arctic and White Sea*, Archangel and Ekaterinsk; *Black Sea and Sea of Azov*, Odessa, Nicolaïeff, Sevastopol, Novorossiisk, Berdiansk, Batoum, Taganrog, Mainpol, Rostov and Kerch; *Caspian Sea*, Astrakhan, Derbent and Baku; *Pacific*, Nicolaïeffsk and Vladivostok; and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ST. PETERSBURG, on the Neva. Estimated population (1912), 2,000,000.

In 1910 there were in the Russian Empire 25 towns with a population exceeding 100,000 (European Russia 20, Asiatic Russia 5), 59 with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 (European Russia 46, Asiatic Russia 13), and 63 with a population between 30,000 and 50,000. The 84 towns with a population exceeding 50,000 in 1910 are shown in the following table, the italic letters denoting *R.* European Russia, *P.* Poland, *F.* Finland, *C.* Caucasasia, *T.* Turkestan, and *S.* Siberia.

R. St. Petersburg...	1,507,708	R. Voronezh ..
R. Moscow	1,481,250	S. Omsk
P. Warsaw	856,000	S. Vladivostok ..
R. Odessa	478,000	R. Orel
R. Kiev	446,750	R. Vitebsk
P. Lodz	396,000	R. Kherson
R. Riga	325,000	S. Irkutsk
R. Kharkov	220,000	T. Namangan
C. Baku	210,000	R. Libau
R. Saratov	200,000	R. Kursk
T. Tashkent	190,000	R. Yaioslavl
C. Tiflis	187,000	P. Sosnowitz
R. Vilna	185,000	R. Bielostok
R. Kazan	170,000	R. Dvinsk
R. Astrakhan	150,000	T. Samarkand
R. Ekaterinoslav ..	150,000	R. Kovna
F. Helsingfors	140,000	R. Zhitomir
R. Tula	135,000	R. Novocherkassk ..
R. Rostov on Don ..	120,000	R. Elizavetg.ad ..
R. Samara	120,000	R. Berdichev
R. Kishinev	120,000	R. Tsaritzin
T. Kokand	115,000	R. Revel
R. Minsk	110,000	R. Kremenchug
S. Tomsk	105,000	T. Andijan
R. Nijni Novgorod ..	100,000	R. Nakhitchivan
R. Nikolaïev	95,000	R. Simferopol
C. Ekaterinodav	94,000	R. Taganrog
R. Orenburg	91,000	P. Chénstochow

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

The standard of length is the *sachine*, which is equal to 7 feet British measure, and the standard of weight is the *pound*, equal to nine-tenths of the British pound.

Measures of Length.

16 vershok	= 1 archine
3 archine	= 1 sachine
500 sachine	= 1 verst

The *verst* is 3,500 English feet, or two-thirds of the English mile (1 *verst* = .663 English mile); the square *verst* = .44 English square mile.

Measures of Weight.

3 zolotnik	= 1 loth
32 loth	= 1 pound
40 pounds	= 1 pood
10 poods	= 1 berkovatz

The Russian pound being nine-tenths of the British pound, the pood of 40 Russian pounds = 36 lb. British; while 62 Russian poods = 1 ton British.

Currency.

The Unit of Currency is the *Rouble* of 100 *kopecks*. The rouble = 25 ³/₄d. and 9 ⁴/₅d. roubles = £1 sterling. Gold coins are 15 roubles (the Imperial), and 10, 7 ¹/₂, and 5 roubles; Silver 1 rouble, and 50, 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 *kopecks*; Copper, 5, 3, 2, 1, ¹/₂ and ¹/₄ *kopeck* (the *kopeck* approximately = ¹/₄d.).

90,000	C. Vladikavkaz	70,000
90,000	R. Penza ..	70,000
90,000	R. Ivano-Voznesensk ..	70,000
88,000	R. Tambov	70,000
86,000	R. Ufa	65,000
85,000	R. Sevastopol	65,000
85,000	S. Krasnoyarsk	65,000
85,000	P. Lublin	60,000
85,000	R. Cronstadt	60,000
80,000	R. Poltava	60,000
80,000	R. Tver	60,000
80,000	R. Smolensk	60,000
80,000	S. Chita	60,000
80,000	S. Blagovestchenk ..	60,000
80,000	R. Uialsk	60,000
80,000	R. Brest-Litovsk ..	55,000
80,000	R. Kaluga	55,000
75,000	R. Gdona	55,000
75,000	R. Kerch	55,000
75,000	F. Abo	55,000
75,000	C. Stavropol	55,000
75,000	R. Simbitsk	55,000
75,000	R. Vinniza	55,000
75,000	R. Ekaterinburg	55,000
70,000	R. Moghilev	50,000
70,000	R. Yeletz	50,000
70,000	F. Viborg	50,000

The Grand Duchy of Finland.

*Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.
Governor-General, Lieut.-Gen. F. A. Seyn.
Deputy, A. I. Lipaki.*

Area and Population.—The Grand Duchy of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia, was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000 in 1907, of whom about 2,600,000 are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 10,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans.

Government.—The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people. This form of government gave way on Jan. 1, 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without agitation.

Defence.—The Finnish troops only exist in name, the Diet having voted £400,000 per annum to the Russian Treasury in lieu of furnishing Finnish recruits to the army or navy, and Finland has been made part of the Petersburg Military District.

Education.—Education in Finland is on a very different footing from the remainder of the Russian Empire. Primary education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7-15, and the schools are well attended. Secondary education is conducted in lycées (of which half are State maintained) and real schools for both sexes, which are also well attended. Special schools make a feature of cattle farming, dairying, and agricultural instruction. The University of Helsingfors has about 3,000 students.

Finance.—The estimated revenue in 1909 was £3,109,000, and the estimated expenditure £3,328,000; the debt amounts to £5,556,410.

Production, Trade, and Communications.—The imports in 1908 were £14,504,000 (of which 62 per cent. was timber), and the exports £9,728,000. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,526 miles of railway, and a merchant fleet of 3,120 vessels (mostly small), of which 399 are steamers.

Towns.—Capital, Helsingfors, on the Gulf of Finland. Estimated population, 120,000 (including Russian garrison, 165,000). Other towns are Abo (55,000), Viborg (50,000), Tammerfors (45,000), Nikolaistad (20,000), Björneborg (18,000), Uleåborg (17,000), and Knopio (16,000).

Weights, Measures, and Currency.—The Metric System of Weights and Measures is universal. The Currency Unit is the markka of 100 pennia, equal in value to the franc, i.e., 25'22 = £1 sterling. The Russian rouble = 2'6666 markka. There are gold 20 and 20 markka pieces, silver 2 and 2 markka, and 50 and 25 pennia, and copper 20 and 5 pennia and 1 pennil.

Bokhara.

Emir, H.H. Said Mir Alim Khan, born Jan. 3, 1860, son of Said Abdul Akhad (born 1829, died 1911), succeeded Jan. 4, 1911; Major-General in the Imperial Russian Army.

BOKHARA is a vassal state of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, and lies between 37°-41° N. lat. and 62°-72° E. long., with an area estimated at 85,000 English square miles and a population of about 2,250,000. The dominant Uzbek race are Sunnite Muhammadans, and over one-third of the people are Arab or semi-nomad Turkomans and Kirghiz. The population also includes Afghans, Persians, Jews, Arabs, and Armenians, with a considerable Hindu trading community. Bokhara consists of a western plain traversed by the Trans-Caspian railway, and containing the capital and of a series of lofty plateaus, densely populated and exceedingly fertile, agriculture and cattle breeding being carried on extensively. Rice, wheat and other cereals, and tobacco, flax, fruits and hemp are grown, and large quantities of cotton are produced in the irrigated western plain. Silk is also a flourishing industry, cottons, silks and woollens are manufactured in addition to leather and saddlery, and salt is produced in considerable quantities. The exports are mainly to Russia, and consist of raw cotton and silk, skins and hides, and carpets; the imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar from Russia, and cotton goods, tea, shawls, and indigo from British India. Trade is carried on mainly by camels and pack animals. The principal rivers are the Amu-Darya (Oxus) which forms the south-west boundary; the Zarefshan, and the Kashka-Darya. The climate is marked by great extremes of heat and cold. The rule of the Emir is autocratic, but external relations have been controlled by the Russian Government since 1868. The capital, Bokhara, has about 60,000 inhabitants.

Khiva.

Khan, H.S.H. Said Asfendiar, born 1871, son of Said Muhammad Rakhim (born 1845, died 1910); acceded Aug. 19 (Sept. 1), 1910. Major-General in the Imperial Russian Army.

THE KHANATE OF KHIVA, a central Asian dependency of the Russian Empire, lies to the south of the Amir Darya (Oxus) between Bokhara and Russian Trans-Caspia, and has a total area of about 26,000 English square miles with an estimated population of about 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The Khanate within these limits (to which it was reduced by the military operations of Russia in 1873) occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus, and rice, millet, wheat, barley, and oats, fruits and vegetables, and cotton are grown; sheep, camels, horses and cattle are bred; and the vine is extensively cultivated. As in Bokhara the Muhammadan Uzbeks are the dominant race, other elements being Turkomans and various mixed races. Native industries are leather work and embroidery of cotton and silk, and the manufacture of rough cottons and woollens. A considerable export trade is carried on with Russia (principally cotton, wool and silk, in exchange for manufactures and hardware, and agricultural produce is sent to Bokhara, which returns silks and cottons and tea. The capital, Khiva, has about 10,000 inhabitants.

Salvador.

(República del Salvador.)

Area, 7,225 English Square Miles. Estimated Population (1910), 1,200,000.

DEPARTMENTS AND CAPITALS.

Ahuachapan (Ahuachapan).
Cabañas (Sensuntepeque).
Chalatenango (Chalatenango).
Cuscatlan (Cojutepeque).
La Paz (Zacatecoluca).
La Union (La Union).
Libertad (Nova San Salvador).

Morazan (Gotera).
San Miguel (San Miguel).
San Salvador (San Salvador).
San Vicente (San Vicente).
Santa Ana (Santa Ana).
Sonsonate (Sonsonate).
Usulután (Usulután).

Races and Religions.

Of the total population about 10 per cent. are creoles and foreigners, 50 per cent. half-castes, and 40 per cent. Indians, the negro element being negligible. All religions are free, but the people are almost all Roman Catholics. The language of the country is Spanish.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Salvador occupies part of the south coast of Central America, between Guatemala and Nicaragua (Gulf of Fonseca), the northern boundary being continuous with the Republic of Honduras, and the southern boundary being the Pacific Ocean. It is situated approximately between 13°—14° 20' N. lat. and 87° 45'—90° W. long., and is about 140 miles from east to west, and about 60 miles from north to south.

Relief and Climate.—There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,000 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santa Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy, but the climate of the plateau and mountain slopes is temperate and healthy. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April.

Hydrography.—The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asaguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guja, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

GOVERNMENT.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

President of Salvador (March 1, 1911–1915), Dr. Manuel Enrique Aranjó, born Oct. 12, 1865.

Vice-President, O. Duran.

The Executive.

The executive power is exercised in the name of the President by the following ministers:—

Minister of the Interior, Public Instruction, and Public Works, Dr. Teodosio Carranza.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Manuel Castro.
Minister of War and Marine, J. M. Peralta.
Minister of Finance, Rafael Guiróla.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *National Assembly*, consisting of a single chamber of 42 Deputies (3 for each Department) elected for 1 year by the direct vote of all adult male Salvadorians, meets annually from February to May, and elects a President and Vice-President for each session.

JUDICATURE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are local courts of first instance, district courts, and a supreme court at the capital. Each of the 14 Departments has a governor appointed by the central executive, but the municipalities have elective magistrates and officials.

DEFENCE.

In time of war every Salvadorian between the ages of 18 and 50 is liable for service in the national militia; in time of peace the army consists of about 4,000 men, with a militia force of all arms numbering 27,000 to 28,000. There is no navy, but the Customs Department employ a small armed cruiser.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory and free, and is administered by a Government department. *Secondary Education* is conducted in State-aided higher schools and technical institutes for both sexes. The capital contains a small but successful *University*.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Republic for the 5 years 1907-8-1911-12 are stated below in silver *pesos* (the silver *peso* = *sgd.*, i.e., 12 *6* *pesos* = £1 sterling):—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure
1907-08	12,768,280	12,211,000
1908-09	12,063,740	11,322,690
1909-10	13,251,630	12,606,250
1910-11	13,250,630	13,206,250
1911-12	13,129,750	13,286,750

DEBT.

The National Debt was stated as under on March 1, 1912.

External Debt	4,256,280 gold pesos =	£
Internal Debt	2,403,872 gold pesos =	496,800
Do.	624,750 silver pesos =	49,980
Treasury Bonds	3,675,250 silver pesos =	294,200

Total = 1,685,480

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The principal products are coffee, sugar, indigo, "Peruvian" balsam (grown in Salvador, but formerly shipped from Callao in Peru), tobacco, cocoa, rice, cereals, and fruits. Cotton is being grown under a Government subsidy.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, mercury, and lead are found, and there are indications of coal and iron, but only gold and silver are systematically worked, mainly in the department of Morazan.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The imports and exports for the 5 years 1907-1910 are shown below, the value in each case being in silver *pesos* (12 *6* = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports	Exports.	Total.
1907.....	8,257,730	15,163,460	23,421,190
1908.....	10,177,340	15,433,810	25,611,150
1909.....	10,024,630	16,963,575	26,988,205
1910.....	9,362,000	18,250,000	27,612,000
1911.....	12,783,795	19,779,245	32,563,040

The imports are foodstuffs, hardware, drugs, cottons and silk, and yarn, and are principally from the U.K. 30 per cent., U.S.A. 30 per cent., Germany 12 per cent., and France 8 per cent. The exports, principally coffee (and to a minor extent other agricultural products), are taken by the U.S.A. 30 per cent., Germany 22 per cent., Italy 8 per cent., U.K. 6 per cent., and Austria-Hungary 5 per cent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—A railway about 100 miles in length connects Acajutla, the principal port, with the capital and Santa Ana, and another line (40 miles) connects the port of La Unión with San Miguel. Inland communication is facilitated by some 2,000 miles of highway, while the Lempa River is navigable for about 300 miles.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were (1911) 117 post offices, dealing with 3,550,000 letters, &c., and 200 telegraph offices, with 2,573 miles of line. There were also 162 telephone stations, with 2,112 miles of line.

Shipping.—There is no steam mercantile marine. In 1911 the ports (Acajutla, La Libertad, La Unión, and El Trunfo) were entered by 395 vessels.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, SAN SALVADOR. Population, 60,000. Other towns are: Santa Ana (50,000), San Miguel (23,000), Ahuachapán (20,000), San Vicente (20,000), Chalchuapa (20,000), and Zacatecoluca (20,000).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is nominally in force, but the old Spanish standards (*see Peru*) are in general use.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *peso* of 100 *centavos*. The silver *peso* is worth about *sgd* or 12 *6* = £1 sterling. The gold *peso* is an imaginary coin, of the value of 47 *sd.*, or 5 *04* = £1 sterling.

San Marino.

Area, 32 English Square Miles. Population (1910), 10,655.

SAN MARINO, the smallest republic in the world, is situated on the Adriatic, 14 miles south-west of Rimini, in Northern Italy. It is named in consequence of its traditional foundation by *Saint Marinus*, in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian (284-305 A.D.) and possesses a monastery founded in the ninth century. The independence of the republic has survived all attempts at suppression and is secured by a treaty with the King of Italy. The supreme power resides in the *Arringo*, or general assembly, which meets twice a year at the capital, the executive being entrusted to two *Captains Regent*, selected every six months from the 60 members of the Great Council, who are elected by universal suffrage in three classes (20 from the nobility, 20 from the landowners and 20 from the people) for 9 years, and are renewable as to one-third every three years. A committee of 12 members of the Great Council assists the Captains Regent. There is a defence force of about 1,200 men, and all citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 are liable for service. The revenue in 1909-1910 amounted to 398,900 lire. The exports are wire, cattle and stone. The Capital (San Marino, pop. 1,500) stands on Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church, containing the bones of the founder of the State, a Government palace and a theatre. The republic issues copper coins and postage stamps. The language of the people is Italian, and their religion Roman Catholic.

Servia.

Srbija.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals.	Area (Eng ish Sq. Miles)	Census Population.	
		1905.	1910.
City of Belgrade	5	80,747	89,876
Belgrade (Belgrade)	782	139,962	155,815
Chachak (Chachak)	1,465	130,989	138,922
Kragojevatz (Kragojevatz)	887	174,756	189,025
Kraïna (Negotin)	1,119	104,450	112,142
Krutchevatz (Krutchevatz)	1,046	150,287	167,371
Morava (Chuprija)	1,117	186,900	203,638
Nish (Nish)	988	183,854	198,768
Pirot (Pirot)	933	104,086	112,314
Podjeravatz (Podjeravatz)	1,606	243,705	259,906
Podrinji (Shabatzi)	1,293	219,755	238,275
Rudnik (Gorni Milanovatz)	606	78,111	85,340
Smederevo (Semendria)	493	134,574	143,216
Timok (Zavechar)	1,235	140,807	149,538
Toplitza (Prokuplye)	1,095	102,592	110,218
Ujitsi (Ujitsi)	1,269	138,760	146,763
Valievo (Valievo)	947	143,710	157,648
Vranya (Vranya)	1,675	230,702	252,937
Total.	18,561	2,688,747	2,911,701

Races and Religions.

In 1910 the total population of 2,911,701 was composed of 2,250,000 Servians (Serbo-Croatian Slavonians), 160,000 Rumanians, 47,000 Gypsies, 8,000 Austro-Hungarians and Germans, and 6,000 Jews. The bulk of the people belong to the national (Orthodox Eastern) Church, there being 14,000 Muhammadans, 8,500 Roman Catholics, and a small number of Protestant Christians.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births.	Marriages
1907	109,490	62,451	47,039	29,685
1908	103,903	66,924	36,979	25,890
1909	110,226	83,350	26,876	26,641
1910	112,235	64,450	47,785	29,932

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Servia is situated in the north-west of the Balkan Peninsula and is bounded on the north by Hungary, on the south by the *sanjak* of Novi Bazar and other Turkish dominions, on the east by Rumania and Bulgaria, and on the west by Bosnia.

Relief.—The transylvanian Alps, the Balkans and the Rhodope ranges extend from Rumania and Bulgaria into eastern Servia, while outliers of the Bosnian and Albanian highlands cross the western and southern borders, the highest peaks being Rudisti (6,909 feet) and Golia (5,969 feet) in the south, and Etani (5,134 feet) in the east. The country is thus generally mountainous, and consists of extensive forest-clad slopes, uncultivated heaths, and fertile meadows and valleys.

Hydrography.—The Drina and Save, which form the west and north-west boundaries of Bulgaria, effect a confluence at Belgrade with the Danube, which forms the remainder of the

northern (and part of the north-eastern) frontier, and is joined in the north-east by the Timok, which is also a frontier river for part of its course. The chief inland river is the Morava, which rises in Bulgaria and flows through Serbia, from south to north, into the Danube, with tributaries in the Ibar and Nishava. The valleys of these rivers contain the most fertile districts of the kingdom.

Climate.—The climate is generally mild, but is subject to the continental extremes, a maximum shade temperature of 106° F. and a minimum winter reading of 15° F. below zero being not unusual. The higher regions are also exposed to the cold winds from the north and north-east.

GOVERNMENT.

The earlier Serb kingdom was extinguished by the Turks at the battle of Kossovo in 1389, and from that date until the early years of the 19th century the country formed a Turkish pashalik. After heroic struggles the pashalik was recognised as an autonomous principality by the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), and by the Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin (1879) the complete independence of the country was recognised, a kingdom being proclaimed on March 6, 1882. On May 29 (June 11), 1903, the descendant of the Obrenovich dynasty, which had ruled Serbia as Princes and Kings since 1830, was assassinated, and a grandson of Karageorge, a national hero of the risings of the early nineteenth century, was elected King by the Skupshtina and Senate, and was crowned in September, 1904. By the constitution of 1889, re-established by the present sovereign, the crown is hereditary in the male posterity of the Kara Georgevitch dynasty, but the right of succession has been renounced by the King's eldest son. On October 19, 1912, the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece) declared war against the Ottoman Empire, and the forces of the latter were defeated in almost every encounter. Serbia looks to an increase of territory at the close of the war and, more particularly, to the possession of a seaport on the Albanian coast.

Sovereign Ruler.

His Majesty Petar I, KING OF SERBIA, born at Belgrade June 29 (July 12), 1844, son of Alexander I., Kara Georgevitch, Prince Regnant of Serbia 1842-1859; married at Cetinje, July 30 (Aug. 12), 1883, to Princess Zorka Lioubitza of Montenegro (born 1864, died 1890); proclaimed King of Serbia June 2 (15), 1903. His Majesty has issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Princess Jelena, born Oct. 23 (Nov. 5), 1884; married Aug. 21 (Sept. 3), 1911, to H.H. Prince John Constantinovitch of Russia.
- (2) H.R.H. Prince George, born Aug. 27 (Sept. 9), 1887; renounced the succession March 15 (28), 1909.
- (3) H.R.H. Prince ALEXANDER, HEIR APPARENT, born Dec. 4 (17), 1888.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive power is vested in the Sovereign and is exercised by a cabinet of eight members, responsible to the legislature, the portfolios being distributed as follows:—

The Ministry (Sept. 12, 1912).

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Nikolaas Pashitch.
Minister of Finance, M. Laza Patchou.
Minister of the Interior, M. Stoyan M. Protitch.
Minister of War, Col. E. Boyovitch.
Minister of Education and Public Worship, Ljubomir Yovanovitch.
Minister of Justice, Dr. Mihailo Politchevitch.
Minister of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, M. Kosta Stoyanovitch.
Minister of Public Works, M. Yovan P. Yovanovitch.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The National Assembly (*Narodna Skupshtina*) is composed of 160 members elected for three years by the direct vote of all adult male Servians paying 15 dinars in direct taxes. The assembly meets in annual session. For great affairs of state this assembly may be enlarged (by the election of twice the usual number of representatives) into a *Velika Skupshtina* (or Grand Skupshtina). There is also a *Council of State* of 26 members (half of whom are appointed by the sovereign and half elected by the legis-

lature) with certain advisory functions. The National Assembly of 1908-1912 contained 83 Moderate Radicals, 49 Independent Radicals, 20 Nationalists, 7 Progressives and 1 Socialist; the elections of May, 1912, returned a Moderate Radical majority of approximately the same strength.

JUDICATURE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 17 departments (*okruzi*) is under a prefect (*nachalnik*), under whom is a sub-prefect for each district (*srez*), which again is subdivided into communes or municipalities under a salaried mayor (*kmet*), who presides over an elective communal or municipal council. State taxes are levied by these councils and transmitted to the treasury. Each commune or municipality and each district has a court of first instance, and there is a court of appeal and a commercial court at Belgrade. The supreme judicial authority is the Court of Cassation at the capital. Trial is by jury.

DEFENCE.

Service in the National Army (*narodna vojska*) is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 45. Recruits join the *Active Army* for 1½ years (mounted branches 2 years) with 8½ years (8 for mounted branches) in the *Active Reserve*, and pass into the *Landwehr* (6 years) and *Landsturm* (8 years). The Peace

Effective is about 35,000 of all arms, the ultimate war strength exceeding 220,000. The infantry have a 1902 pattern Mauser rifle, the artillery Schneider-Cannet q.-l. guns. The Army is organised in 5 divisions, with headquarters at Nish, Belgrade, Valjevo, Kragujevats and Zajechar, and there are modern fortresses on the eastern frontier at Pirot, Nish and Zajechar.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and compulsory, but there is much difficulty in securing attendances, and in 1920 only 27 per cent. of the inhabitants could read and write. The entire cost of the elementary schools is borne by the localities, except the salaries of teachers, which are paid by the State. Secondary education is provided in gymnasia and progymnasia in many of the larger towns, and there are Special Schools (1 military, 2 theological, 4 training, 4 technical), and 5 secondary schools for girls, provided by the State. The "Velika Schola" (or great school) of Belgrade was raised to the status of a University in 1905, and has faculties of theology, philosophy, law, medicine and engineering.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Servia for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows, in *dinars*, the figures for 1911 and 1912 being budget estimates (1 *dinar* = 1 *franc*, i.e., 25 *ss* = £1 sterling:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1908	92,666,494	92,604,957
1909	116,165,698	104,745,065
1910	117,607,038	112,845,906
1911	121,193,650	121,138,267
1912	131,914,672	131,914,672

The budget of 1912 included the following provisions (in *dinars*, 000 omitted):—

Revenue.	(<i>dinars</i>)	Expenditure	(<i>dinars</i>)
Monopolies.....	31,655	Debt Service	32,394
Direct Taxes ...	50,613	War.....	30,116
Railways.....	16,125	Public Works	16,125
Customs	14,500	Education.....	9,630

DEBT.

The national debt was stated as follows on January 1 (14), 1912, in *dinars*:—

Description	<i>Dinars</i> .
2% Lottery Loan (1881).....	22,940,000
5% Tobacco Loan (1888)	9,269,000
4% Unified Debt (1895)	338,183,000
5% Monopoly Loan (1902).....	56,643,000
4½% Railway Loans (1906-1909)	242,644,000

Total Debt.....669,679,000

(669,679,000 *dinars* = £26,553,480).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of the kingdom is about 11,931,000 English statute acres, of which 4,321,303 acres were under crops and grass (1907), 3,800,000 acres woods and forests (1920), and 522,693 acres rough grazings and

marsh pasturage (1907). In 1908, 3,003,404 acres were under corn crops (maize, 1,398,002; wheat, 937,373), and in 1920 the produce of the principal crops was: maize, 16,499,498 cwt.; wheat, 2,825,466 cwt.; barley, 2,909,477 cwt.; oats, 1,510,330 cwt.; rye, 755,854 cwt. Other crops include potatoes, onions, garlic, cabbage, beet-root for sugar, flax and hemp; while 86,126 acres of vineyard produced (1907) 11,794,026 gallons of wine, and 354,321 acres of orchards produced (1908) 10,430,899 cwt. of plums and 1,220,287 cwt. of other fruit. In 1908, 778,979 acres of meadows produced 206,506 tons of hay. The Live Stock, at the census of 1905, included 330,847 cows and 63,656 other cattle; 7,450 buffaloes, 3,160,166 sheep and lambs; 510,663 goats; 908,108 pigs; 174,363 horses and 1,988 mules and asses.

Forestry.—The present forest area is estimated at close on 4,000,000 acres, of which 1,650,000 acres belong to the communes, 1,380,000 acres to the State, and the remainder to private owners. The oak, beech, and pine are the principal trees, and recent efforts have stayed the profligate waste of the past.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of Servia awaits development. Gold, silver, antimony, nickel, mercury, manganese, graphite, copper, iron, lead, and zinc are found, and coal, marble, sulphur and oil are won in small quantities. Mineral springs abound, and Nish and Vranja have an increasing reputation as health resorts.

Manufactures.—The industrial population is small, the 60 principal establishments in 1920 employing 5,000 hands. The State offers special facilities to commercial enterprise and encourages foreign mining or industrial capitalists. The chief local industries are meat-packing, flour-milling, weaving, tanning and brewing, and there are iron foundries, potteries, and sugar, tobacco, and celluloid factories.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of Servia for the four years 1907-1920 are stated as follows (values in *dinars*).—

Year.	Imports.	Exports
1907	70,583,000	81,491,000
1908	75,635,000	77,749,000
1909	73,535,000	92,982,000
1910	84,696,000	98,398,000

The exports are mainly meat, grain, prunes, raw hides, eggs, and metal; the imports being cotton and woollen fabrics, leather, salt, sugar, iron, and machinery.

The trade of 1920 was principally with the following nations (values in *dinars*):—

Country	Imports from	Exports to
	1920.	1920
Germany	34,976,000	21,915,000
Austria-Hungary	16,178,000	17,822,000
Turkey	5,935,000	23,471,000
Belgium	1,000,000	16,137,000
U.K.....	11,425,000	1,672,000
Rumania	1,800,000	6,570,000
Bulgaria	500,000	4,150,000
France	3,600,000	1,200,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways, etc.—About 380 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1921, the main lines crossing the Danube at Belgrade-Semendria, and uniting in a single route as far as Nish, whence they run *via* Pirot to the Bulgarian boundary and Sofia, and *via* Vranja across the Turkish frontier, both lines leading to Constantinople. The Danube and other frontier streams are navigable, and the Servian Morava is also navigable from its confluence with the Danube to Chupriya (60 miles).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1920 there were 1900 post offices, dealing with 64,750,000 letters and other postal packets; 217 telegraph offices with 2,215 miles of line, transmitting 2,000,000 messages, and 2,575 telephone stations (4,100,000 conversations).

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, BELGRADE (*Biograd*=White Fortress) at the confluence of the Save and Danube, now a

modern European city, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets, containing the university, national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel. Population (1920) 91,000.

Other towns are Nish (25,000), Kragojevatz (19,000), Leskovatz (15,000), Podjeravatz (14,000), Shabatz (12,000), Vranja (11,500), Pirot (11,000), Krutchevatz (10,000), Ujitzl (7,000), Valjevo (7,000), Semendria (7,000), Chupriya (6,000), and Kraljevo (4,000).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* has been in general use since its official adoption in 1883.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *dinar* of 100 *paras* (equivalent to the franc of 100 centimes). The *dinar* = 9'53d. or 25'28 = £1 sterling. Gold coins are 20 and 10 *dinars*, silver 5, 2 and 1 *dinar* and 50 *paras*; nickel 20, 10 and 5 *paras*; copper 10, 5, 2 and 1 *para*.

Siam.

(Muang Thai.)

Area, 220,000 English Square Miles. Population (1909), 6,230,000.

DIVISIONS AND CAPITALS.

Provinces (Montons).

Ayuthia (Krung-kae).
Bangkok (Bangkok).
Bandon (Bandon).
Chantaburi (Chantaburi).
Chumpon (Chumpon).
Langsuan (Langsuan).
Nakhon Chaya (Chaya).
Nakhon Raja Sema (Korat).
Nakhon Sawan (Sawan).
Nakhon Sri Thammarat (Singora).
Pachim (Petriou).
Patalung (Patalung).
Pechabun (Pechabun).
Phitsnulok (Phitsnulok).
Rathburi (Rathburi).
Takoapa (Takoapa).
Ubon (Ubon).
Ujong Salang (Puket).

Lao States.

(Northern Siam.)

Chieng Mai Lapaun (Chieng Mai).
Lampun (Lampun).
Nan (Nan).
Pre (Pre).
Tern (Tern).

Malay States.

(Southern Siam.)

Jering (Jering).
Nawng Chik (Nawng Chik).
Palean (Palean).
Patani (Patani).
Ra Nge (Ra-Nge).
Sai (Sai).
Setul (Situn).
Yala (Yala).

Races and Religions.

Of the total population about 3,000,000 are Siamese, 2,000,000 Laos, 400,000 Chinese, 115,000 Malay and 80,000 Cambodians. The remaining 350,000 are Burmese, Indians, Annamites and various others in small numbers. The foreign residents number about 1,500, of whom one-third are English, with 200 Germans, 180 Danes and 150 Americans. The Siamese, Laos and Cambodians, are Buddhists, but the Malays of the peninsula are almost all Muhammadans. The language of the central districts is Siamese; in the eastern and northern districts the Laos have their own tongue, and the peninsular *montons* and states are Malay speaking.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

BOUNDARIES.—Siam occupies the central portion of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and lies between 4° 20'—20° 15' N. lat. and 96° 30'—106° E. long. It is bounded on the North by British India and French Laos, east by French Laos and Cambodia, south by the Gulf of

Siam and the British Malay States, and west by British India. East and west are *Spheres of Influence*, in which the French and British governments, while disclaiming any intention of annexing territory (Agreement of April, 1904), are entitled to obtain concessions from Siam. Between these spheres is a *Neutral Zone*, which is declared to be inviolable by France and Britain.

RELIEF.—*Northern Siam*, which is occupied by Laos States under the suzerainty of the King of Siam, contains a series of parallel ranges of no great mean elevation, but with precipitous heights in the extreme north. These hills are covered with forests, from which most of the teak is obtained. *Eastern Siam*, which also contains Laos States, conquered by Siam about a hundred years ago, consists of a vast river basin encircled by hills, the central portions being sandy desert. *Central Siam* is also a great plain, flanked on the west by high mountains (Mulai, 6,886 feet), and contains the richest and most fertile tracts of the kingdom. *Southern Siam* extends down the Malay Peninsula, and at its southernmost limits contains certain small quasi-independent Malay States. The peninsula has a broken range of mountains parallel with the coasts, and consists principally of dense and valuable forests.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The principal Siamese river is the *Menam* (Menam Chao Phaya), which rises in the northern hills and flows into the Gulf of Siam at the port of Bangkok, receiving from the north-east the Nam Sak tributary. The Menam is navigable (for such vessels as can pass the sand bar at the mouth) for some distance, and small steamers can ascend about 60 miles. For six months in every year the river overflows its banks, leaving rich deposits of silt, which provide the most fertile tracts of the kingdom. The Mekong rises in Western Siam, and flows into the Gulf of Siam. The *Mekong*, with its tributaries the Nam Mun, Nam Kum and Nam Song Kram, drains part of Eastern Siam, but is in reality a river of Cambodia and French Indo-China. For part of its course it forms the Franco-Siamese boundary. The rivers of the Malay Peninsula are of no great length owing to the mountainous nature of the narrow tongue of land.

Climate.—The wet season lasts from May to October, when the heat is not excessive, and in the dry season (November to April) the nights are cool. The Malay Peninsula lacks the protection afforded to the rest of the country by a western range of hills, and Europeans find the climate enervating.

GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom of Siam is believed to have been founded some time in the sixth century A.D., by a race that had migrated many years earlier from south-west China. The kingdom was extended over the Malay Peninsula towards the close of the twelfth century. Intercourse with Europe was first established at the beginning of the sixteenth century when the Portuguese conquered part of the Malay Peninsula, and the French and English have gradually worked their way to the borders of the kingdom, relations with the latter having been always friendly, while the rival claims of France and Siam over the frontiers of Annam led to a Franco-Siamese war in 1893. The kingdom is now secured from further aggression by the Anglo-French Convention of 1896, under which Central Siam is declared to be inviolable, and each Power renounces the right to annex territory adjoining their borders, although preserving the right of commercial penetration. The Government is an absolute monarchy, and the sovereign appoints his successor from among the male members of the Royal Family.

Sovereign Ruler.

His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Vajiravudh Mongkut Kiao (King of Northern and Southern Siam and of all its Dependencies, and of the Laos, Malays and Karen), born Jan. 1, 1880; succeeded his father King Choulalong Korn, Oct. 23, 1910.

Brothers of the Sovereign.

H. R. H. Paribatra, *Prince of Nakhon Sawdn.*
H. R. H. Chakrabongsa, *Prince of Phitsanulok*, born 1881.
H. R. H. Asang, *Prince of Raya Sema*, born 1889.
H. R. H. Mahidol, *Prince of Songkla.*
H. R. H. Chutadol, *Prince of Pechabun.*
H. R. H. Pichadipok, *Prince of Sukhothai.*
H. R. H. Yugala, *Prince of Lopburi.*

Uncles of the Sovereign.

H. R. H. Prince Bhanurangsi, born Jan., 22 1860.
H. R. H. Prince Naisara, born 1865.

The Executive.

The executive power is entrusted by the Sovereign to a Cabinet of Ministers appointed by himself, the portfolios being distributed as follows:—

Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Prince Dewawongse.

Minister of the Interior, H.R.H. Prince Damrong.

Minister of War, General Prince Nakorn Chaisae.

Minister of Marine, H.R.H. the Prince of Nakhon Sawan.

Minister of Finance, The Prince of Chantaburi.

Minister of Justice, Phya Intrathibodi Siharaj Rong Muang.

Minister for Local Government, Chao Phya Yommaraj.

Minister of Education and Religion, Phya Vissuddha Suriyasakti.

Minister of Agriculture, H.R.H. Prince Rajburi.

Minister of Ways and Communications, Chao Phya Wongsa Nuprabandhu.

Minister of Royal Household, H.R.H. Prince Sanpasit.

Council of State.

There is a Legislative Council, known as the Council of State, consisting of the Ministers and of members nominated by the Sovereign.

President, H.R.H. the Prince of Ratburi.

Secretary, Phya Sri Sunthorn.

Adviser, J. J. Westengard.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom is divided into 17 Provinces or *Montons* (detailed in the preliminary table), each under a High Commissioner controlled by the Minister of the Interior. These *montons* comprise several sub-provinces (*muangs*), which are subdivided into districts (*ampurs*) under assistant commissioners. Subdivisions of the district are under village headmen (*kamnans*). Bangkok is directly governed by the Minister of Local Government.

THE JUDICATURE.

Recent reforms, including the final abolition of slavery in 1905, have brought into existence an organised system of local and divisional courts, with magistrates trained at a school of law and assisted by European and Japanese advisers. By treaty with Siam Great Britain has closed her consular courts and surrendered the jurisdiction over British subjects resident in the kingdom to the newly-established native courts.

DEFENCE.

Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory, and although the law is only partially applied there is a standing army of about 25,000 men, and a reserve is being rapidly formed, the period of active service being two years. The force is organised in ten territorial divisions and include 20 regiments of infantry, 20 squadrons, 20 regiments of artillery with 80 guns, and 20 engineer companies, with corps, troops, etc., all armed with modern weapons.

The *Navy* consists of 1 old cruiser, 4 gunboats, 2 t.b.d., and 3 torpedo-boats, with many small vessels for river service, etc. The personnel of the Navy exceeds 5,000, with a trained reserve of 25,000 men.

EDUCATION.

Education is generally in the hands of the priests from the Buddhist monasteries scattered

all over the country, and scarcely any adult Siamese are illiterate. Government effort is not only co-ordinate but is directed towards a general advance in the system practised by the monasteries. An estimate of the pupils of the various schools states their number at close on 160,000 throughout the Kingdom, exclusive of the capital, where government effort has provided accommodation for some 25,000 others, including secondary, special and technical schools. The English language is very generally taught in the capital, and there are three English schools with English masters, while many Siamese are educated in Europe, particularly in England.

FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue and ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of Siam for the five years 1907-8 to 1911-12 are stated below in *ticals* (the *tical* = 18 *sa.*, or 13 *ticals* = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
		Ordinary	Extraordinary.
1907-08	—	—	—
1908-09	59,721,000	57,277,000	4,213,860
1909-10	61,613,000	57,843,500	4,666,700
1910-11	60,136,000	60,135,000	9,234,330
1911-12	62,321,000	62,235,540	11,675,070

The revenue is derived principally from opium, spirit and gambling licences (33,000,000 *ticals*), customs (6,000,000), railways, posts and telegraphs (5,500,000), and capitation tax (7,500,000); the ordinary expenditure being: civil list (10,500,000), war ministry (11,400,000), public works (4,250,000), other ministries (26,000,000), and miscellaneous (5,500,000). The extraordinary expenditure from loans is entirely reproductive, railways accounting for 9,660,000 *ticals*, and irrigation for the remainder.

DEBT.

The national debt of Siam consisted of the following loans on Jan. 1, 1912:—

Anglo-French Loan (1905) 4½% £1,000,000
Anglo-French-German Loan (1907) 4½% 3,000,000
Federated Malay States Loan (1909) 4% 4,000,000

Total.....£8,000,000

These sums have been (or are intended to be) spent on railway development, a portion of the £3,000,000 loan of 1907 having been devoted to an extension of irrigation works. The Federated Malay States Loan of 1909 was lent, as required, for railway development in the Malay Peninsula.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The principal industry is the cultivation of rice, which is the national food and principal commodity exported. Irrigation is bringing large areas of Northern Siam into cultivation, and the standard of cultivation is being systematically raised. Siamese rice is in great demand abroad. Other crops are tobacco, pepper, coco-nuts, coffee, cotton and maize, while fruit is abundantly grown. The forests are preserved and the teak

industry is maintaining its importance. The *Live Stock* is considerable, cattle numbering over 2,000,000 head in 1909.

Mines and Minerals.—Gold, silver, rubies and sapphires are won and exported, and tin, copper, iron, zinc, coal and other minerals are known to exist, the tin exports exceeding 5,000 tons annually.

Manufactures.—There are, practically speaking, no industrial establishments in the country, rice and saw mills and distilleries being the only establishments where hands are employed. Technical instruction is not wanting, but industries are undeveloped and labour is excessively dear.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The overland trade of Siam is no longer of any relative importance to the whole volume of commerce, and is probably less than 5 per cent. of the total. The imports and exports for the four years 1907-8 to 1910-11 were valued as follows (in *ticals*):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports
1907-08	70,300,000	92,040,000
1908-09	75,166,000	99,579,000
1909-10	69,811,000	102,570,000
1910-11	68,205,000	108,910,000

The principal exports in 1910-11 were rice and teak; the principal imports were cottons, silks, provisions, metals and machinery, jute manufactures, sugar, petroleum, and opium. The trade of 1910-11 was shared as under (in *ticals*):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to
Singapore	13,120,000	41,200,000
Hong Kong	15,040,000	38,100,000
United Kingdom	11,500,000	7,420,000
India	7,100,000	3,150,000
Germany	3,500,000	6,000,000
China	6,350,000	200,000
Netherlands India	2,500,000	1,000,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—On Jan. 1, 1912, there were 700 miles open for traffic, the principal line running from Bangkok along the Menam to a terminus north of Utharadit. Eastern lines run to Petrieu and Koran. Under the Federated Malay States loan agreement a line is being built from Bangkok

southwards, via Ratburi and Pechaburi, and will be extended down the peninsula towards Singapore.

Rivers and Canals.—A network of railways and canals affords easy communication throughout Central Siam, and the traffic is enormous. Northern and Eastern Siam are less favourably situated, but Southern Siam is to have a compensating system of railways.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1910 there were 180 post offices, handling over 6,000,000 postal packets, and 130 telegraph offices, with 3,500 miles of line, transmitting nearly 500,000 messages. There were also 304 telephone stations with 45 miles of line, the conversations numbering close on 900,000.

Shipping.—In 1911 the mercantile marine consisted of 22 small steamers (9,000 tons) and many sailing junks. In 1910-11 627 vessels (805,607 tons) entered and 928 vessels (867,005 tons) cleared at Siamese ports. Of the foreign vessels visiting Bangkok 50 per cent. are German, 25 per cent. Norwegian, and 20 per cent. British.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, BANGKOK, at the mouth of the Menam river, population (1909) 628,675, of whom 200,000 are Chinese. Other towns are shown in the list of divisions at the head of this article. Few of these have large populations. Puket, in the island of Junk, Ceylon, has about 30,000 inhabitants; Chiang Mai, the capital of Northern Siam, about 20,000; Ayuthia, or Krung Kao, has about 10,000, and some other capitals are credited with a population of 8,000 to 10,000.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

- 12 Niew = 1 Kup = 9.59 inches (25.5 centimetres)
 2 Kup = 1 Sank = 19.18 inches (48.9 centimetres).
 4 Sank = 1 Wah = 76.74 inches (1.95 metres).
 20 Wah = 1 Sen = 43.745 yards (40 metres).
 400 Sen = 1 Yote = 9.945 miles (16 kilometres).
 400 square Wah = 1 Ngan = 239.2 square yards (2 Ares).
 4 Ngan = 1 Rai = 956.8 square yards (8 Ares).
 25 Tanan = 1 Sat = 42.5 lb. (of paddy).
 80 Tical = 1 Chang = 2.64 lb. (1.2 kilos).
 50 Chang = 1 Haph (or Picul) = 132.28 lb. (60 kilos).

Coinage.

The *Monetary Unit* is the *tical* of 100 *satangs*; the *tical* is fixed by law at 18 *sd.*, or 13 = £1 sterling. Gold coins are the *dos* of 20 *ticals*, silver 1 *tical* and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ *tical* (or *satang*), nickel 10 and 5 *satangs*, and copper 1 *satang*. An old coin is the *eaty* of 80 *ticals*. The Straits Settlements dollar circulates at 2 = 3 *ticals*.

Spain.

(España).

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population, 1920	Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population, 1920.
(20) Alava (Vitoria)	1,175	96,511	(4) Logroño (Logroño)	1,946	188,285
(9) Albacete (Albacete)	5,737	259,074	(7) Lugo (Lugo)	3,814	455,031
(11) Alicante (Alicante)	2,185	483,986	(4) Madrid (Madrid)	3,084	871,308
(1) Almería (Almería)	3,360	354,344	(1) Málaga (Málaga)	2,812	504,685
(4) Avila (Avila)	3,042	209,022	(9) Murcia (Murcia)	4,453	690,744
(6) Badajoz (Badajoz)	8,451	561,897	(10) Navarra (Pamplona)	4,055	312,020
(11) Balearic Islands (Palma)	1,925	385,703	(7) Orense (Orense)	2,694	406,648
(5) Barcelona (Barcelona)	2,968	1,133,883	(3) Oviedo (Oviedo)	4,205	686,122
(3) Biscaya (Bilbao)	836	349,706	(8) Palencia (Palencia)	3,256	195,476
(4) Burgos (Burgos)	5,480	346,927	(7) Pontevedra (Pontevedra)	1,695	465,542
(6) Cáceres (Cáceres)	7,667	395,082	(8) Salamanca (Salamanca)	4,829	327,100
(1) Cadiz and Ceuta (Cadiz)	2,834	465,220	(3) Santander (Santander)	2,108	300,005
(—) Canary Islands (Santa Cruz)	2,807	419,809	(2) Saragossa (Saragossa)	6,726	448,198
(11) Castellon (Castellon)	2,495	320,338	(4) Segovia (Segovia)	2,635	167,759
(4) Ciudad Real (Ciudad Real)	7,620	368,492	(1) Seville (Seville)	5,428	587,128
(4) Córdoba (Córdoba)	5,299	490,647	(4) Soria (Soria)	3,983	156,462
(7) Coruña (Coruña)	3,051	658,201	(5) Tarragona (Tarragona)	2,505	339,404
(4) Cuenca (Cuenca)	6,636	268,458	(2) Teruel (Teruel)	5,720	255,408
(5) Gerona (Gerona)	2,264	318,626	(4) Toledo (Toledo)	5,919	392,307
(1) Granada (Granada)	4,928	503,898	(11) Valencia (Valencia)	4,150	810,266
(4) Guadalajara (Guadalajara)	4,676	208,447	(8) Valladolid (Valladolid)	2,922	283,394
(3) Guipúzcoa (San Sebastián)	728	225,271	(8) Zamora (Zamora)	4,097	272,143
(1) Huelva (Huelva)	3,913	399,744	Total	194,700	19,588,688
(1) Huesca (Huesca)	5,848	247,027			
(4) Jaén (Jaén)	5,203	514,368			
(8) León (León)	5,936	394,119			
(5) Llerida (Llerida)	4,690	283,486			

NOTE.—The numbers in the above table denote the old Provinces and Kingdoms from which the present Provinces were made up in 1833, viz.:—
(1) Andalucía, (2) Aragón, (3) Asturias and Vizcaya, (4) Old and New Castile, (5) Catalonia, (6) Extremadura, (7) Galicia, (8) León, (9) Murcia, (10) Navarre, (11) Valencia.

The density of population (100·6 per square mile) bears no true relation to the resources of the Kingdom, which could easily support more than five times the present number of inhabitants. Included in the generic term "Spaniards" are about 500,000 Basques in the northern provinces, Catalans in the north-east, and Galicians in the north-west. The religion of Spain is Roman Catholic, there being very few Protestants, and only some 4,000 Jews.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total.	Marriages.
1907.....	646,374	79,352	725,726	478,012	130,640	602,652	136,323
1908.....	657,701	87,752	745,453	460,940	159,137	620,077	141,046
1909.....	650,415	92,042	742,457	466,675	142,717	609,392	129,528
1910.....	646,787	99,839	746,626	456,127	191,761	647,888	139,176
1911.....	625,172	105,011	730,183	463,678	175,563	639,241	142,119

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Spain occupies the greater portion of the Iberian Peninsula of south-western Europe, and consists of Continental Spain, occupying eleven-thirteenths of the peninsula (the remainder being occupied by the Republic of Portugal and the British rocky fortress of Gibraltar), the Balearic Islands, the fortified station of Ceuta, and the Canary Islands. The Balearic and Canary Islands and Ceuta form an integral part of the kingdom, which also possesses certain colonies and dependencies (see "Colonies," later). CONTINENTAL SPAIN lies between 36°–43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E. – 9° 20' W.

long., and has a total area of 191,893 sq. miles. The BALEARIC ISLANDS are an archipelago of four large and eleven small islands in the Mediterranean, between $38^{\circ} 40' - 40^{\circ} 5' \text{ N. lat.}$ and $1^{\circ} - 5^{\circ} \text{ E. long.}$ Of the four larger islands, *Majorca* has an area of 430 square miles, its chief town (Palma) being the capital of the group; *Minorca* (260 square miles) possesses the magnificent harbour of Port Mahon and a former capital in Ciudadela; *Iviza* (228 square miles) has La Ciudad as capital; and *Formentera* has an area of 37 square miles. The eleven islets are Aire, Aucanada, Botafoch, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto, El Rey, Ahorcados, Conejera, Pou, and Espalmador, with a total area of 985 square miles—a total for the Archipelago of 1,935 square miles. CEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar (the Straits of Gibraltar being 14 miles wide between the two fortresses), and consists of a promontory connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. At the seaward end of the promontory is the Monte del Haeko, formerly called Abyla, and one of the "Pillars of Hercules." Ceuta lies in $35^{\circ} 54' \text{ N. lat.}$ and $5^{\circ} 18' \text{ E. long.}$, and has a total area of 5 square miles, with a population of about 13,000. The CANARY ISLANDS are an Archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean, about 60 miles from the coast of West Africa, between $27^{\circ} 40' - 29^{\circ} 30' \text{ N. lat.}$ and $13^{\circ} 20' - 18^{\circ} 10' \text{ W. long.}$ The total area is 2,807 square miles and the population (1910) 419,809. The Archipelago consists of seven islands and six uninhabited islets. Of the seven inhabited islands, *Teneriffe* has an area of 782 square miles and a population of close on 150,000, its capital, Santa Cruz, having 53,403 inhabitants in 1910, and forming the administrative centre of the group; *Fuerteventura* (665 square miles) has for capital the small town of Bentacuria; *Grand Canary* (523 square miles) contains Las Palmas, the largest town of the group, with 53,824 inhabitants in 1910; *Lanzarote* (326 square miles) is the most easterly of the islands, and has Tegui (pop. 4,000) as capital; *Palma* (San Miguel de la Palma) has an area of 280 square miles, a population of about 50,000 and a seaport at the capital, Santa Cruz de la Palma (pop. 8,000); *Gomera* (144 square miles) has for capital San Sebastian; *Hierro* (or Ferro) is the most westerly island, and has an area of 107 square miles and a population of 7,000, the capital being Valverde.

Relief.—Central Spain consists of an extensive tableland, between the Cantabrian Mountains and the Pyrenees in the north and the Sierra Nevada in the south, with the Castilian Dividing Range running almost east and west in the middle of the plateau. The highest points in the country are Mount Mulahacan (11,420 feet) in the Sierra Nevada, Aneto or Pic de Vethou (11,168 feet) in the Pyrenees, and Peña Vieja (8,743 feet) in the Cantabrian Mountains, with peaks of 8,684 feet in the Sierra de Gredos and 7,874 feet (Pico de Peñalara) in the Sierra de Guadamará of the dividing range. Between the plateau and the Pyrenees is the north-eastern lowland of the Ebro Valley, and in the south-west is the valley of the Guadalquivir.

Hydrography.—The principal rivers of Spain are the Tagus, Douro, Ebro, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir. Smaller streams are the Guadalaviar, Júcar and Segura in the eastern provinces. The *Tagus* rises in the Montes Universales, and has a course of 570 miles, part of which is in Portugal, the mouth of the river being at Lisbon. The *Douro* (485 miles) forms part of the Portuguese boundary, and reaches the Atlantic at Oporto. The *Ebro* rises in the Cantabrian Mountains, and flows through Aragon and Catalonia to the Mediterranean at Cape Tortosa. The *Guadiana* (510 miles) is partly a border river, and reaches the Atlantic in Cadiz Bay. The *Guadalquivir* (like the Ebro) is a purely Spanish river, and flows through the plains of Andalusia to Cadiz Bay, with a total length of 360 miles. On the Mediterranean coast are the Albufera de Valencia, the Mar Menor of Murcia, and the Laguna de la Janda, near Cape Trafalgar in the province of Cadiz—all salt lagoons communicating with the sea.

Climate.—The climate of the tableland has great extremes, but that of the eastern (Mediterranean) provinces is more equable, while the southern provinces are sub-tropical, with great summer heat and mild winters, vegetation being at its best in midwinter. The north and north-west have a mild and equable climate with abundant rainfall.

GOVERNMENT.

Roman Spain was invaded in the fifth century by the Vandals, Visigoths and Suebi, and early in the eighth century the country was conquered by Moslems from Northern Africa, who remained the dominant power for nearly 700 years, but before their expulsion from Spain, at the instigation of the Inquisition, in 1502, they had sunk from the position of conquerors to semi-servile trading communities. The greatness of the country began with the reign of *Ferdinand and Isabella* (1474-1516), under whom the Kingdom was consolidated and its dominions extended by adventurous conquerors, who carried the religion and flag of Spain over a territory many times greater than their native land. Towards the close of the sixteenth century the Netherlands passed to the Spanish crown by inheritance, and the zenith of Spain's grandeur may be said to have been reached. The religious wars in the

Low Countries and in France and a war with England, marked by the disastrous expedition of the *Great Armada* (1588), were the beginnings of the decadence of Spain, which suffered from a century of weak kings whose line ended in 1700 at the death of Charles II. The succession led to a great European war, which terminated in the *Treaty of Utrecht*, signed by England and France on April 11 (and by England and Spain on July 13), 1713, by which Gibraltar was ceded to England. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the country was an easy prey to the armies of Napoleon, who placed his brother upon the throne. Napoleon's generals occupied Spain and Portugal in 1812, but within two years the invaders were driven out by the genius of Wellington, and Ferdinand VII. was restored in 1814. The nineteenth century witnessed many upheavals, including the revolution of 1820, the revolt of the South American Colonies, 1821-1823, the Carlist Wars of 1840, 1860, and 1873-1876 (by which the adherents of *Don Carlos*, brother of Ferdinand VII., endeavoured to obtain the throne for their leader and his successors), a revolution of 1868 and the institution of a Republic 1868-74, the Bourbon restoration of 1874, the Cuban insurrections of 1869-1898, and the Spanish-American War of April-December, 1898, terminating in the *Treaty of Paris* (December 12, 1898), by which Spain renounced the sovereignty of Cuba and ceded Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and other territory to the United States. But although Spain is thus shorn of most of its outlying dominions, her natural resources are so great, and their development has been so much neglected, that her future may be even greater than her past, and her territories are capable of supporting a hundred millions of people on its fertile and productive soil. Alphonso XII., who died on Nov. 25, 1885, left no male issue, but on May 17, 1886, the present king was born, the government being entrusted to the Regency of Queen Christina from 1886-1902.

The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male (and eventually in the female) line of the house of Bourbon-Anjou, the constitution resting on the fundamental law of June 30, 1876.

Reigning Sovereign.

His Majesty Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, of Castile, Leon, Aragon, the two Sicilies, Jerusalem, Navarre, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca and Minorca, Seville, Cerdeña, Cordova, Corcega, Murcia, Jaen, Algarva, Algeciras, Canary Islands, etc.; born (posthumously) May 17, 1886; assumed the government May 17, 1902; married May 31, 1906, to H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenia of Battenberg (born Oct. 24, 1887). Their Majesties have issue:—

- (1) *H.R.H. the Infante Alfonso* (Prince of the Asturias), born May 10, 1907.
- (2) *H.R.H. the Infante Jaime*, born June 23, 1908.
- (3) *H.R.H. the Infanta Beatriz*, born June 22, 1909.
- (4) *H.R.H. the Infanta Maria Christina*, born Dec. 12, 1911.

Sisters of the Sovereign.

- (1) *H.R.H. the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias*, born Sept. 11, 1880, married Feb. 14, 1901, to Prince Charles of Bourbon, died Oct. 17, 1904, leaving issue (a) the Infante Alphonso, born Nov. 30, 1901, (b) the Infanta Isabella, born Oct. 16, 1904.
- (2) *H.R.H. the Infanta Maria Theresa*, born Nov. 12, 1882, married Jan. 12, 1906, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, died Sept. 23, 1912, leaving issue (a) the Infante Louis Alphonso, born Dec. 12, 1906, (b) the Infante Joseph Eugene, born March 26, 1909, (c) the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, born Oct. 3, 1911; (d) the Infanta Maria Christina, born Sept. 15, 1912.

Mother of the Sovereign.

Her Majesty Maria Christina (Princess Imperial and Archduchess of Austria), born July 21, 1858; married Nov. 29, 1879, to His late Majesty King Alfonso XII. (died Nov. 25, 1885).

Aunts of the Sovereign.

- (1) *The Infanta Maria de la Paz*, born June 23, 1862, married April 2, 1883, to Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, having issue (a) Prince Ferdinand, born May 10, 1884, married Jan. 12, 1906, to the Infanta Maria Theresa (see above); (b) Prince Adalbert Alphonso, born June 3, 1886; (c) Princess Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891.
- (2) *The Infanta Maria Eulalia*, born Feb. 12, 1864, married March 6, 1886, to Prince Antonio of Orleans, and has issue (a) Prince Alphonso, born Nov. 12, 1886, married July 15, 1909, to Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (issue: Prince Alvaro, born April 20, 1910); (b) Prince Louis Ferdinand, born Nov. 5, 1888; (c) Prince Alfonso Maria Cristina Justo, born May 28, 1912.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive power is entrusted by the Sovereign to a Council of Ministers, responsible to the Legislature, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

Council of Ministers (April 3, 1912).

President of the Council, Count Romanones.

Minister of the Interior, Señor Don Antonio Barroso.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Marcel García Prieto.

Minister of Public Works, Señor Don Miguel Villa Nueva.

Minister of Justice, Señor Don Diego Arias de Miranda.

Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Alphonso Luque.
Minister of Marine, Capt. José Pidal.
Minister of Finance, Señor Don Juan Navarro Reverter.
Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Don Santiago Alba.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislative body, or *Cortes*, is composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate contains 260 members, of whom one-half are hereditary official or life members and one-half elective, in three classes (1) *Grandees* of Spain, with incomes exceeding 60,000 *pesetas*, and high officials of the Church, Army, Navy, and judiciary; (2) Life members nominated by the Sovereign; (3) Members elected by the 49 provinces (3 each) and by the academies, universities, dioceses, and State corporations, and renewable as to one-half every five years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 404 members (1 for every 50,000 of the population) elected by universal suffrage of all male Spaniards aged 25 who have resided for two years in the electoral division and have not been deprived of civil rights. Every Spanish layman aged 25 is similarly eligible for Congress. Deputies are elected for a maximum of five years. The Cortes meets in annual session.

President of the Senate, Señor Don Montero Rios.
President of the Chamber, Señor Moret.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Kingdom is divided into 495 *partidos judiciales*, each containing a court of first instance, from which appeals are heard by 15 *audiencias territoriales*. Criminal causes are determined by quarterly assizes (*audiencias criminales*) in each of the 49 provinces. There is a Supreme Court of Cassation (with civil and criminal departments) at the capital.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local government is controlled to a large extent by the Minister of Government (i.e., Interior), who is represented in each province by a Governor. There are elective councils (*diputacion es provinciales*), meeting annually in each province, with a permanent executive committee (*comision provincial*), while each commune and municipality has a council (*ayuntamiento*) elected for four years and renewable as to one half every two years, the members (*regidores and concejales*) appointing a mayor (*alcalde*), and the larger centres adding an executive council (*tenientes alcaldes*). Within constitutional limits the communes and municipalities are autonomous, but the provincial councils are subject to the control of the central authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. Recruits are in two categories, the first serving in the *Active Army* for two years (three years for mounted troops), the second serving for one year, with annual trainings in the next two years; they are then granted furlough for five years, with one month's annual training, and afterwards pass to the *Active Reserve* for six years, with annual trainings of twenty-one days, and to the *Territorial Reserve* for four years, with fifteen days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* is 115,500 of all ranks, the *War Effective* exceeds 350,000. The troops are armed with the Mauser rifle and carbine, the artillery having Schneider-Cadet q.-f. guns.

Navy.

The Spanish Navy is being reorganised and rebuilt, the following ships being included in 1912:—

	Tons.	Speed.	Guns.
Battleships.			
— <i>Don Jaime</i>	15,700	19.5	8×12-in.
— <i>Alphonso XIII.</i>	15,700	19.5	8×12-in.
1912 <i>España</i>	15,700	19.5	8×12-in.
1887 <i>Pelayo</i>	9,950	16	4×12-in.
Cruisers.			
1910 <i>Estramadura</i>	2,030	18	4×5.5-in.
1906 <i>Reina Regente</i>	5,380	20	10×6-in.
1900 <i>Cataluna</i>	7,000	20	2×12-in.
1897 <i>Rio de la Plata</i>	1,713	20	2×5.5-in.
1896 <i>Pr. de Asturias</i>	7,000	20	2×12-in.
1895 <i>Carlos V.</i>	9,800	20	2×12-in.
1892 <i>Lepanto</i>	4,850	20	9×6-in.

There are 7 t.b.d. and 24 torpedo boats building, and 10 gunboats. The Navy was manned in 1912 by 650 officers and about 8,000 men, obtained by conscription in the maritime districts.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is nominally compulsory and is mainly free, public schools for both sexes being maintained by local taxation with a small State subvention. There are also many private schools under clerical control, but State supervision has recently been established. *Secondary Education* is conducted in provincial institutes, which are mainly self-supporting, the income from fees being supplemented (when necessary) by the provincial councils. A limited number of *Special and Technical Schools* are provided by the State. The pupils in primary schools in 1912 numbered 2,100,000; in secondary schools, 40,000. There are *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid, attended by some 15,750 students in 1912.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Spain for the five years 1908-1912 were stated as follows in *pesetas* (the peseta of accounts = the franc, i.e., 5 s.3d. or 25 ss = £1 sterling; see also Weights, Measures, and Currency later):—

Year.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
1908	1,072,126,630	1,025,888,300
1909	1,065,704,410	1,100,936,000
1910	1,071,240,350	1,028,214,370
1911	1,131,456,210	1,045,865,450
1912	1,261,517,771	1,211,630,306

The Budget of 1913 contained the following provisions (in *pesetas*):—

REVENUE.

Direct Taxes	481,797,468
Customs and Excise	423,800,000
Tobacco Monopoly	208,838,000
State Domains	24,238,254
Treasury, etc.	28,768,750

Total..... 1,167,436,472

EXPENDITURE.

Debt Service	478,524,815'26
Pensions	76,988,000'00
War and Marine	229,998,808'32
Works and Agriculture...	101,307,748'74
Other Ministries, etc. ...	312,204,954'87
Royal Household.....	8,900,000'00
Legislature.....	2,786,000'00

Total.....1,146,901,171'29

Surplus 20,535,300'71 |

DEBT.

The National Debt was stated as follows on Jan. 1, 1912 (in pesetas):—

Description.	Pesetas.
External 3% and 4%	1,034,757,200
Internal Perpetual 4%	6,519,631,708
" " 5% redeemable.....	1,605,848,500
" " 4%	159,709,500
Colonial 2½%	312,815,723
Other obligations	152,427,390

9,782,190,021

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is estimated at 124,616,000 English statute acres, of which (in 1906) 53,606,124 acres were cultivated. The crops and acres in 1911 were:—

	Acres	Tons.
Wheat	9,819,730	4,014,000
Barley	3,609,000	1,880,697
Rye	8,010,000	734,031
Oats	1,283,000	491,459
Maize	1,158,000	729,778
Rice	95,000	64,240

In 1911 there were 3,245,000 acres of vineyards, which produced 3,019,000 tons of grapes. There were in 1911 3,587,790 acres of olive-trees, which produced 1,729,894 tons of olives.

Live Stock.—In 1911 there were 546,035 horses, 904,725 mules, 836,742 asses, 5,541,112 cattle, 15,725,882 sheep, and 3,369,624 goats. The year 1911 was one of the worst possible from the point of view of breeding.

Fisheries.—The coast fisheries include sardines, tunny, anchovies, salmon and cod, and employ over 70,000 fishermen, the value of the annual catch being about 50 to 60 million pesetas; the sardine-curing establishments employ a further 16,000 persons.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of the country are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. In the production of copper ore, lead ore, mercury and silver, however, Spain is surpassed by no other European country, and its annual output of salt is exceeded only by that of Austria-Hungary. Coal is very plentiful, but the production is comparatively small, and among the other minerals are manganese, antimony, gold cobalt, sodic sulphate, barytes, phosphorite, alum, sulphur, china clay, lignite, asphalt and various building stones. Over 150,000 persons are employed in mineral production, and the annual output exceeds 200,000,000 pesetas in value.

Manufactures.—Cotton and linen manufactures are the most important industries, and increased efforts are being exerted to supply the home

demand since the loss of the former colonial outlets, but the imports are still considerable. Tobacco (a Government monopoly), leather, paper, soap, chocolate, cork, distilling and fruit preserving are also considerable industries.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the five years 1907-1911 are shown below (values in pesetas):—

Year	Imports	Exports
1907	947,813,750	943,559,600
1908	981,625,450	896,342,750
1909	965,976,750	925,931,000
1910	1,000,036,500	970,520,320
1911	1,085,800,000	965,500,000

The trade of 1910 and 1911 was shared as follows (in thousands of pesetas):—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1910	1911.	1910.	1911.
United Kingdom	203,500	(Not yet available.)	261,000	(Not yet available.)
France	133,500		188,000	
U.S.A.	110,250		66,000	
Germany	115,000		55,500	
Argentina	40,500		63,500	
Portugal	34,000		33,600	
Netherlands	13,500		55,400	
Cuba	10,000		60,000	
Belgium	34,000		33,500	
Italy	16,000		31,000	
British India ..	65,500		1,000	
Russia	43,750		7,000	
Philippines	18,200		8,500	
Spanish Colonies	9,500		16,500	

The trade of 1910 and 1911 was classified as follows (in thousands of pesetas):—

Classification.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911.
Live Animals ...	28,750	35'4	25,000	21'4
Food and Drink ...	178,000	170'2	370,300	368'1
Raw Material ...	504,100	514'2	330,200	309'5
Manufactures ...	284,000	344'7	230,200	232'1

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1912 there were 9,161 miles of railway open and working, all lines being owned by companies with a State guarantee. There is a network of lines through the principal producing districts, and lines pass over the Franco-Spanish boundary at the western and eastern extremities, and three lines run into Portugal.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1910 there were 5,801 post offices, dealing with 163,000,000 letters, 17,000,000 postcards, and 180,500,000 newspapers, parcels, etc. There were also (1909) 1,741 telegraph offices (and a wireless stations), with

23,200 miles of line, transmitting 6,300,000 messages, and 20,000 telephone stations.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine in 1911 consisted of 511 steamers (746,748 tons) and 68 sailing vessels (12,712 tons), a total of 579 vessels of 765,460 tons, exclusive of vessels under 100 tons. In 1911, 21,707 vessels (21,488,657 tons) entered and 18,341 vessels (20,123,329 tons) cleared at Spanish ports. The coasting trade is almost entirely Spanish, and the proportion of the annual tonnage under the Spanish flag is annually increasing. In 1910, 40 per cent. was British.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, MADRID, on the river Manzanares. Population (1910) 571,539.

At the census of 1910 there were 7 towns with populations exceeding 100,000, 15 others exceeding 50,000 and 13 more above 25,000. Those exceeding 50,000 in 1910 were:—

Madrid	571,539	Palma	68,359
Barcelona	587,219	Valladolid	71,703
Valencia	233,348	Cádiz	67,174
Seville	255,266	Santander	64,329
Malaga	136,192	Córdoba	65,160
Murcia	125,381	Jeiz	68,628
Saragossa	111,701	Las Palmas	53,824
Cartagena	96,983	Santa Cruz	53,403
Bilbao	93,536	Oviedo	53,193
San Sebastian	92,514	Gijón	52,226
Granada	77,425	Alicante	51,165

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* was officially adopted in 1859, but many of the *Old Spanish standards* are still in use, e.g.:

Libra = 1·014 lb.
Quintal = 101·442 lb.
Arroba (Wine) = 3·5517 gallons.
Arroba (Oil) = 2·75 gallons.
Fanega = 1·5076 bushels.

The *Monetary Unit* is the *peseta* of 100 *centesimos*, the par value of which is one franc, i.e., 9 sgd. or 25·22 *pesetas* = £1 sterling. The actual value has, however, declined and the current rate is 8 sgd. to 8·75d., or 27 to 28 = £1 sterling. The gold coins are 50, 20, 10 and 5 *pesetas*; silver 5, 2 and 1 *peseta* and 50 and 20 *centesimos*; copper 10, 5, and 1 *centesimo*.

Spanish Colonies.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (English Sq Miles)	Estimated Popula- tion
FERNANDO PO (Basile)	780	25,000
Annobon Is:and (San Antonio)	7	3,000
Corisco Islands (Corisco)	6	2,500
Rio Muni (Bata)	10,000	180,000
RIO DE ORO (Rio de Oro) ..	71,500	15,000
PRESIDIOS, etc. (Melilla) ..	100	60,000
Total	82,394	275,000

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of Spain) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 English square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

Fernando Po.

FERNANDO PO (Fernando Poo) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 22' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:—

Annobon Island (Anno Bom), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 50° 35' E. long. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Baia) is much frequented by passing vessels, which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio Muni (or Spanish Guinea) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between German Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—1° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campo rivers and at Bata on the coast. Cocoa, coffee, and bananas are cultivated, and rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, and other forest produce are exported.

Rio de Oro.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20'—26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs. There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep, and camels are bred where vegetation permits. In the bay formed by the Rio Oro peninsula (about halfway between the northern and southern limits) is the small island of Herne, or *Isla Herne*.

The Presidios.

On the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, until recently used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is about 9,000, and the settlement (which was conquered from the Moors in 1490) exports goatskins, eggs, and beeswax, and imports cotton goods and provisions.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands, one of which is fortified.

Peñon de la Gomera (or Peñon de Velez) is a fortified, rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay.

The Chafarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua, and consist of Del Congreso, Isabella II., and El Rey. The population is about 1,000, and there is a good roadstead between the last two islands.

Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

The Suez Canal.

(Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez.)

Head Office, 9, Rue Charras, Paris.

President, Prince A. d'Arenberg.

Vice-Presidents, M. Jules Charles Roux, *Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G. (Chairman of London Committee), M. C. Jonnart.

Other Directors, *H. T. Anstruther, *Sir Henry Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., M. Xavier Charmes, Baron de Courcel, M. Emmanuel Daubrée, M. S. Derville, M. Georges Devin, *R. S. Donkin, *Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G., *Sir F. Green, M. Robert Guichard, M. F. Guillaïn, *J. W. Hughes, Vice-Admiral Humann, M. Auguste Isaac, M. Ch. Laurent, M. André Lebon, M. L. Lépine, Comte Charles de Lesseps, *Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M. A. Opperman, M. D. Pérouse, M. Ph. Heineken, *Lord Rathmore, M. L. H. Rugssenaers, *Oswald Sanderson, M. C. Vergé, Voisin Bey.

* Members of the London Committee.

Manager, M. Edgar Bonnet.

Secrétaire-Général, M. Maxime Bertrand.

Manager, London Enquiry Office, H. Chevassus.

The Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez is an Egyptian Company, authorised by decree of the Viceroy of Egypt of Jan. 5, 1856, confirmed by firman of the Sultan of Turkey, dated March 19, 1866.

Capital.—The authorised capital is 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each, fully paid. Of this amount 378,231 shares (189,115,500 francs) were in issue on Dec. 15, 1911, 21,769 shares (109,115,500 francs) having been redeemed. Of the total number of original shares, 176,602 were subscribed for by the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased by the British Government in 1875 for the sum of 99,414,550 francs. The shares are entitled to interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, and to 71 per centum of the surplus profits; they are redeemable at par within 99 years from 1869 by annual drawings on 15 Dec. There are also *Founders' Shares* (Actions de Jouissance), originally 100 in number, but since sub-divided into 1,000 shares (1859) and into 100,000 (1880). These shares are of no nominal value, but are entitled to 10 per cent. of the surplus profits.

The Canal.—Under the direction of Ferdinand de Lesseps work was commenced at Port Said, the Mediterranean terminus of the Canal, on March 25, 1859, and the Canal was opened on Nov. 17, 1869. The total cost has been 600,000,000 francs to build and enlarge to its present dimensions. The total length is 99 miles, with a width of 37 metres (121 ft. 5 in.); the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the Canal is 8.53 metres (28 ft.). By a Convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the Canal is exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the Canal is entrusted to 32 Administrators, of whom 22 are French and 10 British (three of the latter representing the Government and seven the shipowning interests). The present rate of transit dues is 6 fr. 75 c. per ton for vessels carrying cargo, and 4 fr. 25 c. for vessels in ballast. The net dividend on the ordinary 500 fr. shares for 1910 was 157 francs; the net dividends for 1910 on the Actions de Jouissance amounted to 134 francs.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC, 1902-1911.

TRANSIT.				PASSENGERS.	
Year.	Number of Passengers.	Tonnage Net.	Recette provenant du droit special de navigation.	Number of Passengers.	Receipts. Fr.
1902	3,708	11,248,413	Fs. 100,025,158	223,513	2,235,125
1903	3,761	11,907,288	100,942,420	196,024	1,960,243
1904	4,237	13,401,835	113,176,947	210,980	2,109,805
1905	4,116	13,134,105	110,624,893	252,691	2,526,915
1906	3,975	13,445,504	103,697,802	353,881	3,538,807
1907	4,267	14,728,434	112,803,306	243,826	2,438,265
1908	3,795	13,633,283	105,396,205	218,967	2,189,675
1909	4,239	15,407,527	117,754,888	213,122	2,131,220
1910	4,533	16,581,898	127,203,295	234,320	2,343,202
1911	4,969	18,324,794	131,035,232	275,259	2,752,595

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1911.

No. of Passages = 4,969. Total net tons = 18,324,794. Receipts = 131,035,322 fr.
Average duration of passage = 27 hours 1 minute.

LIST OF SHIPOWNERS WHO PAID DUES ON NOT LESS THAN 75,000 NET TONS EACH.

Shipowners.	Head-office.	Tonnage. Net tons.	Pas- sages.	Vessels passed through	
				Before 1911	First time in 1911.
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.	London	1,205,000	244	45	3
Ellerman Lines*	London	1,158,200	286	70	5
Alfred Holt & Co ("Blue Funnel" Line)	Liverpool	1,002,800	224	50	3
"Hansa" Line	Bremen	847,600	215	43	3
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	603,400	172	30	—
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen	595,200	102	29	1
Hamburg-American Pkt. Co.	Hamburg	593,900	143	37	7
Cayzer Irvine & Co. ("Clan" Line)	Glasgow	478,700	151	48	2
Nederland S. S. Co.	Amsterdam	452,500	122	23	2
Austrian Lloyd	Trieste	400,400	109	20	—
British India S. N. Co., Ltd.	London	397,900	96	17	11
Wm. Ruys & Sons (Rotterdam-Lloyd)	Rotterdam	391,100	110	21	1
T. & J. Harrison	Liverpool	374,900	78	22	1
Orient S. N. Co.	London	339,900	52	9	1
Henderson Bros. (Anchor Line)	Glasgow	337,300	82	11	2
Deutsch-Australische S.S. Co.	Hamburg	325,200	83	32	6
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tokio	318,200	62	14	—
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool	270,400	52	7	—
P. Henderson & Co.	Glasgow	245,600	59	10	—
T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd.	Liverpool	237,500	47	9	1
F. C. Strick & Co., Ltd.	London	199,800	73	13	4
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London	195,200	42	14	—
Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.	Hull	179,400	46	8	2
Walter Runciman & Co. (Moor Line)	Newcastle	165,900	60	17	2
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line	Hamburg	154,200	37	9	4
Russian Volunteer Fleet Association	St. Petersburg	150,100	42	11	1
Wm. Thomson & Co. (Ben Line)	Leith	149,000	51	12	1
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London	143,200	37	11	—
Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	136,900	32	8	4
Ostasiatiska Kompagni	Copenhagen	136,000	45	9	2
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	113,600	38	11	11
Societa Anon. Nazionale di Servizi M.	Rome	113,500	54	9	1
Rickmers Linie	Bremerhaven	108,900	34	12	3
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	102,900	24	5	—
James Gardiner & Co.	Glasgow	102,200	30	14	—
Edw. Hain & Sons	St. Ives	100,400	31	9	4
Tyzack & Branfoot S.S. Co., Ltd.	Newcastle	98,900	28	6	—
T. B. Royden	Liverpool	98,200	21	8	1
W. J. Tatam & Co.	Cardiff	95,400	25	6	4
MacLay & McIntyre	Glasgow	89,600	25	14	—
Glen Line (McGregor, Gow & Co., Ltd.)	London	87,500	25	7	—
Societa Veneziana di Nav.	Venice	83,600	25	6	—
Northern S.S. Co.	Newcastle	83,200	32	9	3
W. Hartlepool Steam N. Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	82,700	32	14	—
Cie Havraise Peninsulaire de Nav.	Paris	76,500	22	6	2
Mercantile S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	75,500	26	10	1
Other Shipowners and Governments	—	4,626,800	1,543	611	220
* Includes City, Hall and Bucknall Lines.					
Total		18,324,800	4,969	1,416	319

TOTAL TONNAGE (18,324,794 NET TONS) ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

	No. of pas- sages made.	Tonnage (net tons)		No. of pas- sages made	Tonnage (net tons)
Austria-Hungary	120	621,793	Japan	85	302,235
Great Britain	3,089	11,715,947	Norway	24	59,812
Denmark	41	114,411	Russia	112	311,194
France	232	820,010	Siam	11	25,588
Germany	667	2,790,963	Spain	26	71,556
Greece	4	12,542	Sweden	28	96,783
Holland	224	971,352	Turkey	85	124,532
Italy	87	201,573	Other Countries	14	14,003

Passenger Traffic.—Number of passengers in 1911, 275,259 (Civilians, 144,243; Military, 98,555; Pilgrims, Emigrants, etc., 32,461). The revenue from passengers for 1911 was 2,752,595 francs.

N.B.—18,324,794 net tons = 25,417,822 gross tons. The 4,969 vessels comprised the following:—Vessels loaded, 3,572; in ballast, 275; mail boats, 1,003; men-of-war, 93; government transports, 27.

• Sweden.

(Sverige.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Prefectures (Län) and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population 1920.	Prefectures (Län) and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population 1920.
City of Stockholm, S.	13	341,986	Ostergötland (Linköping), G.	4,264	294,177
Blekinge (Karlskrona), G. ...	1,164	149,377	Skaraborg (Möriestad), G. ...	3,273	241,260
Christianstad (Christianstad), G.	2,488	228,321	Södermanland (Nyköping), S.	2,631	176,577
Elfsborg (Wenersborg), G.	4,912	287,700	Stockholm (Stockholm), S.	3,015	228,987
Gäddede (Gäddede), N. ...	7,615	253,775	Uppsala (Uppsala), S.	2,051	128,153
Göteborg och Bohus (Göteborg), G.	1,948	381,279	Värmland (Karlstad), S. ...	7,459	260,140
Gotland (Visby), G.	1,219	55,219	Västerbotten (Umeå), N. ...	22,771	162,372
Halland (Halmstad), G.	1,900	147,231	Västernorrland (Hernösand), N.	9,855	250,517
Jämtland (Östersund), N. ...	19,675	118,117	Västmanland (Västeraås), S.	2,612	155,925
Jönköping (Jönköping), G.	4,447	214,460	Lakes.		
Kalmar (Kalmar), G.	4,456	228,150			
Kopparberg (Falun), S.	11,524	233,874			
Kronoberg (Wexjö), G.	3,825	157,968			
Malmöhus (Malmö), G.	1,864	457,247			
Norbotten (Luleå), N.	40,867	161,093	Hjälmarén	185	...
Norrbotten (Luleå), S.	3,511	207,038	Mälaren	449	...
			Vänern	2,149	...
			Vättern	733	...
			Total	172,875	5,521,943

NOTE.—The letters S., G., and N. denote the Provinces of Svealand, Gotaland, and Noorland. The Swedish people are Scandinavians, but the population includes, in the north, about 20,000 Finns and 7,000 Lapps. More than 99 per cent. of the people belong to the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Immigrants	Total	Marriages
1905	138,827	8,609	147,436	85,861	24,046	109,907	30,888
1906	140,096	9,581	149,677	79,815	24,704	104,519	32,583
1907	140,330	8,913	149,243	81,686	22,978	104,664	32,251
1908	142,309	9,218	151,527	84,503	12,499	97,002	33,084
1909	142,987	8,071	151,058	78,020	21,992	100,012	32,546
1910	—	8,122	—	—	27,816	—	33,131

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Sweden occupies the eastern and greater portion of the Scandinavian peninsula of northern Europe, and lies between $69^{\circ} 3' 21''$ — $55^{\circ} 20' 18''$ N. lat.; and $11^{\circ} 6' 19''$ — $24^{\circ} 9' 11''$ E. long., with an extreme length of close on 1,000 English miles and a greatest breadth of about 250 English miles. The kingdom is bounded on the north-east by the Grand Duchy of Finland, on the east by the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea, on the south-west by the Cattegat and Skagerrack, and on the west by the Kingdom of Norway. The coast is fringed with an island fence (*skärgård*), the largest islands of the west coast being Orust and Tjörn, while *Oland* (519 square miles) and *Gotland* (1,219 square miles) lie off the south-east coast, in the Baltic Sea.

Relief.—The main Scandinavian range, known as the *kölen* (keel), forms a natural boundary between Sweden and Norway from the north-western boundary to the centre of the kingdom, the greatest elevations being in the extreme north, where Kebnekaise reaches 7,005 feet, and Sarjektjäcko, 6,972 feet, above the level of the sea. Central Sweden consists principally of fertile and wooded plains, and includes the four great lakes of Hjälmarén, Mälaren, Vänern and Vättern. In the south and south-east are the Småland highlands, with no peaks exceeding 1,250 feet; and in the extreme south are the plains of Skåne, consisting of rich meadow land and occasional woods of beech.

Hydrography.—The principal rivers of the north, flowing from the *Kölen* to the Gulf of Bothnia, are the Tome, Kalix, Storra Lule, and Lilla Lule (on which is the famous cataract,

the *Harsprang*), the Pite, Skellefte, Ume and Vindel, Angerman, Indal, and Ljusnan. In the southern portion are the Dal and Klar, while the *Åmott Göta* contains the celebrated falls of Tröllhättan. The surface of the lakes and rivers of Sweden occupies about one-twelfth of the total area of the Kingdom.

Climat.—There is a considerable variety in the climatic conditions. About one-seventh of the Kingdom lies within the Arctic Circle, but the country receives a large measure of protection from the western mountain barrier, and the peninsula, as a whole, is warmed by the Atlantic Drift. Compensation for the shortness of the northern summer is afforded by atmospheric refraction, which increases the time of sunshine and light, but from October or November to May or June navigation is impeded, and from December to April the coasts are ice-bound.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a limited monarchy, hereditary in the male line (by primogeniture) of the House of Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected to the succession by the Riksdag on Aug. 21, 1820, and ascended the throne on Feb. 5, 1818. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 6, 1809, which declares the king to be irresponsible, invests in him the executive authority, and confers initiation and veto of legislation. In 1319 the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway were united under one sovereign, but in 1397 the League of Kalmar formed a tripartite kingdom under the hegemony of Denmark. Sweden broke from the League in 1523, and in 1814 the crown of Norway was ceded by Denmark to Sweden. In 1905 the King of Sweden renounced the crown of Norway.

Sovereign Ruler.

His Majesty GUSTAV V., King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Vandals; born June 16, 1858; succeeded December 8, 1907; married Sept. 20, 1881, to the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, born Aug. 7, 1862. Their Majesties have issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince Gustav Adolf, DUKE OF SKANE, born Nov. 22, 1882, married June 15, 1905, to H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught, born Jan. 15, 1882, having issue: (a) H.R.H. Prince Gustav Adolf, Duke of Västervotten, born April 22, 1905; (b) H.R.H. Prince Sigvard, Duke of Uppland, born June 7, 1907; (c) H.R.H. Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910; (d) H.R.H. Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.
- (2) H.R.H. Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884, married May 3, 1908, to the Grand Duchess Marie Paulovna of Russia (born April 18, 1880), having issue H.R.H. Prince Lennart, Duke of Småland, born May 8, 1909.
- (3) H.R.H. Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland, born April 20, 1889.

Brothers of the Sovereign.

- (1) H.R.H. Prince Bernadotte, born Nov. 15, 1859, renounced succession to the throne, March 15, 1888.
- (2) H.R.H. Prince Carl, Duke of Västergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861; married Aug. 27, 1897, to H.R.H. Princess Ingeborg of Denmark (born Aug. 2, 1878), having issue: (a) H.R.H. Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899; (b) H.R.H. Princess Martha, born March 28, 1901; (c) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Nov. 17, 1905; (d) H.R.H. Prince Carl, Duke of Östergötland, born Jan. 20, 1912.
- (3) H.R.H. Prince Eugen, Duke of Närke, born Aug. 1, 1865.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive power is entrusted by the Sovereign to a Cabinet of Ministers or *Statsråd*, appointed by the King, but responsible to the legislature.

President of the Statsråd, H. A. Staaff.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count J. J. A. Ehrensvärd.

Minister of Justice, G. Sandström.

Minister of War, D. K. Bergström.

Minister of Marine, J. T. Larsson.

Minister of the Interior, P. A. V. Schotte.

Minister of Finance, Baron A. T. Adelsward.

Minister of Public Instruction, F. Berg.

Minister of Agriculture, P. A. Petersson.

Without Portfolio, B. A. Petré and K. J. Stenström.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Riksdag* consists of two elective Chambers, of which the First Chamber contains 150 members elected by the *Landsting*, or Councils of the *Län* (prefectures), on a population basis, and with eligibility confined to those of Swedish birth, aged 25 years, who possess real property

valued at 80,000 *kronor*, or annual taxed incomes exceeding 4,000 *kronor*. The Second Chamber consists of 150 members (150 rural and 80 urban), who receive a sessional salary of 1,200 *kronor*, and are elected for a maximum of three years by universal manhood suffrage (except in constituencies which adopt indirect election, the voting is direct). Both Chambers are nominally equal, but as they meet in common session in cases of disagreement, and vote in common on the matter in dispute, the numerical superiority of the Second Chamber gives it a possible ascendancy over the first. The Sovereign appoints a President for each Chamber at the opening of each session.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 25 prefectures, or *län*, has an elected representative council, or *landsting*, under a *landshövding*, or prefect, and the municipalities of Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gälle have a mayor (*borgmästare*) and a council of *södermen* (*rådsmän*). Stockholm forms a separate *län*, with a *landsting*, under a governor (*öfverståthållare*).

THE JUDICATURE.

The kingdom is divided into 119 judicial districts, each with a court of first instance, consisting of a judge and twelve unpaid jurymen, elected by the inhabitants. There are High Courts at Stockholm, Jönköping and Kristianstad, and a Supreme Court (*Högsta Domstolen*) at the capital.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. Recruits join the *Active Army* for 8 years, with initial training for 150 days (as days for mounted branches), and for 28 days in the next three years (mounted branches serve for 48 days in second and third years). They then pass to the *Active Reserve* for 4 years, with annual muster, and thence to the *Landsturm* for 8 years, with general liability, but voluntary training. The *Peace Effective* is 3,000 officers and 66,000 others.

Navy.

The Swedish Navy consists of 98 vessels, including 12 armoured cruisers, with 3 battle-ships of 7,000 tons (armed with 4 11-inch guns) and flotillas of torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedo-boats and submarines projected. The Navy is manned by compulsory service of the maritime population, with initial training of 300 days; the active personnel in 1912 numbered 4,700, with an organised reserve and *bevaring* of 30,000 men. The principal naval stations are Karlskrona and Stockholm.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and free, and is maintained by local taxation with State grants. Illiteracy is very rare, and good attendances at the schools are secured. In 1910 there were 15,000 primary schools, with 790,000 pupils. *Secondary* education is well developed, the schools being numerous and well attended. There are *Special* schools for technical instruction and navigation, and *Universities* at Uppsala (5,100 students) and Lund (1,125 students), with State and private faculties at Stockholm and Göteborg.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Sweden for the 5 years 1908-1912 are stated as follows in *kronor* (the *krona* = 13 *ad.*, or 18.15 *kronor* = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure
1908.....	208,375,000	201,938,778
1909.....	216,922,000	216,922,000
1910.....	228,139,000	225,639,000
1911.....	227,911,000	223,411,000
1912.....	237,197,000	237,197,000

The principal sources of revenue are Customs (60,000,000 *kronor*), income tax (33,000,000), spirit duties (23,000,000), sugar tax (20,000,000), posts (23,000,000), telegraphs (15,000,000), stamps (17,000,000), forests (12,000,000), and railways (net 10,000,000). The chief items of expenditure are defence (army 50,000,000; navy 25,000,000), posts and telegraphs (35,000,000), education (26,000,000), agriculture (13,000,000), and debt service (21,000,000).

DEBT.

The National Debt was stated as follows, on Jan. 1, 1912 (in *kronor*):—

	<i>Kronor</i>
Internal Debt	68,500,000
External Debt:—	
3 per cent.....	41,000,000
3½ per cent.....	312,000,000
4 per cent.....	100,000,000

Total Debt 521,500,000

Of this total almost the whole was raised for and expended in the construction of railways, which produced a net revenue in 1911 (after providing for working expenses, interest and amortization) of 10,000,000 *kronor*.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total land area of 201,520,000 acres, 12,233,223 acres were under cultivation in 1909 (3,243,745 acres being natural meadows), and 52,859,097 acres were under productive forests. The principal crops in 1910 are shown in the following table:—

Crop	Acreage	Quarters.
Wheat	222,300	902,447
Rye	963,300	2,925,966
Barley	476,710	1,788,291
Oats	1,993,200	9,114,050
Mixed Grain	390,033*	1,846,075
Potatoes	375,551*	66,471,350†

* For 1909

† Bushels.

The *Live Stock* in 1909 included 581,441 horses, 2,729,887 cattle, 1,021,719 sheep and lambs, 921,981 pigs, 271,520 reindeer, 67,818 goats and 3,862,106 poultry.

Forestry.—The forests cover more than half the area of the kingdom, and consist of pine, birch and fir, producing timber, wood pulp, pitch, tar and fuel. In 1910 nearly 80,000 persons were employed in the various timber, wood work and wood pulp industries, the combined output being valued at close on 300,000,000 *kronor*.

Mines and Minerals.—The kingdom is rich in minerals, including iron of excellent quality (Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel); gold and silver in small quantities; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå, on the Gulf of Bothnia, and to Narvik, on the Atlantic coast of Norway. There is a considerable coal mining industry in Skåne. In 1910 the mining industry employed 30,000 persons.

Manufactures.—In addition to the industries in connexion with the production of the forests and mines, there are flour and sugar mills, breweries and distilleries, tanneries and shoe factories, cotton and wool spinning and weaving establishments, tobacco and margarine factories. The industrial output is considerable, and may be valued at close on 800,000,000 *kronor* in 1910.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the imports and exports of the Kingdom for the five years 1906-10 is shown

in the following table, which includes the value of imported and exported bullion and specie. The values are in *kronor* (18' 15 = £1 sterling.) :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1906	644,228,000	504,285,000
1907	622,105,000	524,663,000
1908	608,932,000	482,017,000
1909	616,806,000	472,980,000
1910	671,633,000	592,164,000

The trade of 1909 was shared by the principal countries as under (in *kronor*) :—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
Germany.....	213,934,500	97,209,000
United Kingdom ..	157,553,500	153,166,500
Denmark.....	41,215,200	45,073,000
Russian Empire ..	39,975,700	24,730,000
U.S.A.	48,223,750	16,580,000
France	23,453,000	35,861,700
Norway	21,383,250	24,432,500
Netherlands	15,900,300	13,528,800
Belgium	7,880,000	13,210,000
Spain	3,000,000	5,500,000

The principal imports are coffee, wine, tobacco and other colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hives, manure, iron, fish, oils, cereals, pork and machinery. The exports are timber (about 30 per cent. of whole value), butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone and metallic ores.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—At the end of 1911 there were 12,500 kilometres of railway open, of which 4,000 kilometres were the property of the

State. Southern Sweden is covered with a network of lines, and a coastal line runs to the north-eastern border, with an extension to the north-west mining regions.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 4,122 post offices in 1911, dealing with 150,000,000 letters and 250,000,000 other postal packets; and 7,500 miles of telegraph line (exclusive of railway telegraph lines) transmitting 4,500,000 messages.

Shipping.—The Mercantile Marine of Sweden in 1912 consisted of 664 steam vessels of 722,508 tons, and 508 sailing vessels of 135,571 tons, a total of 1,172 vessels of 858,079 tons, exclusive in each case of vessels under 100 tons. In 1909 66,330 vessels of 20,240,000 tons entered and cleared at Swedish ports, over one half being under the Swedish flag.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, STOCKHOLM, population (1910) 342,000. In addition to the capital, there were (1910) 25 towns with a population exceeding 10,000 viz. :—

Göteborg	167,813	Västerås	19,147
Malmö	88,158	Halmstad	18,342
Norrköping	46,416	Karlstad	17,191
Gälle	35,203	Sundsvall	16,825
Helingsborg	33,348	Landskrona	16,041
Orebro	30,098	Kalmar	15,536
Äskilstuna	28,371	Uddevalla	12,581
Karlskrona	27,448	Falun	12,522
Jönköping	26,971	Kristianstad	11,569
Uppsala	25,960	Söderhamn	11,422
Länköp	22,157	Ystad	11,205
Boras	21,541	Södertälje	11,060
Lund	20,739		

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory. The *Unit of Currency* is the *krona* of 100 *öre*, the *krona* being worth 13' 15 and. or 18' 15 *kronor* = £1 sterling. Gold coins are the 20, 10 and 5 *kronor* pieces and the *karolin* (7½ *kronor*); silver 2 *kronor* and 1 *krona* and 50, 25 and 10 *öre*; copper 2, 1 and ½ *öre*.

Standard or Zone Time.

STANDARD or ZONE TIME, referred to the meridian of Greenwich, has been adopted for railways and other purposes in the countries mentioned in the following table :—

Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time	Country.	Central Meridian	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
Mid-Europe.....	15° E.	1h. fast.	South Australia...	142½° E.	9½h. fast.
East Europe			Victoria		
British S. Africa }	30° E.	2h. fast.	New South Wales }	150° E.	10h. fast.
Egypt			Queensland		
Mauritius, &c. }	60° E.	4h. fast.	Tasmania		
Chagos Archipel }	75° E.	5h. fast.	New Zealand	172½° E.	11½h. fast.
India	82½° E.	5½h. fast.	Iceland	15° W.	1h. slow.
Calcutta	90° E.	6h. fast.	America.		
Burma	97½° E.	6½h. fast.	Atlantic	60° W.	4h. slow.
Straits Settlements }	105° E.	7h. fast.	Eastern	75° W.	5h. slow.
Hong Kong			Central	90° W.	6h. slow.
Borneo.....	120° E.	8h. fast.	Mountain	105° W.	7h. slow.
West Australia...			Pacific	120° W.	8h. slow.
Japan, Corea	135° E.	9h. fast.			

Greenwich Time is used in France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Gibraltar, and the Faroes.

Switzerland.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Cantons and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population.	Cantons and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.
Aargau (Aarau).....	542	230,634	Schaffhausen (Schaffhausen).....	113	46,097
Appenzell inner Rhodes (Appenzell).....	67	14,699	Schwyz (Schwyz).....	260	58,428
Appenzell outer Rhodes (Herizau).....	94	57,973	Soleure (Soleure).....	305	117,040
Bâle (City).....	14	135,918	Thurgau (Frauenfeld) ..	320	134,917
Bâle (Liestal).....	165	76,488	Ticino (Bellinzona)	1,081	156,166
Berne (Berne).....	2,642	645,877	Unterwalden, Upper (Sarnen).....	183	17,161
Fribourg (Fribourg).....	646	139,654	Unterwalden, Lower (Stanz).....	118	13,788
Geneva (Geneva).....	109	154,906	Uri (Altdorf).....	415	22,113
Glarus (Glarus).....	267	33,316	Valais (Sion) ..	2,017	128,361
Grisons (Coire).....	2,753	117,069	Vaud (Lausanne) ..	1,255	317,457
Lucerne (Lucerne).....	579	107,223	Zug (Zug).....	92	28,156
Neuchâtel (Neuchâtel).....	312	133,061	Zurich (Zurich)	666	503,915
St. Gall (St. Gall).....	779	302,986	Total	15,950	3,753,493

Races and Religions.

The people of Switzerland comprise four nationalities, distinguished by their language, into German, 71 per cent.; French, 21 per cent.; Italian, 6 per cent.; and Romansh (in the Grisons), 2 per cent. Of these nationalities, 59 per cent. are Protestants, 40 per cent. Catholics; while there were (in 1910) 7,500 Jews, and 11,000 of other religions. The foreign residents in 1910 numbered 565,296, Germans being the most numerous, followed by Italians, French and Austro-Hungarians. British residents in 1910 numbered 3,535, and Americans (U.S.A.), 1,559.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages
1906.....	98,971	62,571	5,296	67,867	26,220
1907.....	97,696	62,445	5,710	68,155	27,660
1908.....	99,458	60,980	3,696	64,576	27,634
1909.....	97,296	62,596	4,215	67,511	27,470
1910.....	96,669	58,134	5,178	63,646	27,346

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The Federated Cantons of Switzerland lie in Central Europe between 45° 49' 2"—47° 48' 32" N. lat., and 5° 57' 26"—10° 29' 40" E. long., and are bounded on the north by the German Empire, on the east by the Austrian Empire and the Principality of Liechtenstein, on the south by the Kingdom of Italy, and on the west by the French Republic.

Relief.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, and rising from 5,000 to 15,217 feet above the level of the sea, along the southern and eastern frontiers, and throughout the chief part of the interior, and the Jura mountains in the north-west. The main chain of the Alps occupies the whole of southern Switzerland, the highest peaks being the Dufourspitze of Monte Rosa (15,217 feet), the Don of the Mischabel range (14,942 feet), and the Finsteraarhorn of Bernese Oberland (14,026 feet). The highest summit of Europe (Mont Blanc, 15,782 feet) is in the Pennine Alps, across the French frontier. The Jura mountains rise between the valleys of the Rhine and Rhone and form a natural barrier between France and Switzerland, the highest peaks being Mont Tendre (5,512 feet) and the Dôle (5,505 feet); while the highest peak of the range (Crêt de la Neige, 5,653 feet), like that of the Alps, is in French territory.

Hydrography.—Three great rivers rise in the mountains of Switzerland, the Rhone, Rhine, and Aar, while the Thur is a Swiss tributary of the Rhine. The Rhone rises in the

east of the Canton of Valais, and flows for 105 miles in Swiss territory between the Bernese and Lepontine-Pennine Alps, through Lake Geneva, and thence southwards through France. The *Rhône* rises in the Grisons Canton and flows for 133 miles in Swiss territory to the city of Bâle, where it turns northwards and enters Germany. The *Aar* is entirely Swiss and has a total length of 181 miles, from its source in the great Aar glaciers, in the Canton of Berne, to its junction with the Rhine at Coblenz (confluence) in the Canton of Aargau. The *Thur* rises in the Toggenburg and flows into the Rhine at the northern boundary of the Canton of Zurich. The Lakes of Switzerland include *Geneva* (225 square miles) in the south-west, and *Constance* (208 square miles) in the north-east, neither of which is wholly Swiss; while *Neuchâtel* (93 square miles) is entirely within Swiss territory; *Maggiore* (83 square miles) is partly Italian; *Lucerne* (45 square miles) and *Zurich* (34 square miles) are entirely Swiss; *Lugano* (20 square miles) is mainly Swiss; *Thun* (19 square miles) and *Bienne* (16 square miles) lie wholly within the Canton of Berne; *Zug* (15 square miles) lies in three of the northern cantons; *Brienz* (12 square miles), in the Canton of Berne; *Morat* (11 square miles) lies in the Cantons of Fribourg and Neuchâtel; *Wallensee* (9 square miles) is in St. Gall and Glarus; and *Sempach* (6 square miles) in the Canton of Lucerne. There are other lakes with smaller areas and numerous Alpine tarns.

Climate.—There is a great variety of climate owing to the variation in levels from the river valleys, some 600 feet above the sea, to the plateaus and mountains. The highest mean annual temperature is 53° Fahrenheit at Lugano, the lowest recorded mean being 20° F. on the Great St. Bernard. The extremes in the Upper Engadine are as great as 77° and -14° F., and there is a local wind known as the *Föhn*, but, though rigorous, the climate is extremely healthy.

GOVERNMENT.

The Swiss Confederation is a collection of free States drawn together for mutual protection and for the preservation of their independence. The States so combined were at one time part of Germany, Italy or Burgundy, and have been in alliance since the thirteenth century; and to that alliance other States have been attracted. In 1291 the league consisted of the present Cantons of Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden, to which five others were joined between 1332 and 1353. To these eight Cantons five more were added from 1481-1513, six in 1803, and three in 1815, in which year the perpetual neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland were guaranteed by Austria-Hungary, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Prussia and Russia, and a Federal Pact was drawn up at Zurich and confirmed by the Congress of Vienna. This Pact formed the basis of the Federal Constitution until 1848, when a new constitution was adopted by a majority of the Swiss people, and of the Cantons and demi-Cantons, and in the same manner, on May 29, 1874, the present constitution was ratified, since which date there have been 15 partial revisions of the constitution, similarly ratified.

Under the Constitution the Federal Government is supreme in external affairs, and regulates the army, postal and telegraph systems, the mint and paper currency and the system of weights and measures, while it provides for a national revenue, regulates the tariff, and has power to legislate in matters of sanitation, citizenship, civil and penal law, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, universities and certain public works, such as the forest service, waterways and railways. The legislative authority is entrusted to a Federal Assembly of two chambers which elects a Federal Council as an executive authority. The Federal Assembly also elects for one year a President of the Swiss Confederation and a Vice-President of the Federal Council. The election takes place annually in December and the President and Vice-President take office on January 1st. The Vice-President is eligible for the office of President and is generally elected in succession.

President of the Swiss Confederation.

President (Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1912), M. Louis Forrer.

Vice-President of the Federal Council, M. Edouard Müller.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Bundesversammlung*, or *Assemblée fédérale*, consists of two houses, the *Ständerat* or *Conseil des états* and the *Nationalrat* or *Conseil National*. The *Ständerat* consists of 44 representatives, two from each Canton, chosen by the people in the majority (but by the Cantonal legislature in six) of the Cantons. The *Nationalrat* contains 126 members elected by the people of each Canton for 3 years, on a population basis of 1 for each 20,000 inhabitants. Electors are all adult male citizens, and all electors (except the

clergy) are eligible. Members of the *Ständerat* are paid by the Cantons; members of the *Nationalrat* receive from the State 20 francs a day and travelling expenses. Parliament meets three or four times annually at the capital, and legislation may proceed in either house, while a *referendum* to the electors may be secured by the petition of 30,000 electors or upon the request of 8 Cantons.

President of the *Ständerat*, M. F. L. Colondo.

President of the *Nationalrat*, M. K. E. Wild.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The *Bundesversammlung* in common session of the two houses elects the Federal Executive (the *Bundesrat*, or *Conseil fédéral*), consisting of seven members elected for three years. The President of the Confederation (*Bundespräsident*) is chosen annually from amongst the seven members of the Federal Council and always holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, the remaining portfolios being redistributed annually amongst the remaining members of the Council. Federal Councillors are not members of the legislature during their term of office, but may attend and may address either house, and no two Councillors may be chosen from the same Canton. The President receives a salary of 20,000 francs, and the remaining Councillors 18,000 francs per annum. The Federal Council of 1912-1915 consists of the following members, with portfolios as assigned for the period Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1912:—

Foreign Affairs, The President.
Commerce and Industry, M. Schulthess
War, M. Hoffmann.
Interior, M. Décopet.
Justice, M. Müller.
Finance, M. Motta.
Posts and Railways, M. Perrier.

Federal Chancellor, H. Schatzmann.
Director, International Posts, E. Ruffy.
Director, International Telegraphs, Emil Frey.
International Industry, Literature and Fine Arts, Robert Comtesse.
Director, International Railway Office, Dr. Hans Weber.
Director-General of Posts, Anton Staeger.
Director-General of Telegraphs, Louis Vaouli.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Federal Supreme Court (*Bundengericht*, or *Tribunal fédéral*) consists of 24 full members (and 9 substitutes) elected for six years by the two houses of the Federal Parliament, which also elect the President and Vice President of the Tribunal for terms of two years.

President of the Federal Tribunal (1911-1915), Dr. V. Merz.
Vice-President, Dr. G. Favay.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 26 Cantons (Unterwalden, Appenzell and Glarus being subdivided into sub-cantons, making 28 cantons and sub-cantons) is divided into administrative districts under prefects appointed by the cantonal authorities, or by the people of the districts, and each canton has a legislature, executive and judiciary. Eighteen of the cantons have an elective *gross rat* or *grand conseil*, and a *regierungsrat* or *conseil d'état*, chosen by the people or by the *gross rat*, while the cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Appenzell and Glarus preserve their ancient folk moots (*landsgemeinden*), meeting annually and electing an executive committee, a chief magistrate (*landammann*) and a judiciary. The cantons are sovereign states (within the restrictions of the Federal Constitution), and federal citizenship can only be obtained by an alien by means of admission to one of the political communes and by the confirmation of such naturalization by the Cantonal authorities and the previous consent of the Federal Council.

DEFENCE.

Service in the *National Militia* is universal and compulsory (between the ages of 20 and 48), for 22 years in the *Active Army* (with initial trainings of 65 to 90 days, and subsequent annual trainings of 12 days, and musketry course); and thence in the *Landwehr* for 8 years (with one training every 4 years of 12 days for all branches except the cavalry), and subsequently in the *Landsturm* to the age of 48, with no annual training. The effective of the *Active Army* is 125,000 of all ranks, of the *Landwehr* 70,000, and of the *Landsturm* 270,000. The force is organised in six Divisions, and the troops are armed with a repeating rifle, the artillery having 7.5 centimetre q.f. guns, with 8.4 and 12 centimetre guns for the heavy batteries. The military expenditure in 1912 was 44,800,000 francs.

EDUCATION.

Education is controlled by the Cantonal and Communal authorities, and there is no Federal organisation. *Primary education* is free and compulsory, and illiteracy is rare, especially in the Protestant Cantons. The school age varies, but is generally from 6 to 15 years. *Secondary education* (age 12-16 for boys) is conducted in numerous schools, both public and private, all well attended. *Special schools*: There is a Federal technical high school at Zurich of architecture, civil, mechanical and agricultural engineering, chemistry, forestry, mathematics, physics and science, with 1,333 students (466 foreigners) in 1911; and at Lausanne there is a Cantonal school of engineering. There are *Universities* at Bale (founded in 1260), Zurich (1823), Berne (1834), Geneva (1873), Fribourg (Catholic, 1889), Lausanne (1890), and Neuchâtel (1909), some of these having earlier foundations as *académies*. There is also a law school at Slon (1824). The matriculated students in 1911 numbered 6,600, of whom 2,000 were women.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Switzerland for the 5 years 1907-1911 are shown below, in francs (25 s. = 100 francs = £2 sterling):—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure
1907	145,914,860	139,310,086
1908	147,391,133	150,679,385
1909	155,678,421	158,842,817
1910	166,865,721	161,330,500
1911	98,044,100*	98,296,046*

The revenue is derived principally from customs (81,000,000 francs) and posts (3,750,000 francs); the principal items of expenditure being defence (44,800,000 francs), interior (39,000,000 francs), and debt service (7,100,000 francs).

DEBT.

The Federal Balance Sheet was stated as follows on January 1, 1912 (in francs):—

ASSETS.	
State Property	236,936,939
Special Funds	139,904,843
Total "Federal Fortune" ...	376,841,782

* Diminution due to changes in accounting, the post and telegraph and some other departments now showing net revenue and expenditure instead of gross, as hitherto.

LIABILITIES.

Federal Loans	116,700,000
Other Liabilities	5,650,985
Surplus Assets	254,490,797

Total 376,841,782

Besides the above-mentioned Federal Loans there are, since the purchase of the principal railways by the Government, the Swiss Federal Railway Loans for which the Government is liable. The Swiss Federal Railways have their own administration and keep separate accounts from those of the Government. These liabilities, on Dec. 31, 1911, were (in francs):—

Consolidated Debts	1,457,213,350
Floating Debts	63,524,095

Total 1,520,737,445

* Against this must be set the value of the lines and their equipment.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of the Confederation is estimated at 9,900,000 English statute acres of which 5,503,160 acres were cultivated (Census of 1908) and 2,200,036 acres were woods and forests. In 1910 there were 104,728 acres under wheat (producing 1,475,293 cwt. of wheat), 12,844 under barley (109,236 cwt.), 80,522 under oats (1,139,750 cwt.), 80,021 under rye (806,821 cwt.), and (1909) 63,412 acres of vineyards, producing 8,989,968 gallons of wine. The *Live Stock* in 1911 included 1,443,371 cattle, 199,727 sheep, 339,997 goats, 569,253 pigs, and 143,723 horses.

Forestry.—The total area of the forests exceeds 2,200,000 acres (more than one-fifth of the area of the country), of which two-thirds are communal and cantonal property and one-third in private ownership. The supervision and regulation of the public forests are exercised by the Federal authorities, and re-afforestation is progressively carried out. In 1910 nearly 2,000,000 cubic metres of timber were cut, and the industry employed nearly 20,000 persons.

Mines and Minerals.—Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper and coal are found, but the only important industries are asphalt in the Val de Travers of Neuchâtel, and the saline works on the Rhine, between Bale and Coblenz (Aargau). Marble, sandstone, granite, limestone, clay and slate are also worked for building purposes. There are numerous mineral springs. Mining and quarrying employed 13,000 persons in 1910.

Manufactures.—Textiles, watchmaking, embroidery, machinery, chocolate, shoemaking, straw-plaiting, wood-carving, and various agricultural factories for condensed milk, cheese and soups and preserved meats, in addition to breweries and distilleries and printing establishments, employed over 250,000 persons in 1910.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Special Trade of Switzerland for the five years 1907–1911 is stated below (excluding bullion and specie) in francs (25 francs = £1 sterling).

Year.	Imports.	Exports
1907	1,687,426,700	1,152,938,260
1908	1,467,149,160	1,038,437,330
1909	1,602,139,540	1,097,665,800
1910	1,745,021,000	1,195,871,000
1911	1,802,359,000	1,257,309,000

The principal articles imported and exported in 1910 and 1911 were (in millions of francs):—

Imports.	1910.	1911
Cereals and Flour	180	220
Silk Goods	160	168
Coal	90	54
Iron and Manufactures	85	94
Animals	82	73
Cotton Goods	76	122
Cotton and Thread	74	
Woolens	65	76
Wine	60	48
Chemicals	57	42
Machinery	45	44
Sugar	40	39
Meat	30	30
Leather	28	31
Wool	25	27
Books	20	22

Exports.	1910.	1911.
Cottons	230	270
Silks	163	47
Watches	147	164
Machinery	74	216
Silk Goods	63	63
Cheese	62	58
Chemicals	52	—
Raw Silk	50	47
Chocolate	41	47
Condensed Milk	34	39
Woolens	22	29
Skins and Hides	21	7
Straw Plaits	19	17

The trade of 1911 was with the principal countries as under, values in francs:—

Country	Imports from.	Exports to.
Germany	581,355,000	274,879,000
France	339,633,000	138,627,000
Italy	99,857,000	112,920,000
United Kingdom	180,629,000	85,234,000
U.S.A.	75,085,000	142,228,000
Austria Hungary	113,824,000	85,000,045
Russia	89,580,000	48,064,000
Belgium	38,925,000	25,227,000
Argentina	29,232,000	26,405,000
Spain	24,772,000	22,800,000
Africa	31,722,000	15,298,000
Brazil	22,346,000	9,056,000
Netherlands	18,550,000	18,152,000
Australia	23,993,000	9,871,000
Rumania	13,028,000	12,054,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1911 there were 2154 miles of railway open and working, carrying 17,500,000 tons of goods, and 98,900,000 passengers, the gross receipts being 202,615,000 francs (1910) and the working expenses 126,220,000 francs.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1910 there were 1953 post offices and 1252 “depôts de lettres,” the number of letters being 209,693,000, postcards 120,465,000, and other postal packets 200,526,000. There were also 2,226 telegraph offices with 2129 miles of line and 26,263 miles of wires, transmitting 5,795,380 messages, and 170,000

miles of telegraph line, with 57,700,000 conversations in 1920.

Shipping.—The lake shipping in steamers and barges is inconsiderable and the rivers are unsuited for navigation for the greater part of their course. In 1920 the various companies owned 327 boats and barges.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL of the Swiss Confederation, **BERNE**. Population (1920), 85,650. In 1920 there were 54 Communes with populations exceeding 10,000:—

Zürich	190,733	Neuchâtel ...	23,750
Bâle	132,280	Bienne	23,680
Geneva	123,160	Fribourg	20,300
Berne	85,650	Montreux ...	18,800
Lausanne	64,450	Schaffhausen ..	18,600
St. Gall	60,180	Héricourt	15,340
Lucerne	39,340	Straubenzell ..	15,310
La Chaux de Fonds	37,700	Colère	14,640
Winterthur	25,250	Vevey	13,670

Lugano	13,000	Soleure	11,690
Le Locle ...	12,730	Bellinzona ...	10,420
Rorschach	12,720	Arbon	20,320

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory, but old names survive in the *pfund*, *halbpfund* and *viertelpfund*. The *pfund* = 5 kilogram, or 11 lb. For land measure the common standard is the *arpent* of 2,000 hectares, or 245 English statute acre.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *franc* of 10 batzen, or 100 *rappen* (centimes). 55.25 francs = £1 sterling. There is a gold 20-franc piece and silver 5, 2, and 1 franc and 50 centimes, nickel 20, 10, and 5 centimes, and copper 2 and 1 centime. British, German, Austrian, and U.S. gold coins are freely used. Italian silver coins below 5 francs are prohibited from being brought into the country.



Turkey.

(Memalik i Osmaniye.)

The Turkish or Ottoman Empire, in Southern Europe and in Asia and Africa, embraces a total area of 1,521,211 English square miles, with an estimated population of 36,750,000. Of this total, about 750,000 square miles, with a population exceeding 24,000,000, were directly under Turkish government at the outbreak of the war with the Balkan States in October, 1912.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Divisions.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
I. Turkey in Europe	65,070	6,925,000
II. Turkey in Asia :—		
Anatolia	193,800	9,175,000
Armenia and Kurdistan	72,600	2,500,000
Mesopotamia and Syria	244,460	4,650,000
Turkish Arabia	172,000	1,100,000
	682,960	17,425,000
III. Turkey in Africa :—		
Egypt	363,181	11,400,000
Tripoli and Barca	410,000	1,000,000
	773,181	12,400,000
Grand Total.....	1,521,211	36,750,000

Races and Religions.

Some twenty or more races are represented in the Turkish Empire, the Osmanlis or Turks being estimated at over 11,000,000, while Greeks are believed to exceed that total. Other races are Albanians (principally in the Vilayets of Jannina and Scutari), Bulgarians, Servians, Vlachs, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Arabs, Jews, and Gipsies. Of the total population 50 per cent. are Muhammadans, 47 per cent. Christians (41 per cent. Orthodox and 6 per cent. Catholic), 300,000 are Jews, 300,000 Druses, and the 200,000 Gipsies are about equally divided between the Moslem and Christian faiths.

I.—TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
(V = Vilayet. M = Mutessarifat.)		
V Adrianople (Adrianople).....	14,800	1,300,000
M Chatalja (Chatalja)	750	55,000
V Constantinople (Constantinople)	1,400	1,400,000
V Jannina (Jannina)	6,870	600,000
V Kossovo (Uskub)	12,700	1,100,000
V Monastir (Monastir).....	10,800	900,000
V Salonica (Saloniki)	13,550	1,250,000
V Scutari (Scutari)	4,200	320,000
Total.....	65,070	6,925,000

Boundaries.—Turkey in Europe occupies the central portion of the Balkan Peninsula and lies between $38^{\circ} 46' - 42^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., and $19^{\circ} 20' - 29^{\circ} 10'$ E. long. The political neighbours are Servia and Bulgaria on the north, Montenegro and Bosnia on the north-west, and Greece on the south; while the west coast is washed by the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, the east central coast by the Gulf of Salonica, the southern coast of the eastern portion by the *Ægean* and the Sea of Marmora, and the north-east coast by the Black Sea.

Relief.—The greater part of the country is covered by mountains of moderate elevation. In the north-west the Balkans extend into the *sanjak* of Novi Bazar and unite with the Rhodope Mountains to form an irregular northern boundary, the southern spurs occupying the greater part of Kossovo and Salonica. Monastir and Jannina are also mountainous, the highest point in the country being Mount Olympus (9,794 feet), overlooking the Gulf of

Salonica. Scutari is of lower general elevation than the vilayets above mentioned, and the Macedonian vilayet of Salonica and Eastern Adrianople also contain plains, where cereals, tobacco, and cotton are cultivated.

Hydrography.—The rivers Drin and Viossa and other smaller streams flow into the Adriatic, and the Maritza, Mesta, Struma, and Vardar into the Aegean. In the north-west the boundary with Montenegro crosses Lake Scutari (total area 135 square miles), and in the centre of the peninsula are Lakes Ochrida (107 square miles), and Prespa (112 square miles), while smaller lakes abound.

Climate.—The temperature is liable to sudden changes, and the winter, though short, is severe, while the prevailing wind is north-easterly. The best season of the year is the autumn, which is usually fine with clear air.

Mount Athos.—Macedonia extends three promontories southwards into the Aegean, and the easternmost of these peninsulas is known as *Mount Athos*, from the peak of that name (6,350 feet) at the seaward end. Mount Athos is a semi-independent tributary state with a total area of about 200 square miles, belonging to twenty Christian monasteries, and is ruled by an elective committee of twenty members, who appoint an executive council. The population is close on 9,000, of whom 3,000 are monks and the remainder lay brothers. *A resident *kaimakam* represents the central government.

Towns.—European Turkey contains the capital of the Empire, Constantinople, on the Bosphorus, with a population of 1,200,000; and the large towns of Salonica (Macedonia), 150,000; Adrianople, 100,000; Pristend (Kosovo), 60,000; Monastir, 55,000, and Scutari (Albania), 30,000. (Scutari on the Bosphorus has a population of 80,000. See Turkey in Asia.)

II.—TURKEY IN ASIA.

Divisions and Capitals. (Vilayets and Mutasarrifats.)	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population 1910.
Anatolia :—		
V Adana (Adana)	15,500	425,000
V Angora (Angora)	27,350	950,000
V Archipelago (Rhodes)	2,750	320,000
M Bigha (Dardanellen)	2,600	130,000
V Broussa (Broussa)	25,000	1,500,000
V Castamuni (Castamuni)	20,000	1,000,000
M Ismid (Ismid)	3,100	250,000
V Konia (Konia)	40,000	1,000,000
V Sivas (Sivas)	24,000	1,100,000
V Smyrna (Smyrna)	21,000	1,500,000
V Trebizond (Trebizond)	12,500	1,000,000
	193,800	9,175,000
Armenia and Kurdistan :—		
V Bitlis (Bitlis)	10,500	400,000
V Diarbekir (Diarbekir)	15,300	500,000
V Erzeroum (Erzeroum)	19,300	650,000
V Maniuret el Aziz (Kharput)	12,500	600,000
V Van (Van)	15,000	350,000
	72,600	2,500,000
Mesopotamia and Syria :—		
V Aleppo (Aleppo)	31,200	1,000,000
V Bagdad (Bagdad)	42,500	600,000
V Basra (Basra)	54,000	450,000
V Beyrout (Beyrout)	6,200	600,000
M Jerusalem (Jerusalem)	6,500	400,000
M Lebanon (Tripoli)	1,160	200,000
V Mosul (Mosul)	35,000	400,000
V Syria (Damascus)	37,000	800,000
V Zor (El Deir)	31,000	100,000
	244,460	4,650,000
Arabia (see pp. 69, 70) :—		
V Hejaz (Mecca)	97,000	300,000
V Yemen (Sana)	75,000	800,000
	172,000	1,100,000
Total	682,960	17,425,000

ANATOLIA is practically coincident with *Asia Minor*, a peninsula of Western Asia, bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the west by the Aegean, and on the south by the Mediterranean; and separated from Turkey in Europe at the north-western extremity by narrow straits known as the *Dardanelles*, which mark the entrance to the Sea of Marmora, and the *Bosphorus*, which forms a gateway to the Black Sea. The land boundaries are undefined, but in the divisions of the preceding table Anatolia is limited on the north-east by Armenia and Kurdistan, and on the south by Mesopotamia and Syria. Within these limits the total area is 193,800 square miles, with an estimated population of 9,175,000. More than half the inhabitants are Christians of the Orthodox Greek Church, the remainder being principally Muhammadans, with a considerable Jewish element in the towns. Gipsies are numerous in the south, almost equally divided as to religion between the Christian and Moslem faiths. The south of Anatolia is occupied by the *Taurus* mountains, which reach from the highlands of Armenia and Kurdistan to the Aegean, and rise to the height of 11,360 feet above sea level; and along the northern limits are similar ranges, more or less continuous, but with no general appellation. Between these ranges is a plateau rising from 2,500 feet to 4,500 feet at its highest or western edge. The longest river of Anatolia is the *Halys*, or *Kizil Irmak*, which rises in the vilayet of Castamuni and flows into the Black Sea, with a total course of 600 miles. In the western vilayets are the *Granicus* and *Scamander*, which rise in *Mount Ida*, 5,750 feet, the latter flowing through the plains of Troy; and the *Maeander*, whose winding course to the Gulf of Miletus, on the Aegean coast, is the classical symbol of purposeless wandering. In the central plain are *Tuz Geul*, *Buldur Geul*, and *Aji-tuz Geul*, saline lakes of varying proportions, and the freshwater lakes of *Beisher*, *Soghla*, and *Egirdir Geul*, with *Isnik*, *Abullout* and *Manujas Geul* in the north-west. The climate is continental, with great extremes of temperature, but the prevailing north wind (*inbat*) tempers the summer heat. The country is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, nickel, mercury, copper, iron, lead and coal, but its resources are almost entirely undeveloped; the forests of the northern mountains contain pine, fir, cedar, oak and beech, and the lower slopes and plains of the west produce figs, olives and grapes in abundance, while fruit trees flourish in the north. Cereals, cotton, rice and tobacco are cultivated, and buffaloes, camels, horses, sheep and goats form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. Carpets, rugs and cottons and mohair and silk stuffs are manufactured, and tobacco, wine and leather are local industries and form the principal articles of export. Coffee, textiles and other manufactures, petroleum and salt are the principal imports. The *Anatolian Railways*, built by German enterprise, run from the coast to Angora, to Brusa, and to Konia, whence an extension is being built as a section of the Bagdad line (see *Mesopotamia*). There are also English and French lines in the west; these railways have given a great impetus to the trade of Anatolia.

ISLANDS.—The Archipelago vilayet of Anatolia is divided into the four *sanjaks* of Lemnos (with Imbros and Samothrace), Mytilene, or Lesbos (with adjacent islets), Chios (with Psara, Nikaria, Beros, Calymnus and Cos), and Rhodes (with Syme, Casos, Carpathos, Castelorizo, Telos and Charki). *Lemnos* (150 square miles, pop. 25,000), *Imbros* (pop. 100,000), and *Samothrace* (80 square miles, pop. 4,000) lie close to European Turkey, in the Aegean Sea, while *Thasos*, which lies near the coast of Salonica, is the personal property of the Khedive of Egypt, and is excluded from the Archipelago administration. *Rhodes* (420 square miles, pop. 30,000, including 21,000 Christians) contains the headquarters of the Archipelago vilayet; the island is particularly fertile, and the climate delightful, the land producing a profusion of fruits, grapes and grain, and providing rich pastures. Rhodes was seized by the Ital an forces in 1912. *Mytilene*, or *Lesbos*, north of the Gulf of Smyrna, has an area of about 680 square miles and a population estimated at 130,000, of whom all but 10,000 are Greek Christians; its products are olives, mules and cattle. *Chios* is about 250 square miles in extent and has a population about 70,000; its products are figs and wine. Excluded from the Archipelago vilayet are the islands of Crete, Samos and Cyprus. *Crete*, or *Candia* (area 2,950 square miles, with a population of 270,000 Greek Christians and 40,000 Muhammadans), has an independent administration under Turkish suzerainty. *Samos* (180 square miles, population 50,000) is also semi-independent. *Cyprus* (see p. 152) has been administered by Great Britain since 1878.

ARMENIA AND KURDISTAN.—*Turkish Armenia and Kurdistan* lie between Anatolia on the north and west and Asiatic Russia and Persia on the east, with a total area of 72,600 square miles, and a population estimated at 2,500,000, of whom about one-quarter are Armenian Christians, one-tenth other Christian peoples and the remainder Muhammadans. *Armenia* occupies the north-western corner of the Iranian Plateau, with a mountain range running diagonally from south-west to north-east and culminating in *Mount Ararat* (16,920 feet), which is the meeting-point of the Armenian, Russian and Persian boundaries. *Kurdistan* (Diarbekir and Van) lies between Armenia and Mesopotamia. In the Armenian plateau

several rivers have their source. The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the *Murad Su* (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the *Ala Dag*, a mountain of eastern *Erzeroum*, and flows westwards to a junction with the *Kara Su*, or *Trat Su* (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of *Erzeroum* in the *Dumlu Dag*. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the *Euphrates* at *Garnat Ali*, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the *Taurus* mountains, in *Kurdistan*, uniting at *Til*, where the boundaries of the vilayets of *Diarbekir*, *Van*, and *Bitlis* conjoin. Other rivers are the *Aras*, which rises in *Erzeroum* and flows into the *Caspian*, with a total length of 600 miles, part of which forms the *Russo-Persian* frontier; and the *Churuk Su*, which flows northwards into the *Black Sea* at *Batoum*. The great lake of *Van* (about 2,000 square miles in area) occupies the central portion of the vilayet of that name, in *Kurdistan*. The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasturelands of *Kurdistan* support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is at present almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of *Lake Van*.

MESOPOTAMIA, or the land of the *Tigris* and the *Euphrates*, which includes the vilayets of *Mosul*, *Bagdad*, *Basra*, and part of the vilayet of *Zor*, consists of broad, undulating plains, in which wheat and barley are abundantly grown; and of arid steppes, almost destitute of rain, where vegetation appears for only a small part of the year. *Mesopotamia* extends south-west to the deserts of *Arabia*, and south-east to the mouth of the *Euphrates-Tigris*, the rivers being known as the *Shatt el Arab* from their confluence until they reach the coast, 70 miles further south-east, at the head of the Persian Gulf. This vast district is the subject of two important schemes, both or either of which would tend to agricultural development and security. One proposal is the *Bagdad (or Euphrates Valley) Railway* for which a concession has been granted to a German Syndicate to extend the *Anatolian* line from *Konia*, *via Mosul* and *Bagdad*, to the Persian Gulf. The line is complete to *Hulgurlu* in the *Anatolian* vilayet of *Konia*, and a company has been formed to extend it to *Adana* and *Marash* (*Syria*), but there are international difficulties in the way of the completion of the line, which has not yet entered the *Euphrates* valley. Another proposal is the *Mesopotamia Irrigation* scheme of *Sir William Willcocks*, *K.C.M.G.*, under which a vast area would be brought once more into cultivation, thus reviving the prosperity of a district containing traces of close settlement in bygone days. South of the city of *Bagdad* is *Kerbela*, the most sacred centre of pilgrimage for the *Shia* (*Persian*) *Muhammadians*.

SYRIA includes the vilayets of *Aleppo*, *Beyrout*, and *Syria*, and part of the vilayet of *Zor*, with the *mutessarifliks* of *Jerusalem* and *Lebanon*, extending eastwards to the deserts of *Arabia*, and south to the *Sinai Peninsula*. Wheat, tobacco, fruit, and wine are produced, but, except in the *Palestine* littoral, there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being shut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier running parallel with the coast, while between *Syria* and *Mesopotamia* is the *Syrian Desert*. Of special interest to *Christian* communities is the district known as *Palestine*, a strip of land along the *Mediterranean* shore, and lying approximately between $31^{\circ} 28'$ - $33^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat. *Palestine* is divided into the maritime plain and mountainous region of the west, and the almost unexplored region of *Eastern Palestine*. *Western Palestine* contains the rivers *Orontes* and *Jordan*, of which the *Orontes* (170 miles) rises in the north and flows westwards to the coast; while the *Jordan* flows almost due north and south (generally below the level of the sea) from its source, in the neighbourhood of *Mount Hermon*, to its mouth in the *Dead Sea*, in a winding course of close on 200 miles, during which it flows through the *Sea of Galilee*. The *Jordan* irrigates large tracts of country during the rainy season, when it overflows its banks. *Palestine* now forms the *mutessariflik* of *Jerusalem* (*el Kuds*) and the *mutessarifliks* of *Acre* and *Nablus*, the two last forming part of the vilayet of *Beyrout*; the total area is about 11,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 700,000, of whom about 150,000 are *Jews*, the remainder being principally *Muhammadians*. The *Church of the Holy Sepulchre* at *Jerusalem* is visited annually by large bands of *Christian* pilgrims, principally of the *Orthodox* and *Coptic Churches*, and the site of *Solomon's Temple* is occupied by the *Mosque of Omar*, which contains a relic of the *Prophet* and the sacrificial stone of *Abraham*. *Damascus* in *Syria* contains the *Mosque of the Ommayyedes*, where is the tomb of *Saladin*.

TOWNS.—The principal towns of *Asiatic Turkey* are *Smyrna* (260,000), *Bagdad* (150,000), *Damascus* (150,000), *Aleppo* (125,000), *Beyrout* (120,000), *Scutari* in *Anatolia* (80,000), and *Broussa* (80,000).

GOVERNMENT.

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who migrated westward under the pressure of the Mongol invasion, and spread from Asia Minor into south-east Europe at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The Turks captured Constantinople in 1453, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman, a notable Turkish leader in the thirteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876-1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli was ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Ouchy*. These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 by a disastrous war with the States of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece), and Turkish rule appears likely to disappear from Europe except in the Vilayet of Constantinople. The present Sultan is the thirty-fifth in descent from Othman, the founder of the Empire, in whose line the succession is vested, the eldest male representative in the direct succession being the presumptive or apparent heir.

The revolution of 1908-9 aimed at the restoration of the constitution granted in 1876, but withdrawn by the Sultan in 1877, from which date the rule of the Sultan was a despotism, tempered only by religious observances and the fear of a popular rising or of intervention by other Powers. The 1876 constitution restored on July 23, 1908, consists of a monarchy (descending to the eldest male representative of the House of Othman) and of an Assembly of two houses.

Sovereign Ruler (Sultan).

His Imperial Majesty MEHMED V., born Nov. 3, 1844, proclaimed April 27, 1909, in succession to Abdul Hamid II. (accessed 1876, deposed 1908).

Male Representatives of Othman.

1. H.I.H. Prince Yusuff Izzeddin Effendi, born Oct. 9, 1857 (*Heir Apparent*).
2. H.I.H. Prince Vahid Eddin Effendi, born Jan. 12, 1861 (*second heir*).
3. H.I.H. Prince Mehmed Sala Eddin Effendi, born Feb. 2, 1861 (*third heir*).
4. H.I.H. Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi, born June 27, 1869 (*fourth heir*).
5. H.I.H. Prince Mehmed Selim Effendi, born Jan. 11, 1870 (*fifth heir*).
6. H.I.H. Prince Zia Eddin Effendi (son of the Sultan Mehmed), born Aug. 25, 1873.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Sultan is advised by a Council of Ministers (*Mejlis-i-khass*), which consists of a Grand Vizier, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and twelve other ministers, who are appointed by the sovereign and are responsible to the legislature.

Council of Ministers (Oct. 1912).

Grand Vizier (Sadr-azam), Kiamil Pasha.
Sheikh-ul-Islam, Mehmed Jemaleddin Effendi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs (Kharidje-Naziri), Gabriel Effendi Noradunglian.
Minister of the Interior (Dakhili), Ali Danish Bey.
Chief of Police, Asaf Bey.
Minister of Finance (Mali), Abdurrahman Bey.
Financial Adviser, M. Charles Laurent.
Director-General of Customs, Sirri Bey.
Minister of Justice, Halim Bey.
Minister of Public Instruction (Mearif), Said Bey.
Minister of Marine (Bahri), Mahmoud Monkhitar Pasha.
Assistant to do., Rear-Admiral Arthur Limpus.
Minister of War (Harbi), Nazim Pasha.
Assistant to do., General von der Goltz.
Minister of Commerce and Public Works (Tidjaret-i Nafia), Salih Pasha.
Minister of Pious Foundations (Evkaf), Mehmed Fevzi Pasha.
Minister of Agriculture, Mines, and Forests, Mustafa Reahid Pasha.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Sabri Bey.
President of the Council of State (Chouryi Devlet), Kiamil Pasha.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Turkish Parliament (*Medjlisi Oumumi*) consists of two houses, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of members appointed by the Sultan. The Chamber of Deputies contains 250 members, elected by delegates (chosen for the purpose by the registered voters) for a maximum of four years.
President of the Senate, Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha.
President of the Chamber of Deputies, Ahmed Riza Bey.

THE JUDICATURE.

At the capital (Constantinople) there is a Court of Cassation, with a section *de requetes*, and civil and criminal sections; a court of civil and criminal appeal; and a tribunal of first instance. Outside the capital, the administrative chiefs of the vilayets and their subdivisions, are also the chief judicial authorities (see Local Government, post).

President of the Court of Cassation, Rehad Bey.
President of the Court of Appeal, Husni Bey.
President of the Tribunal, Ismail Hakki Bey.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The principal administrative unit is the *vilayet* (province) divided into *sanzaks* (districts), with further subdivisions into *kazas* (communes), and the last named into *nahies* (villages). At the head of the vilayet is a *vahi* (governor-general or viceroy), while the *sanzaks* are under *mutessarifis* (lieutenant-governors). Certain *sanzaks* are extra-provincial, or dependent upon the Sultanate without intermediate oversight, and are known as *mutessarifliks*. At the head of the *kaza* is a *kaimakan* (district governor), while the *nahie* is administered by a *muhtar* (mayor).

EUROPEAN TURKEY contains the vilayets of Adrianople (Turkish *Edirneh*), Jannina (*Zania*), Kossovo, Monastir (*Bitola*), Salonica (*Selanik*), and Scutari (*Ushkodra*), with the *mutessariflik* of Chatalja and the *sanzak* of Novi Bazar. Of these divisions Jannina and Scutari form the district generally known as Albania, while Salonica is almost identical with Macedonia, both with preponderating Christian elements in the population.

ASIATIC TURKEY contains the vilayets of Adana, Aleppo, Angora, Bagdad, Basra, Beyrout, Bitlis, Broussa (*Houdarendighiar*), Castamuni, Diarbekir, Erzeroum, Hejaz, Konla, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Mossul, Sivas, Smyrna (*Aidin*), Syria (*Damascus*), Trebizond (*Trabison*), Van, Yemen and Archipelago; with the *mutessarifliks* of Assir, Boli, Carassi, Dardanelles (*Kale-i-Sultanieh*), Djauik, Iamid, Jerusalem (*el Kuds*), Urfa and Zor. These divisions are also generally known as *Anatolia*, which comprises all the western portion of Asia Minor; Armenia (Bitlis, Diarbekir, Erzeroum and Mamuret el Aziz); Syria (Aleppo, Beyrout and Syria); and Turkish Arabia (Bagdad, Hejaz and Yemen).

Administration—The head of the administration in both division and sub-division is both judge and executive officer, and in each case is aided by a local council of appointed or elected members. The Law of the Vilayets is administered to Ottoman subjects, but by the *Capitulations* (granted by the Sultan to almost all Foreign Powers at various dates since the early 16th century), subjects of foreign states are guaranteed liberty to reside in the Turkish dominions, and religious and commercial freedom; while jurisdiction over them is surrendered to the consular courts of their nationality. Causes between two foreigners of different nationalities are heard in the consular court of the defendant, as also are causes between an Ottoman subject and a foreigner. Foreign Powers also claim the right to try their own subjects, even in criminal cases.

DEFENCE.

Army.

Extensive reorganization and reconstruction of the land forces is in progress, under the advice of a distinguished officer of the German Army Service was formerly confined to Muhammadan subjects, an exemption fine being levied upon all non-Muhammadans; but Christians and others are now liable for service, and payments for exemption, though permissible, are not encouraged. Recruits join the *Active Army* for three years (mounted branches, four years), and pass to the *Active Reserve* for six or five years, with one training of six weeks. They then serve in the *Landwehr* (*Redif*) for nine years, with two trainings of one month each, and thence to the *Land-*

sturm (*Mustafiz*) for two years, with no training. The total service is thus twenty years, but annually some recruits are passed direct from the *Active Army* to the second ban of the *Redif* after only nine months' training. The Army is divided into fourteen Army Corps and five independent divisions. The *Peace Effectives* is about 380,000 of all ranks; the *War Effectives* exceeds 1,500,000. The infantry are armed with a mauser repeating rifle.

Navy.

In 1909 a British flag-officer was engaged, with six junior officers, to reorganise the Turkish Navy. In 1920 the Navy consisted of three battleships, two protected cruisers, three torpedo gunboats, and eight torpedo-boat destroyers, manned by about 15,000 men. A 23,000-ton battleship is under construction in England.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is nominally compulsory and free, but while non-Moslems are permitted to be educated in their own institutions, the instruction of Moslems is confined to that obtainable at schools attached to mosques and is mainly religious. *Secondary Education* is conducted in such schools as exist with fair success, particularly in those founded by foreign Powers, and European languages (particularly French and English) are generally taught. *Special schools* are few. The *University of Constantinople* was founded in 1900.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Ottoman Empire for the five years 1323-1327 (1907-8 to 1911-12) are stated as follows, according to the figures of the Minister of Finance, and since the establishment of parliamentary control, according to the budgets presented to the Chamber of Deputies. Figures are given in £T: 100 piastres = 18 shillings English currency, or £T:1 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£T	£T
A.H. A.D.		
1323...1907-08	19,000,000	...
1324...1908-09	19,750,000	...
1325...1909-10	25,294,151	30,270,246
1326...1910-11	26,015,101	30,097,772
1327...1911-12	26,781,500	34,553,000

The Budget of A.H. 1327 contained the following provisions:—

REVENUE.

Direct Taxes	£T13,500,000
Stamps	1,230,000
Indirect Taxes	5,350,000
Monopolies	3,450,000
State Undertakings	240,000
State Lands	800,000
Tributes:—	
Egypt	£T765,000
Cyprus	200,000
Samos	2,500
Mount Athos	1,500
Miscellaneous	871,500
Deficit	1,777,500

£T24,553,000

EXPENDITURE.

Civil List.....	£T905,000
Grand Vicerate	20,000
Council of State	35,000
Legislature	125,000
Sheikh-ul-Islamat	425,000
Ottoman Debt	11,000,000
War and Ordnance	8,600,000
Navy	1,750,000
Public Works	1,600,000
Hejaz Railway	550,000
Posts and Telegraphs.....	780,000
Agriculture, Mines, etc. . .	370,000
Education	750,000
Justice.....	750,000
Gendarmerie	1,700,000
Security	400,000
Interior	1,800,000
Foreign Affairs.....	220,000
Survey Department ..	150,000
Finance	3,000,000
Customs	500,000
	£T34,553,000

OTTOMAN DEBT.

The Ottoman Debt amounts to about £T220,460,000, of which total, part is administered by an International Commission, and part by the Ministry of Finance

INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.—*Presidents of the Council*, M. de la Boulinière and Sir Adam H. J. Block, K.C.M.G. *Members*, Hussein Djahid (Turkey); M. de Janko (Austria-Hungary); M. de la Boulinière (France); K. Bünz (Germany); Sir A. Block (Great Britain and Netherlands); Marquis A. Theodoli (Italy).

To this administration are assigned the revenues from tobacco, salt, wines and spirits and stamps, and the proceeds of the silk tithes and fisheries in specified districts. The capital of the debt thus administered on Dec. 20, 1881, was £T17,080,960, and on March 14, 1911 and 1912, it stood as follows:—

Description	Amount, 1911.	Amount, 1912.
4% Unified Debt..	£T39,260,000	£T38,570,000
Lottery Bonds ...	11,780,000	11,400,000
4% Loans (1890-1908)	28,280,000	33,000,000
5% Loan (1896) ...	3,000,000	2,920,000
Total	£T82,260,000	£T86,190,000

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION.—The amount of debt outstanding was stated as follows on March 14, 1911 and 1912:—

Description.	Amount, 1911.	Amount, 1912.
4% Loans (1893-1909)	£T28,000,000	£T29,200,000
3½% Loan (1894)	8,200,000	8,030,000
Total	£T36,200,000	£T37,230,000
Floating Debt (?)	2,000,000	5,000,000(?)
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS	£T120,460,000	£T128,420,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Wheat is largely grown in European Turkey, in South Eastern Anatolia and in the vilayets of Basra and Syria; maize, millet and sesame are largely grown in Anatolia. The vine is very generally cultivated, and dates, figs, olives, oranges and fruit of almost every kind are grown, particularly in Northern Anatolia. Basra is the principal centre of the date industry, and Adrianople of the wine trade. Roses are very largely grown in Adrianople for the production of perfume. Cotton is now largely grown, and tobacco is almost universal, the trade being centred at Smyrna. The silk-worm industry is encouraged, and large quantities of silk are produced in Adrianople and in north-western Anatolia.

Mines and Minerals.—The mineral wealth of Turkey is believed to be immense in both sections of the empire, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, mercury, corundum and zinc, and coal, salt and borax are known to exist; and salt, silver, lead and copper mines are successfully exploited. Petroleum is obtained in the Adrianople coast district of the Sea of Marmora.

Manufactures.—The principal industries are tanning and the manufacture of muslin, velvet, silks and carpets, attar of roses, and ornamental metal-work. The sponge industry of the Tripolitan coast, and the fishing industry throughout the coastal districts and on the Sea of Marmora, are very valuable and could be developed.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the imports and exports for the five years 1322-1326 is shown below (£T = 12 shillings English currency):—

Year	Imports	Exports
A. H. A. D.		
1322 1906-07	£T31,366,021	£T19,672,370
1323 1907-08	27,515,000	18,250,000
1324 1908-09	25,100,000	21,315,000
1325 1909-10	22,230,000	26,100,000
1326 1910-11	—	—

The trade of A. H. 1324 (1908-09) was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country	Percentage.	
	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	29.96	27.86
France	10.72	19.72
Austria-Hungary	12.96	13.43
Italy	7.79	5.46
Germany.....	6.16	6.23
Egypt	3.71	8.98
Russia	7.94	3.13
Bulgaria	4.31	3.09
Rumania.....	4.01	2.08
U.S.A.	1.30	3.81
Belgium	2.76	0.94
Greece	1.26	2.27
Netherlands	2.01	1.36
Persia	1.77	0.51
Servia	1.64	0.53
Other Countries..	1.60	0.50
	100.00	100.00

The principal articles imported are (in order of value):—Cotton prints, sugar, American cloth, cotton, thread, flour, rice, madapolam (heavy calico sheetings), coffee, woollen fabrics, cashmere cloth, carpets and iron and iron bars. The principal exports in order of value are:—Grapes, silk, cocoons, silk waste (*tiftik*), figs, barley, opium, valonia (bark for tanning), sheep and goat skins, beans and peas, metallic ores, carpets, raw cotton, eggs and wool.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1912 there were 4,230 miles of railway open, 1,230 miles in European Turkey, 3,000 miles in Asiatic Turkey. Of this total 1,000 miles (the Hejaz line) are owned and worked by the Ottoman Government, and 3,230 miles by foreign concessionaries, as shown in the following table.

Nationality.	Miles.
Ottoman:—	
Hejaz Railway	1,000
French:—	
Salonica-Constantinople	320
Smyrna-Kassaba	330
Syrian Line	370
Jaffa-Jerusalem	60
Total French	1,080
German:—	
Salonica-Monastir	140
Anatolian (to Angora)	360
" (to Konia)	300
" (to Adahazar)	50
Bagdad extension to Bulgul	130
Mersina Adana	50
Total German	1,030
Austro-German:—	
Oriental Railways	800
English:—	
Smyrna-Aidin	320
Total mileage	4,230

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1912 there were 912 post offices, dealing with 30,000,000 letters, 3,000,000 post-cards, and 13,000,000 other postal packets, and 1,095 telegraph offices, with 29,500 miles of line (47,000 miles of wire), transmitting 8,500,000 despatches. Telephones have been installed in the principal cities since the revolution of 1908-9.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 124 steam vessels (67,000 tons) and 951 sailing vessels (204,300 tons). In 1909 vessels of 43,060,315 tons entered and cleared at Turkish ports, the principal ports being Constantinople (16,215,000 tons), Smyrna (3,000,000 tons), Beyrout (1,750,000 tons), Jaffa (1,200,000 tons), Salonica (1,150,000 tons), Samsoon (980,000 tons), Tripoli, Syria (800,000 tons), Chios (620,000 tons), Trebizond (580,000 tons), and Alexandretta (680,000 tons). The river shipping (Tigris-Euphrates) is also considerable.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, CONSTANTINOPLE. Pop. 1,200,000.

There are 45 towns in the Ottoman Empire with a population exceeding 25,000, of which total 6 are in European Turkey, 37 in Asiatic Turkey, and 2 in Africa. The 18 towns with populations estimated to exceed 50,000 are:—

Constantinople	Mazaca
1,200,000	(Kaisarieh) 70,000
Smyrna	Kerbela
260,000	65,000
Salonica	Jerusalem
150,000	60,000
Bagdad	Mosul
150,000	60,000
Damascus	Mecca
150,000	60,000
Aleppo	Homs
125,000	60,000
Beyrout	Priarend
120,000	60,000
Adrianople	Monastir
100,000	55,000
Scutari	Sana
(Anatolia) 80,000	Urfa
Broussa	55,000
80,000	Marash
	50,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is nominally obligatory, but is little used. The principal weights and measures are shown in the following table, the *metric* denominations being in italics:—

<i>Arshin</i> = 1 metre = 39.37 inches.
<i>Batman</i> = 10 kilogrammes = 22.046 lb.
<i>Berri</i> = 1.084 English miles.
<i>Canar</i> = 124.7 lb.
<i>Deunam</i> = 1 are = .0988 rood.
<i>Diraa</i> = 27 inches
<i>Dyerb</i> = 1 hectare = 2.4711 acres.
<i>Drachma</i> = 154.324 grains.
<i>Kerat</i> = 1.125 inches.
<i>Kerat</i> (weight) = 3.09 grains.
<i>Khat</i> = 1 centimetre = .3937 inch.
<i>Killow</i> = .07 bushel.
<i>Mil</i> = 1 kilometre = .6214 mile.
<i>Oke</i> = 1 kilogramme = 2.204 lb.
<i>Oke</i> = 1.518 pinta.
<i>Oke</i> (weight) = 2.834 lb.
<i>Pik</i> (or <i>Pike</i>) = <i>Diraa</i> , <i>q.v.</i>
<i>Rottol</i> = 5.513 pinta.
<i>Sultehak</i> = 1 cubic decimetre = 61.024 cubic inches.

Currency.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *piastre* of 40 *paras*; the *piastre* = 2s. 10d. English or 11s. £ sterling. The Turkish *lira*, or pound (expressed as £ T) of 100 *piastres* = 18 shillings English currency. The principal coins are the gold *bours* of 500 *piastres*, *julid* of 250 *piastres*; silver *rimlik* of 20 *piastres*, and 10, 5, 2 *piastres* and 1, and ½ *piastre*; nickel 40, 20 and 10 *paras*; and copper 40, 20, 10, 5 *paras* and 1 *para*.

The equivalents of the Turkish pound are:—

£ T = 18 shillings or £ T = £ sterling.
£ T = 18.48 marks.
£ T = 22.77 francs.
£ T = 84.39 U.S.A.
£ T = 21.65 Austrian kronen.
£ T = 10.92 Netherlands florin.

Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1904.	Census of 1911.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,995	2,409,804	2,564,965
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,290	1,108,754	1,194,043
Transvaal (Pretoria).....	110,426	1,269,951	1,686,212
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	387,315	528,174
• Total	473,100	5,175,824	5,973,394

RACES.—At the Census of May, 1911, the *Europeans* numbered 1,276,242 (males 685,164, females 591,078), *Natives* 4,019,006 (males 2,012,949, females 1,996,057), and *Other Coloured Races* 678,146 (males 361,279, females 316,867).

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the watershed of the Limpopo River, i.e., from $34^{\circ} 50' - 22^{\circ}$ South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwaarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the southern province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeubergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooze Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between German South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council of ten members, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Pretoria), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone,

P.C., G.C.M.G. £10,000

Military Secretary, Major E. C. F. Garraway, C.M.G., late South African

Constabulary 750

Private Secretaries, H. J. Stanley, £700; R. Beresford 350

Aid-de-Camp, Capt. G. M. Paget, Coldstream Guards, £350; Capt. J. Carruthers,

M.V.O., R.F.A., £350.

Chief Clerk, G. E. Birch 600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture,

General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C. £4,000

Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon.

H. Burton 3,000

Minister of Finance and Minister of

Defence, Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C. 3,000

Minister of Justice and of Native Affairs,

General Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog 3,000

Minister of Education and of Mines, Hon.

F. S. Malan 3,000

Minister of the Interior and of Lands,

Rt. Hon. A. Fischer, P.C. 3,000

Minister of Public Works, Col. the Hon. G.

Leuchars, C.M.G., D.S.O. 3,000

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Hon.

Sir D. P. de V. Graaff, Bart. 3,000

Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Hon. Sir

C. O'Grady Gubbins.

Clerk, Dr. W. E. Bok £800

Asst. do., H. Gordon Watson 600

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Controller and Auditor-General, W. E.

Gurney £1,500

Agriculture, F. B. Smith 1,500

The Interior, E. H. L. Gorges, M.V.O. 1,500

Mines, H. W. Smythe 1,500

Finance, J. R. Leisk 1,500

Commissioner for Customs and Excise,

G. Mayston 1,500

Lands, G. E. Hughes 1,500

Justice, E. F. Lonsdale, £1,500; J. de V.

Rooos 1,500

Native Affairs, E. E. Dower 1,500

Education, G. Hofmeyr 1,500

Postmaster-General, Jeremiah Wilson 1,500

Mining Engineer, E. N. Kotze 1,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C., High Commissioner's Office, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.

Secretary, T. S. Nightingale.

Asst. do., R. A. Blankenberg.

Trades Commissioner, C. du P. Chiappini, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The House of Assembly consists of 121 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 36 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent. The House of 1910-1915 contains 66 Nationalists, 38 Unionists, 4 Labour, and 13 Independent.

President of the Senate, Hon. F. W. Reitz

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon.

Sir J. T. Molteno

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply.

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
(Bloemfontein).

APPELLATE DIVISION.

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Lord de Villiers, P.C., K.C.M.G. £4,000

Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes and Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon ... each 3,000

Additional Judges of Appeal, Hon. C. G. Maasdorp and Hon. J. de Villiers ... 800

Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, J. Esser

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon. C. G. Maasdorp ... £2,750

Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir E. J. Buchanan, Hon. Sir P. M. Laurence, K.C.M.G., Hon. W. M. Hopley, and Hon. M. W. Searle ... each 2,250

Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, H. R. Dale 775

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. G. Kotze ... £2,250

Puisne Judges, Hon. J. D. Sheil and Hon. T. L. Graham ... each 2,000

Registrar, R. G. Rousouw 600

Grigqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. J. H. Lange ... £2,250

Registrar and Master, H. F. Ford 765

Solicitor-General's Office, Grahamstown.

Solicitor-General, Howel Jones, K.C. £1,200

Crown Prosecutor's Office, Kimberley.

Crown Prosecutor, L. G. Nightingale ... £1,000

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon. J. de Villiers ... £3,250

Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels, Hon. Sir W. J. Smith, Hon. A. W. Mason, Hon. L. S. Bristol, Hon. J. B. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward ... 3,000

Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, Hon. C. F. Rorke ... 1,200

Witwatersrand Local Division.

Crown Prosecutor, E. W. Douglas ... £1,500

Assistant do., R. J. L. Tindall ... 995

Registrar and Taxing Master, H. D. Bowker ... 800

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C. ... £2,750

Puisne Judges, Hon. W. Broome, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., and Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C. ... each 2,250

Registrar, F. L. C. B. Juta ... 625

Assistant Registrar, K. W. McAllister ... 550

Registrar, Circuit Court, Durban, W. H. D. Goss ... 450

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff ... £1,300

Judges, Hon. J. C. C. Chadwick, Hon. T. R. Bennett, Hon. C. G. Jackson ... each 1,200

Registrar, W. H. Acutt ... 600

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp ... £2,750

Puisne Judges, Hon. A. W. Fawkes and Hon. D. Ward ... 2,250

Registrar, W. Mungam ... 800

Office of the Master of the Supreme Court.

Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), T. E. Herold ... £1,200

Master (Cape Provincial Division), J. G. B. Heyneman ... 850

Master (Natal Provincial Division), H. C. Koch ... 1,000

Master (O. F. S. Provincial Division), J. A. Collins ... 900

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice, Gen. the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog ... £3,000

Secretary for Justice and Directors of Prisons, J. de V. Roos, B.A., LL.B. ... 1,800

Under Secretary for Justice, G. D. Rainier ... 1,000

Chief Clerks, A. W. Leslie, £850; R. J. Gill, £732; D. D. Keay ... 811

Law Advisers, E. L. Matthew, £1,500; C. W. de Villiers, £1,500; J. Barclay Lloyd ... 1,000

Attorney-General (Transvaal), F. W. Beyers ... 1,800

Acting Professional Assistant, I. F. van Heerden ... 800

Attorney-General (Cape), F. C. Gardiner ... 1,800

Professional Assistant, C. W. S. Lansdown ... 800

Attorney-General (Natal), J. W. F. Bird, I.S.O. ... 1,200

Attorney-General (O. F. State), S. J. de Jager ... 1,200

Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Transvaal and Bechuanaland), F. L. H. Aitchison ... 1,300

<i>Inspecting Magistrates and Inspectors of Prisons (Cape), W. B. Magennis and G. H. Bright</i>	<i>each</i>	<i>£700</i>
<i>Inspector of Prisons (Natal, O. F. State and Grigqualand West), G. S. Marshall ...</i>		<i>775</i>
<i>Inspecting Magistrate (Natal, O. F. State and Grigqualand West), J. S. Ente</i>		<i>805</i>

POLICE.

<i>Chief Commissioner of Police for the Union and Commissioner of Police for Transvaal Provinces, T. G. Truter</i>	<i>£1,500</i>
<i>Secretary (Deputy Commissioner), R. C. Bredell</i>	<i>800</i>

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS (TRANSCAAL).

<i>Commissioner and Registrar of Companies and Trade Marks, C. W. T. B. Juta</i>	<i>£770</i>
<i>Chief Clerk and Examiner, R. D. Wedlake</i>	<i>550</i>

DEFENCE.

The Defence Forces at present consist partly of the garrison of regular troops maintained in the country and paid for out of the Imperial Exchequer, and partly of local forces.

The following is the garrison establishment:—

Details.	All Ranks.
4 Cavalry Regiments	2,368
2 Horse Artillery batteries	1,572
6 Field Artillery batteries	
2 Companies of Garrison Artillery	599
5 Engineer Companies	
6 Battalions of Infantry, including 2 Battalions of Mounted Infantry of 3 companies each	5,812
Army Service Corps	397
Royal Army Medical Corps	357
Army Ordnance Corps	260
Army Veterinary Corps	78
Army Pay Corps	42
Total	11,485

Headquarters, Pretoria.—The troops are distributed in various stations in the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and Cape of Good Hope Provinces.

The South Africa Defence Act 1922 became law on June 14, 1922. This Act provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising (1) a Permanent Force; (2) a Coast Garrison Force; (3) a Citizen Force; (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and (5) Special Reserves.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. The establishment of rifle associations is a marked feature of the Act. Citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a rifle association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be

arranged. Existing Militia and Volunteer units established under the late Colonial governments are to be embodied in the Active Citizen Force.

The Defence Vote for 1922-23 amounted to £540,699. This sum provides a small permanent force of about 600 Cape Mounted Riflemen, who are nearly all employed on Police duty under present conditions; volunteer forces of about 4,000 in the Cape Province and a similar number in the Transvaal; a Militia force of about 3,000 in Natal, and about 12,000 cadets distributed throughout the Union.

Other charges include contribution to His Majesty's Navy; Fixed Defences; inception of New Defence Organisations, &c.

EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, Hon. F. S. Malan, LL.B. Under Secretary for Education, Geo. M. Hofmeyr, B.A.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(a) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown, established 1823: *Registrar, W. Thomson, LL.D.* (b) The South African College, Capetown (1829): *Registrar, A. D. R. Tugwell.* (c) Victoria College, Stellenbosch (1881): *Acting Registrar, A. F. Markotter, B.A.* (d) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904): *Registrar, H. Greener.* (e) Huguenot College, Wellington (1907): *Principal, Dr. A. E. Bliss, M.A.* (f) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1907): *Registrar, E. N. Grayson, M.A.* (g) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910): *Secretary, D. G. Hafner.* (h) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg (1910): *Principal, G. R. Thompson, B.Sc.* (i) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909): *Registrar, David Robb.*

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1922 was 1,233. The State expenditure on higher education during 1922-23 was £107,888.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Union for the 2 years ended March 31, 1923, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1921-1922.....	£17,284,848	£16,603,693
1922-1923.....	16,288,000	17,129,850

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1922, was as follows:—

3½% Loans	£54,122,446
3¼% Loans	2,000,000
3½% Loans	35,788,648
4½% Loans	22,906,699
4½% Loans	1,871,088
5½% Loans	581,233

Total.....£117,260,514

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the 5 years 1907-1911 (excluding gold and diamonds) was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1907	26,841,517	46,636,275	73,477,792
1908	24,532,520	43,910,451	68,442,971
1909	27,355,877	49,296,673	76,652,550
1910	36,727,367	53,609,340	90,336,707
1911	35,925,384	57,024,000	93,949,384

The principal articles imported and exported in 1911 were:—

IMPORTS.

Apparel	£2,722,426
Arms and Ammunition	261,852
Bags	365,016
Cotton Manufacture	2,922,720
Drugs and Chemicals	930,252
Electrical Wire and Fittings	486,626
Food and Drink	6,336,262
Furniture	694,956
Glycerine	531,611
Haberdashery	1,792,410
Hardware	1,778,407
Hats and Caps	243,676
Implements: Agricultural	402,388
Iron and Steel	1,229,005
Leather Manufactures; including Boots and Shoes	1,549,346
Machinery	2,952,955
Oils	663,348
Tobacco	188,606
Wax (Candle)	197,136
Wood and Timber	1,106,143
Woollen Manufactures	891,769

EXPORTS.

Asbestos	£25,210
Bark Wattle	289,557
Buchu Leaves	29,647
Coal	1,068,080
Copper	573,737
Diamonds	8,281,907
Dynamite	13,937
Feathers, Ostrich	2,253,140
Fish	51,556
Fodder	30,149
Fruit	53,849
Gold	35,064,344
Hides and Skins	1,216,431
Mohair	927,874
Oil: Whale	96,103
Sugar	23,211
Tin Ore	244,691
Tobacco	20,684
Wines	24,989
Wool	3,899,328

The imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 58.2 per cent., and from other parts of the British Empire 20.5 per cent. of the total, and 89.1 per cent. of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Imports of specie amounted to £1,110,112.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, PRETORIA.

SEAT OF THE LEGISLATURE, CAPE TOWN.

The following cities had a white population exceeding 20,000 at the Census of 1911:—

City.	Pop. 1904.	Pop. 1911.
Johannesburg (T.)	83,363	119,953
Durban (N.)	31,302	31,783
Cape Town (C.)	44,203	29,863
Pretoria (T.)	21,114	29,618
Port Elizabeth (N.)	21,987	18,190
Woodstock (T.)	21,530	17,957
Germiston (T.)	9,223	15,579
Bloemfontein (O.F.S.)	15,201	14,720
Maritzburg (N.)	15,206	14,737
Kimberley (C.)	13,536	13,598
Krugersdorp (T.)	6,946	13,132
East London (C.)	14,686	12,279

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total open mileage of the South African Government Railways at December 31, 1911, was:—

Province.	3 ft 6 in gauge.	4 ft. 6 in.	Total.
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Cape of Good Hope	3,159	238½	3,397½
Orange Free State	1,076½	...	1,076½
Transvaal	1,993	26½	2,020½
Natal	875½	176½	1,052½
Total	7,104½	441½	7,546½

At the same date the open mileage of privately owned lines was 545 miles, making a total mileage in the Union of 8,091½ miles.

The total capital expended on the Government railways up to December 31, 1911, was £79,371,654. The total revenue for the year 1911 was £12,104,769, as compared with £12,157,738 in 1910; the total working expenditure (including renewals) was £7,217,070 in 1911, or 59.6 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £6,662,890, or 54.8 per cent. of the gross revenue in 1910, an increase of 4.8 per cent.

Posts and Telegraphs.—At the end of 1911 there were in the Union 2,587 post and telegraph offices. The number of money orders issued during the year was 424,424, and the value £2,244,675, while 370,255 orders of the value of £2,105,593 were paid. 2,919,000 postal orders amounting to £1,862,551 were issued, and 2,194,950 valued at £1,345,772 paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £1,463,915, and the expenditure £1,413,822. 14,920 miles of telegraph line, carrying 55,920 miles of wire, and 47,825 miles of telephone, were opened. 9,081 miles of telegraph wire are maintained by the post office on behalf of the railway department. Telephonic communication is established between certain of the principal centres.

Shipping.—In 1911 the shipping entered and cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa was:—

Entered—4,371 vessels of 20,513,599 tons gross.
Cleared—4,370 " " 20,548,224 " "

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The control and management of the railways and harbours, subject to the authority of the Governor-General in Council, are exercised through a Board consisting of a Minister of State as Chairman, and three Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

Chairman, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Sir Thomas Reed Price, K.C.M.G., Thomas Smith McEwen, A.M.I.C.E., Lt.-Col. Edward Mackenzie Greene, K.C., C.M.G.

Secretary, T. M. Berrange.

Chief Officers:

General Manager, Johannesburg, W. W. Hoy.
Assistant do., Johannesburg, G. C. S. Clark, C.M.G.

Assistant do., Bloemfontein, W. H. Barrett.

Do. do. (Acting), D. B. Downie.

Assistant do., Cape Town, H. Salmon.

Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg, A. M. Tipsett, M.I.C.E.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pretoria, D. A. Hendrie.

Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.

Chief Railway Storekeeper, Germiston, C. Cock.

Catering Manager, Johannesburg, R. A. Simmons.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope (which also includes East Griqualand, Tembuland, Transkei Territories, Walfisch Bay, Pondoland, and Bechuanaland) reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50', and in E. long. from 16° 25' to 30°. Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 750 miles, and its breadth 550 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles, and an area of 276,995 square miles, or 177,376,660 acres, according to the latest estimate (1908), of which 42,210,382 acres were not disposed of in 1908. The territory of Walfisch Bay, on the west coast, is also a portion of the Province.

Increase of the People.

Population	Census, 1904	Census, 1911	
<i>White:—</i>			
Males	318,544	301,719	
Females	261,197	281,458	
Total	579,741	583,177	
<i>Coloured:—</i>			
Males	900,396	—	
Females	929,667	—	
Total ...	1,830,063	1,979,847	
Year.	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1906	57,870	35,609	11,052
1907	60,415	35,491	10,554
1908	60,524	33,967	9,446
1909	56,318	34,186	9,427
1910	55,737	34,974	10,475

Production and Industry.—Between the mountains and the sea, in the south-western portion of the Province, are the chief grain and wine producing districts; in the south there are extensive forests; and along the south-eastern coast, where there are summer rains, tobacco and maize are successfully cultivated. The Great Karoo, which extends from W. to E. for 300 miles, and has a breadth of 70 miles, is generally a dry and barren district, but after rain it is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and supports countless flocks of sheep and many cattle and horses. It is here also that the important industry of ostrich-farming is carried on. The country north of the mountains is still more elevated, and supports large numbers of sheep, and contains the chief mineral districts. The climate is healthy, and its peculiar dryness and the uniformity of the temperature cause it to be much favoured by Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The principal native flora are heaths, proteas, and stapelias (or carrion

flowers), and dense thorny thickets of what is called *bush*, in which are several species of aloes. Elephants and buffaloes are still found on the south coast, and springbok abound. The principal industries are the production of wool, wine, and ostrich feathers, and the rearing of horses and cattle; but great attention is paid to the culture of wheat, barley, and oats.

Education.—The colony is divided into 118 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction in 112 School Board Districts, and will probably be enforced in the remaining six districts at an early date. The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount.

Aided Schools, June 30, 1912, 4,312, enrolment 211,616, attendance 181,478 (85·76 per cent). There are 91,322 European pupils and 120,274 non-European pupils. There are 8,153 teachers on the staff. Government expenditure on education for 1908-9 £521,687; 1909-10 £420,121; provincial expenditure (excluding higher education, for which see under Union of South Africa) 1910-1911, £558,738; 1911-12, £663,662.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 10,380 patients were treated in 1911. There is no recognised system of poor law relief, but 785 persons received indoor relief during the year, and 4,864 received outdoor relief.

Minerals, &c.—There are important copper mines in Namaqualand; copper and nickel deposits have also been found in Mount Ayliff district. Gold is found in the Knysna, Prince Albert and Mafeking divisions, and manganese in the Paarl and Cape divisions. Coal of considerable value is also raised. The value of diamonds found in 1910 was £5,267,660; asbestos is mined in the divisions of Hay, Ficksa and Kuruman.

Communications.—The Cape to Cairo Railway scheme places Capetown in communication with Bulawayo, the commercial centre of Rhodesia; Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia; Beira; the Victoria Falls; Broken Hill; and Sakanika in the Congo, 795 miles beyond Bulawayo.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mosel Bay. There are electric tramways in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1911), white and coloured, 67,170 (with suburbs, 149,461).

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 123 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 85 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G.

Executive Committee, C. R. Arnold; Daniel Rellief; Hon. W. Ross; A. C. A. van Rooy.

Provincial Secretary, N. Janisch, C.M.G.

Cape town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,371 square miles, with a seaboard of 376 miles. No less than 35 distinct rivers run through it into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. As in the Cape Province, the country rises from the sea to the mountains by a series of terraces.

Population.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911
Europeans	97,109	98,582
Indians and Asiatics ...	100,918	141,568
Natives	910,727	951,808
Total	1,108,754	1,191,958

Production, &c.—The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a semi-tropical climate. Maize is the most generally cultivated crop throughout the Province, and sugar, coffee, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, bananas, vegetables, and pepper thrive in the coast region, and the pineapple ripens in the open air. Tea is also grown, and its cultivation has become a thriving industry. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops. The upper district is chiefly grazing land, and sheep-farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; horses and cattle are also reared in large numbers. The coalfields of the Province are of large extent, and are connected by rail with the seaport of Durban; there is a considerable export trade in coal. Asbestos, copper, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron, lead and silver, limestone and marble, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, nitre and tin are also found. Forests of valuable timber abound in the kloofs, and many tracts along the coast are also well wooded. Cotton growing is being tried, and promises well. The chief exports are coal, wool, mohair, wattle bark, tea, sugar, tobacco, maize, fruit and preserves, hides and skins.

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are Government high schools, a preparatory schools, and a technical institutes at Pietermaritzburg and Durban; 58 primary schools, 2 art schools, 5 Indian schools, and a Government schools for coloured children; there are also 553 Government-aided European, native, Indian and coloured schools.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about

54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 29,347.

In Durban (population May 7, 1911, 69,187), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. C. J. Smythe.

Executive Committee, E. W. Evans, J. Schofield, J. W. Moor, J. S. Wylie, K.C.

Provincial Secretary, G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amatutland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts territory* (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,425.78 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics.

Population.	Census of 1904	Census of 1911
White:—		
Males	170,621	...
Females	119,341	...
Total.....	289,962	400,831
Natives.—		
Males	536,570	...
Females	485,086	...
Total.....	1,021,656	1,255,780
Asiatics, &c.—		
Males	24,644	...
Females	10,975	...
Total.....	35,619	31,625

The larger portion lies to the west of the Drakensberg (Mt. Mauch, 8,725 feet) and slopes down to the Limpopo River and Bechuanaland; a smaller section lies to the east of that range towards the Indian Ocean, and along the greater part of its eastern frontier is closed in by Portuguese territory from having direct access to the sea. Steppes and bush predominate and favour pastoral industries, whilst agriculture labours under many drawbacks. Gold, first discovered in 1871, constitutes the wealth of the country; diamonds, coal, and silver are also found, whilst iron ores and other metals are known to exist. Railways connect the Province with Delagoa Bay, Durban, and the Cape.

Mineral Production.—The goldfields of the Province have produced the following output since 1899:—

Year.	Fine Oz.	Year.	Fine Oz.
1899	3,637,713	1905	4,909,541
1900	348,761	1906	5,792,823
1901	258,032	1907	6,450,740
1902	1,718,921	1908	7,059,649
1903	2,972,897	1909	7,295,108
1904	3,773,517	1910	7,527,107

The coalfields have produced in the last 10 years:—

Year.	Tons	Year.	Tons
1901	797,144	1906	2,892,404
1902	1,590,333	1907	2,883,423
1903	2,253,677	1908	3,022,602
1904	2,409,033	1909	3,623,656
1905	2,696,799	1910	3,974,376

The total value of the diamonds produced in the last six years is as follows:—

1905.....	£ 922,330	1908.....	£ 1,549,815
1906.....	1,563,141	1909.....	1,276,680
1907.....	2,268,075	1910.....	1,328,630

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1911, 48,609 (white 29,660, coloured 18,949); the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields), population in 1911, 237,220 (white 120,411, coloured 116,809).

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 36 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. F. B. Risik.
Executive Committee, C. Branmer, J. F. Brown, General S. W. Burger, B. D. G. Pienaar.
Provincial Secretary, A. B. Roberts.

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,392 square miles.

Population.		Census of 1904.	Census of 1912.
Whites—			
Males . . .	81,571	94,617	
Females . . .	61,108	80,818	
Total . . .	142,679	174,435	
Coloured—			
Males . . .	128,524	124,165	
Females . . .	116,112	167,306	
Total . . .	244,636	291,471	

It is essentially a pastoral country, but the eastern part is also admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found, and rich coal-mines exist, while there are indications of gold. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, grain, &c.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 26,929 (14,760 whites, 12,169 coloured) in 1911. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. A. E. W. Ramsbottom.
Executive Committee, C. V. Botha, General F. J. W. J. Hattingh, N. C. Havenga, P. E. Scholtz.

Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

The World's Navies.

EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FLEETS OF THE MARITIME POWERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	U.K.		U.S.A.		JAPAN.		FRANCE.		RUSSIA.		GERMANY.		AUSTRIA-H.		ITALY.	
	Built	Bldg	Built	Bldg	Built	Bldg	Built	Bldg	Built	Bldg	Built	Bldg	Built	Bldg	Blt.	Bldg
Battleships	55	10	31	6	16	2	21	7	9	7	33	10	12	4	8	6
Cruisers—																
<i>Battle</i>	4	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	4
<i>Armoured</i> . .	34	...	14	...	13	...	21	...	6	...	9	...	3	...	10	...
<i>Protect. I.</i> . .	18	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>" II.</i>	38	9	15	...	12	2	4	...	1	...	26	8	3	3	2	...
<i>" III.</i>	16	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	2	...	11	...	3	...	11	...
Unprot. ...	5	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
Scouts	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Torp. Vess.	14	4	2	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	...
T.-B.-D. . .	179	30	40	14	57	2	68	16	95	10	109	24	12	6	22	20
Torp. Bts.	109	...	25	...	57	...	161	...	29	...	80	...	60	...	84	25
Submers.	65	14	20	19	12	3	52	25	20	7	13	20	6	1	10	20

United States.

(The United States of America.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census 1900.	Census 1920.
United States	2,790,199	75,397,616	90,753,277
Territories	833,993	814,552	1,118,989
Other Jurisdiction	119,222	7,929,682	9,549,428
Soldiers, etc., abroad	—	91,219	55,608
Total	3,743,414	84,233,069	101,467,302

Increase of the People.

(Continental U.S. only.)

YEAR OF CENSUS.	TOTAL POPULATION			INCREASE ON LAST CENSUS.	DECENNIAL IMMIGRANTS.
	White.	Coloured.	Total		
1850	29,553,058	3,638,808	33,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251
1860	27,001,491	4,441,830	31,443,321	8,521,445	2,511,060
1870	33,678,362	4,880,009	38,558,371	7,115,050	3,377,279
1880	43,574,990	6,580,793	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,152,210	7,470,040	62,622,250	12,466,468	5,246,613
1900	66,890,199	8,803,533	75,693,732	13,071,482	3,687,564
1910	81,732,687	9,828,294	91,572,266	16,278,532	8,796,308

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century, but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave its shores. Since 1790 nearly 28,500,000 alien passengers have arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1820-1911:—

YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS.	YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS.
1820	8,385	1905	1,026,499
1840	84,066	1906	1,100,735
1850	369,580	1907	1,285,349
1860	190,237	1908	782,870
1870	387,203	1909	751,786
1880	457,237	1910	1,041,570
1890	455,302	1911	878,587
1900	488,572		

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

YEAR	MARRIAGES Total	DIVORCES GRANTED.		
		To Wife	To Husband.	Total.
1887	483,069	18,190	9,729	27,919
1892	577,870	24,002	12,577	36,579
1897	622,350	29,934	14,765	44,699
1902	746,733	41,424	20,056	61,480
1903	786,122	43,604	21,321	64,925
1904	781,145	44,010	22,189	66,199
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There are no reliable statistics of Births or Deaths. The former are practically ignored, while the latter are reported only in the "Registration Area," which covers little more than half the United States. The following table shows the Deaths recorded in the Registration Area for the decade 1901-1920:—

YEAR.	DEATHS (Reg. Area).	YEAR.	DEATHS (Reg. Area).
1901	512,207	1906	628,102
1902	508,640	1907	627,034
1903	524,415	1908	621,274
1904	551,354	1909	732,538
1905	545,533	1910	803,412

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S.
(CENSUS OF 1890.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	275,907	Denmark	153,805	Ireland	1,615,459	Scotland	233,594
Bohemia	156,891	England	840,513	Italy	484,007	Sweden	572,014
Canada		France	104,197	Mexico	103,393	Switzerland	115,593
English	764,741	Germany	2,663,418	Norway	336,386	Wales	93,586
French	395,066	Holland	104,931	Poland	383,407	Other Countries	273,448
China	81,534	Hungary	145,714	Russia	423,726		
						Total	20,341,276

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° - 49° North and longitude 67° - 124° $30'$ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY.

EARLY COLONISATION.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from Asiatic domination; and it required many centuries of progress before the European adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

American history may therefore be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; for, although Columbus discovered America in the fifteenth century (Oct. 12, 1492), no definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the sixteenth century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scotch) amongst the nations of Europe. In the seventeenth century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements

were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the south a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the north. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire, and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War of 1754-1763* little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A mob of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain. In spite of the counsels of Chatham the King persisted in repressive measures, generally with inadequate forces and at inopportune moments. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded, Sept. 3, 1783, between America and Great Britain, no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence.—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence which had been framed at Mecklenberg, N.C., on May 20, 1775, and ran: "*We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*" This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President; and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateaugay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada; and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

The Monroe Doctrine.—The revolt of the Spanish American colonies led to the intervention of Britain to prevent France from assisting in their recovery for Spain, and France was finally prevented from interference in these matters by the publication of President Monroe's Message to Congress on December 2, 1823. The Message contained the following words: "*With the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great considerations and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.*"

The Gold Rush.—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and California. In 1848 immense excitement prevailed through the discovery of gold in Upper California, and a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the Government his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. The *Battle of Gettysburg*, July 1-3, 1863, and of *Antietam*, Sept. 17, 1862, have never been surpassed for proportional losses of those engaged. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon the Federal shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence. Thus Britain became involved in a dispute which was settled by arbitration under the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, by which she was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left *Cuba* the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of *Cuba* and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

TWENTIETH CENTURY.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately commenced with a view to the completion of the work, and the Canal is expected to be an accomplished fact in 1913.

Reciprocity with Canada.—Conferences between United States and Canadian representatives took place in November, 1910, at Ottawa, and in January, 1911, at Washington, and concurrent legislation in Washington and Ottawa was contemplated with a view to establishing permanent reciprocal trading relations. In view, however, of the change of Government after the Canadian General Election of October, 1911, further progress in the direction of Reciprocity is improbable.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911, but it was mutilated by Congressional amendments until it became unrecognisable. The original Treaty contained seven Articles, which were stated in the 1912 Edition of *Whitaker's Almanack*.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 1 organised Territory.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to fifteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, and March 30, 1870), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is

eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on a day appointed, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, and others, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 173,901. The Senate consists of 92 members, and the House of Representatives of 392 representatives and territorial delegates.

The supreme Judicial authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behaviour.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1913.

Name.	State	Political Party	Born	Presidency.	Died	Vice President
1. George Washington	Va.	Fed.	1732	1789-1797	1799	John Adams.
2. John Adams	Mass.	"	1735	1797-1801	1826	Thomas Jefferson.
3. Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Rep.	1743	1801-1809	1826	Aaron Burr.
4. James Madison	Va.	"	1751	1809-1817	1836	George Clinton.
5. James Monroe	Va.	"	1759	1817-1825	1831	Elbridge Gerry.
6. John Quincy Adams	Mass.	"	1767	1825-1829	1848	Daniel D. Tompkins.
7. Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1767	1829-1837	1845	John C. Calhoun.
8. Martin van Buren	N.Y.	"	1782	1837-1841	1862	Martin van Buren.
9. William Henry Harrison	Ohio	Whig	1773	Mch. to Apr. 1841	1841	Richard M. Johnson.
10. John Tyler	Va.	"	1790	1841-1845	1862	John Tyler.
11. James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1795	1845-1849	1849	George M. Dallas.
12. Zachary Taylor	La.	Whig	1784	1849-1850	1850	Millard Fillmore.
13. Millard Fillmore	N.Y.	"	1800	1850-1853	1874	.....
14. Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1804	1853-1857	1869	William R. King.
15. James Buchanan	Pa.	"	1791	1857-1861	1868	John C. Breckinridge.
16. Abraham Lincoln	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861-1865	1865	Hannibal Hamlin.
17. Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	"	1808	1865-1869	1875	Andrew Johnson.
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	"	1822	1869-1877	1885	Schuyler Colfax.
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio	"	1822	1877-1881	1893	Henry Wilson.
20. James Abram Garfield	Ohio	"	1831	Mch. to Sept. 1881	1881	William A. Wheeler.
21. Chester Alan Arthur	N.Y.	"	1830	1881-1885	1886	Chester A. Arthur.
22. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1885-1889	1908	Thomas A. Hendricks.
23. Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889-1893	1901	Levi P. Morton.
24. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1893-1897	1908	Adelai E. Stevenson.
25. William McKinley	Ohio	Rep.	1844	1897-1901	1901	Garrett A. Hobart.
26. Theodore Roosevelt	N.Y.	"	1858	1901-1909	...	Theodore Roosevelt.
27. William Howard Taft	Ohio	"	1857	1909-1913	...	Charles W. Fairbanks.
28. Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1856	1913-1917	...	James S. Sherman.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The *Presidential Election* takes place every fourth year, the Electors being chosen in the several States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of that year. The Electors thus chosen meet at their State capitals on the second Monday of the succeeding January, and the President elected by them comes into office on the fourth day of March next ensuing. The following list gives the Representation of the States in the Electoral College of 1912, which contained 531 votes, making a necessity of 266 votes to secure a majority. In the election of Nov., 1912, Dr. Woodrow Wilson (Democrat) secured 435 electors; Theodore Roosevelt secured 94 electors, and W. H. Taft 21 electors.

State.	Votes.	State.	Votes	State.	Votes.
Alabama	12	Maryland	8	Oregon.....	5
Arizona	3	Massachusetts	12	Pennsylvania.....	23
Arkansas.....	9	Michigan	15	Rhode Island	5
California	13	Minnesota	12	South Carolina	9
Colorado	6	Mississippi	10	South Dakota	5
Connecticut	7	Missouri	12	Tennessee	12
Delaware	3	Montana.....	4	Texas	20
Florida	6	Nebraska	8	Utah.....	4
Georgia	14	Nevada	3	Vermont.....	4
Idaho	4	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
Illinois.....	29	New Jersey	14	Washington	7
Indiana	15	New Mexico	3	West Virginia	8
Iowa.....	13	New York	45	Wisconsin	13
Kansas.....	10	North Carolina	12	Wyoming	3
Kentucky	13	North Dakota	5		
Louisiana	10	Ohio	24	Total	531
Maine	6	Oklahoma	10	Majority	266

BALANCE OF PARTIES IN U.S., 1867-1913.

CONGRESS	YEARS	SENATE			REPRESENTATIVES.		
		Republican	Democrat.	Independent, etc.	Republican	Democrat.	Independent, etc.
36	1859-1861	26	38	2	113	101	23
37	1861-1863	31	20	2	106	42	28
38	1863-1865	36	9	5	102	74	9
39	1865-1867	41	11	...	145	40	...
40	1867-1869	42	11	...	143	49	...
41	1869-1871	52	11	...	151	76	...
42	1871-1873	57	17	...	138	103	5
43	1873-1875	47	20	7	194	92	14
44	1875-1877	43	29	2	107	168	...
45	1877-1879	36	39	1	142	151	...
46	1879-1881	32	44	...	129	148	16
47	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10
48	1883-1885	38	36	2	124	198	1
49	1885-1887	42	34	...	120	204	1
50	1887-1889	39	37	...	153	168	4
51	1889-1891	39	37	...	166	159	...
52	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8
53	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8
54	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7
55	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16
56	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9
57	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5
58	1903-1905	52	32	...	206	174	2
59	1905-1907	52	32	...	230	136	...
60	1907-1909	61	31	...	222	164	...
61	1909-1911	60	32	...	219	172	...
62	1911-1913	59	42	...	165	226	1

President of the United States.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Hon. William Howard Taft, born Sept. 15, 1857 (March 4, 1909-1913), will be succeeded March 4, 1913, by Dr. Woodrow Wilson	(and travelling allowance \$25,000) \$75,000
Secretary to the President, Carrie A. Thompson	6,000
Vice-President of the United States (vacant)	12,000

THE EXECUTIVE.

The government is administered by nine heads of departments chosen by the President and confirmed in office by the Senate. These ministers act under the authority of the President and are responsible to him for their respective departments.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S CABINET.

Secretary of State, Hon. Philander Chase Knox, b. 1843	\$12,000
Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, b.	12,000
Secretary of War, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, b. 1867	12,000
Secretary of the Navy, Hon. George von Lengerke Meyer, b. 1858	12,000
Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Walter Lowrie Fisher, b. 1862	12,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. Frank Harris Hitchcock, b. 1867	12,000
Attorney-General, Hon. George W. Wickersham, b. 1858	12,000
Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, b. 1835	12,000
Secretary of Commerce and Labour, Hon. Charles Nagel, b. 1849	12,000

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Assistant Secretary, Huntington Wilson	\$5,000
Second do., A. A. Adee	4,500
Third do., Chandler Hale	4,500
Director, Consular Service, Wilbur J. Carr	4,500
Chief Clerk, William McNeir	3,000
Counsellor, Chandler P. Anderson	7,500
Solicitor, Joshua E. Clark, jun.	5,000
Asst. do., F. Van Dyne, P. D. Richards, E. H. Hart	each 3,000
Chiefs of Divisions —	
Latin-American Affairs, William T. S. Doyle	4,500
Far Eastern Affairs, Ranford S. Miller	4,500
Near Eastern Affairs, Evan E. Young, in charge	3,000
Information, Sevellon L. Brown	3,000
Chiefs of Bureaux —	
Diplomatic, S. Y. Smith	2,250
Consular, Herbert C. Hengstler	2,250
Appointments, M. M. Shaud	2,100
Citizenship, Richard W. Flournoy, jun.	2,100
Indexes and Archives, John R. Buck	2,100
Accounts, Thomas Morrison	2,300
Rolls and Library, John A. Tonner	2,100

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Assistant Secretary, Charles D. Hilles	5,000
" " James F. Curtis	5,000
" " A. P. Andrew	5,000
Chief Clerk, James L. Willmeth	3,000
Chiefs of Division —	
Appointment, Charles Lyman	3,000
Book-keeping, Charles H. Miller	3,500
Public Money, E. B. Daskam	3,000
Customs, C. P. Montgomery	4,000
Loans and Currency, A. T. Huntington	3,000
Stationery and Printing, Fred F. Weston	2,500
Mails and Files, S. M. Gaines	2,500
Revenue Cutter Service, Worth G. Ross	2,000

Director of U.S. Mint, George E. Roberts	\$4,500
Government Actuary, Joseph S. McCoy	2,250
Supervising Surg.-Gen., Walter Wyman	5,000
Engraving & Printing, Joseph E. Ralph	5,000
Supervising Architect, James K. Taylor	6,000
Comptroller of the Treasury, Robert J. Tracewell	5,500
General Supt., Life-Saving Service, B. I. Kimball	4,500
Auditors —	
Treasury, William E. Andrews	4,000
War Dept., Benjamin F. Harper	4,000
Interior, Howard C. Shober	4,000
Navy, Ralph W. Tyler	4,000
State, Caleb R. Layton	4,000
Post Office, M. O. Chance	4,000
Treasurer of the U.S., Lee McClung	8,000
Asst. do., G. C. Bantz	3,600
Registrar, William T. Vernon	4,000
Comptroller of the Currency, L. O. Murray	5,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Royall E. Cabell	6,000
Deputy do., R. Williams, \$4,000; J. C. Wheeler	3,600
Solicitor, I. R. F. Maddox	4,500
Solicitor of Treasury, Wm. T. Thompson	4,500
Chief of the Secret Service, John E. Wilkie	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Assistant Secretary, Robert S. Oliver	5,000
Do., & Chief Clerk, John C. Scofield	4,000
Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. L. Wood	8,000
Adjutant-Gen., Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth	8,000
Inspector-General, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington	6,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Brig.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder	6,000
Quarter-Master-General, Brig.-Gen. James B. Aleshire	6,000
Commissary-General, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sharpe	6,000
Surgeon-General, Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney	6,000
Paymaster-General, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Whipple	6,000
Chief of Engineers, Brig.-Gen. William H. Bixby	6,000
Chief of Ordnance, Brig.-Gen. William Crozier	6,000
Chief Signal Officer, Brig.-Gen. James Allen	6,000
Insular Affairs, Brig.-Gen. C. R. Edwards	6,000
Public Buildings, Col. Spencer Cosby	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Secretary, George von L. Meyer	12,000
Assistant Secretary, Beekman Winthrop	5,000
Aids —	
Operations, Rear-Adm. Charles E. Vreeland	
Personnel, Captain Templin M. Potts	
Inspections, Rear-Adm. Charles J. Badger	
Material, Captain Alb. G. Winterhalter	
To Secretary, Lieutenant Commander Leigh C. Palmer	
President, General Board, Admiral George Dewey	72,500

Chiefs:—

Yards and Docks, Homer B. Stanford	\$6,000
Ordnance, Rear-Adm. N. C. Twining	6,000
Supplies and Accounts, Paym.-Gen. T. J. Cowie	6,000
Medicine and Surgery, Charles F. Stokes	6,000
Construction, Richard M. Watt	6,000
Navigation, Rear-Adm. Philip Andrews	6,000
Intelligence, Capt. T. S. Rodgers	5,000
Engineer-in-Chief, Rear-Adm. Hutch I. Cone	6,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Capt. Robert L. Russell	5,000
President, Naval Examination Board, Rear-Adm. Thomas B. Howard	8,000
Supt., Naval Observatory, Capt. J. L. Jayne	5,000
Director, Nautical Almanack, M. Updegraff	4,500
Hydrographer, Comdr. George F. Cooper	4,000
Commandant, Marine Corps, Col. W. P. Biddle	8,000
Chief Clerk, Frank S. Curtis	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General, Frank H. Hitchcock	12,000
Chief Clerk—George G. Thomson	4,000
Assistant Attorney-Gen., R. P. Goodwin	5,000
Purchasing Agent, Jno. A. Holmes	4,000
Chief Inspector, Robert S. Sharp	4,000
First Assistant Postmaster-General, Charles P. Grandfield	5,000
Chief Clerk, E. T. Bushnell	2,500
Supt., Salaries and Allowances, John C. Koons	4,000
Second do., Joseph Stewart	5,000
Chief Clerk, Aleyne A. Fisher	2,500
Railway Mail Service, Theodore Ingalls	4,000
Foreign Mails, Basil Miles	3,000
Third do., James J. Britt	5,000
Chief Clerk, Clarence B. Hursey	2,500
Money Orders, E. F. Kimball	3,500
Fourth do., P. V. De Graw	5,000
Chief Clerk, Wm. J. Batterfield	2,500
Rural Mails, George L. Wood	3,000
Dead Letters, James R. Young	2,750
Postal Savings System, Director, Theodore L. Weed	5,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary, Walter L. Fisher	12,000
First Assistant Secretary, Samuel Adams	5,000
Assistant Secretary, Lewis C. Laylin	4,500
Chief Clerk, Clement S. Ucker	4,000
Assistant Attorney-Gen., Charles W. Cobb	5,000
Commissioners:—	
Land Office, Fred Dennett	5,000
Assistant do., Samuel V. Prouditt	3,500
Pensions, James L. Davenport	5,000
First Deputy do., Leander Stillwell	3,600
Education, Philander P. Claxton	5,000
Indian Affairs (vacant)	5,000
First Asst. do., Fred H. Abbott	3,000
Second Asst. do., Charles F. Hawke	2,750
Patents, Edward B. Moore	5,000
First Asst. do., Cornelius B. Billings	4,500
Second Asst. do., Frederick A. Tennant	3,500
Director of Geological Survey, George Otis Smith	6,000
Do., Reclamation Service, F. H. Newell	7,500
Do., Bureau of Mines, Jos. A. Holmes	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General, George W. Wickersham	12,000
Solicitor-General, William Marshall Bullitt	8,000
Assistant to Attorney-General, James A. Fowler	7,000

Assistant Attorneys-General, John Q. Thompson, Winfred T. Denison, William H. Harr, William H. Lewis, Ernest Knaebel, Jesse C. Adkins	each \$2,000
Chief Clerk, O. J. Field	3,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary, Willett M. Hays ..	5,000
Chief Clerk, C. C. Clark	3,500
Solicitor, George P. McCabe	5,000
Appointment Clerk, R. W. Roberts	2,000
Chiefs of Bureaux:—	
Weather, Willis L. Moore	6,000
Animal Industry, A. D. Melvin	5,000
Publications, Joseph A. Arnold	3,250
Accounts, A. Zappone	4,000
Soils, Milton Whitney	4,000
Forest Service, Henry S. Graves	5,000
Biological Survey, Henry W. Henshaw ..	3,500
Plant Industry, B. T. Galloway	4,000
Director of Experimental Stations, A. C. True	4,500
Statistician, V. H. Olmstead	4,000
Entomologist, L. O. Howard	4,500
Acting Chemist, R. E. Doolittle	5,000
Director of Public Roads, L. W. Page ..	4,000
Statistical Scientist, G. K. Holmes	3,500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Assistant Secretary, Benjamin S. Cable ..	5,000
Chief Clerk & Supt., Rbt. M. Pindell, Jr. ..	3,000
Disbursing Clerk, George Johannes	3,000
Chiefs of Divisions:—	
Appointments, George W. Leadley	2,500
Publications, George C. Havenner	2,500
Supplies, Wilbur W. Fowler	2,100
Chiefs of Bureaux or Services:—	
Foreign and Domestic Commerce Manufactures, Albertus H. Baldwin	4,000
Assistant Chiefs, Oscar P. Austin, \$3,000; Etherel A. Brand	2,750
Corporations, Luther Conant, Jr.	5,000
Deputy, Francis Walker	3,500
Labour, Charles P. Neill	5,000
Lighthouses, George E. Putnam	5,000
Deputy, John S. Conway	4,000
Census, Edward Dana Durand	6,000
Coast & Geodetic Survey, O. H. Tittmann ..	6,000
Steamboat Inspection, George Uhler	4,000
Fisheries, George M. Bowers	6,000
Deputy, Hugh M. Smith	3,500
Navigation, Eugene T. Chamberlain ..	4,000
Immigration, Daniel J. Keefe	5,000
Standards, Samuel W. Stratton	6,000
Children's, Julia C. Lathrop	5,000

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners, John C. Black, \$4,500; J. A. McIlhenny, William S. Washburn	each \$4,000
Chief Examiner, George E. Wales	3,000
Secretary, John T. Doyle	2,500

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 73,501. The Senate consists of 96 members, of whom 50 are Republicans and 46 Democrats. The salary of a Senator is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and

returning, for each regular session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 392 representatives and territorial delegates, of whom 226 are Democrats and 166 Republicans, with 1 Socialist. The salary of a Representative is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage, as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

<i>President of the Senate</i> (vacant)	\$12,000
<i>President (pro tempore)</i> (vacant)	
<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives,</i> Champ Clark	12,000
<i>Librarian of Congress,</i> Herbert Putnam	6,000
<i>Assistant do.,</i> Apleton P. C. Griffin	4,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The supreme judicial authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behaviour. There are also 33 Circuit Judges with salaries of \$7,000 each, and 91 Judges of District Courts, each of whom receives \$6,000 per annum.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.

<i>Chief Justice of the U.S.,</i> Edward D. White ..	\$15,000
<i>Associate Justices,</i> Joseph McKenna, Oliver W. Holmes, William R. Day, Horace H. Lurton, Charles E. Hughes, W. Van Devanter, Joseph R. Lamar, and Mahlon Pitney	12,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War. The expenditure on the Navy in 1911-1912 amounted to \$120,000,000, and the U.S. Fleet is becoming every year more formidable. The Army is recruited, like that of the United Kingdom, by voluntary enlistment, and America and Britain are the only nations relying upon a voluntary system for military purposes.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1783	309,791
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,983
War with France, 1798-1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815	576,622
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	112,230
Texas Indian, 1849-1856	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1865	2,778,304
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898-1899	312,523
Philippine Rebellion, 1899-1902	140,038
Relief of Chinese Legations, 1900-1901	6,983

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The total enlisted strength of the Army of the United States is prohibited by law from exceeding 100,000 at any one time, and it is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The present estab-

lishment is 15 regiments of cavalry, 6 of field artillery, 1 corps of coast artillery, 3 battalions of engineers, the Porto Rico Regiment, and various staff corps and detachments. The actual strength, June 30, 1911, was—(1) Regular Army and Porto Rico Regiment, 4,281 officers, 73,454 others; (2) Philippine Scouts, 179 officers, 5,401 others.

There are also State Militias, with an establishment of about 112,000, and an effective strength in 1911 of 85,000.

The cost of the Army of the United States in 1911 was \$155,911,706, which is exclusive of the States' expenditure on their militias and of the disbursements on account of pensions.

Under the President of the United States the controlling authority is the Secretary of War, who has the aid of an Assistant Secretary and a Chief of the Staff.

U.S. WAR PENSIONS, 1865-1911.

Year	Number of Pensioners on Roll			Total Payments
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
1865	35,880	50,106	85,986	\$ 8,525,153
1870	87,521	111,105	198,626	29,351,488
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229
1890	415,654	122,200	537,854	106,093,850
1900	752,019	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1905	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861
1909	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703
1910	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,096
1911	570,650	322,048	892,698	157,325,166

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is \$4,230,381,730, of which \$3,985,719,836 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in 1911 amounted to \$2,517,127.

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

The principal ships of the U.S. Navy are shown in the following list:—

Name. (=Turbines)	L'chd	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Battleships:</i>			
<i>Texas</i>	1912	27,000	10×14 in.
<i>New York</i>	1912	"	"
<i>Nevada</i>	—	27,500	"
<i>Oklahoma</i>	—	"	"
<i>Arkansas</i>	1911	26,000	12×12 in.
<i>Wyoming</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Florida</i>	1910	21,825	10×12 in.
<i>Utah</i>	1909	"	"
<i>Delaware</i>	1909	20,200	"
<i>North Dakota</i>	1908	"	"
<i>Michigan</i>	1908	16,000	8×12 in.
<i>South Carolina</i> ..	1908	"	"
<i>Idaho</i>	1905	13,000	4×12 in. 8×8 in.
<i>Mississippi</i>	1905	"	"
<i>New Hampshire</i> ..	1906	16,000	"
<i>Vermont</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Kansas</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Minnesota</i>	1905	"	"
<i>Louisiana</i>	1904	"	"
<i>Connecticut</i>	1904	"	"

PRINCIPAL SHIPS—continued.

Name. (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Battleships—contd.</i>			
Nebraska	1904	14,948	{ 4×12 in. 8×8 in.
Rhode Island	1904	"	"
Georgia	1904	"	"
New Jersey	1904	"	"
Virginia	1904	"	"
Ohio	1901	12,500	{ 4×12 in. 16×6 in.
Missouri	1901	"	"
Maine	1901	"	"
Illinois	1898	11,552	{ 4×13 in. 4×6 in.
Wisconsin	1898	"	"
Alabama	1898	"	"
Kearsage	1898	11,520	"
Kentucky	1898	"	"
Iowa	1896	11,346	{ 4×12 in. 8×8 in.
Massachusetts	1893	10,268	{ 4×13 in. 8×8 in.
Oregon	1893	"	"
Indiana	1893	"	"
<i>Coast Defence.</i>			
Tallahassee	1900	3,225	{ 2×12 in. 4×4 in.
Tonopah	1900	"	"
Ozark	1900	"	"
Cheyenne	1900	"	"
Monterey	1891	4,084	{ 2×12 in. 2×10 in.
Terror	1883	3,990	{ 4×10 in. 4×4 in.
Amphitrite	1883	"	{ 4×10 in. 2×4 in.
Monadnock	1883	"	"
Miantonomoh	1876	"	4×10 in.
<i>Armoured Cruisers:</i>			
N. Carolina	1906	14,500	{ 4×10 in. 16×6 in.
Montana	1906	"	"
Washington	1905	"	"
Tennessee	1904	"	"
St. Louis	1905	9,700	12×6 in.
Milwaukee	1904	"	"
Charleston	1904	"	"
S. Dakota	1904	13,680	{ 4×8 in. 12×6 in.
California	1904	"	"
Maryland	1903	"	"
Pennsylvania	1903	"	"
Colorado	1903	"	"
W. Virginia	1903	"	"
Brooklyn	1895	9,215	{ 8×8 in. 12×5 in.
<i>Protected Cruisers: 1st Class.</i>			
Minneapolis	1893	7,350	{ 12×8 in. 2×6 in.
Columbia	1892	"	"
Olympia	1892	5,865	{ 2×7 in. 10×5 in.
<i>and Class.</i>			
Galveston	1903	3,200	10×5 in.
Chattanooga	1903	"	"
Tacoma	1903	"	"
Denver	1902	"	"
Des Moines	1902	"	"
Cleveland	1901	"	"

PRINCIPAL SHIPS—continued.

Name. (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Protected Cruisers— and Class—contd.</i>			
Albany	1899	3,430	10×5 in.
New Orleans	1896	"	"
Raleigh	1892	3,123	11×5 in.
Cincinnati	1892	"	"
Newark	1890	4,063	12×5 in.
San Francisco	1889	"	8×5 in.
Baltimore	1888	4,413	12×6 in.
Chicago	1885	4,900	4×8 in.
Boston	1884	3,000	{ 2×8 in. 6×6 in.
<i>Unprotected Cruisers.</i>			
Marblehead	1892	2,072	10×5 in.
Concord	1890	1,710	6×6 in.
Yorktown	1888	"	"
<i>Protected Scouts.</i>			
Chester	1907	3,750	2×5 in.
Birmingham	1907	"	"
Salem	1907	"	"

Torpedo Vessels: a.

Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers: Built, 40; building, 14.
Torpedo Boats: 1st class, 21; and class, 3; 2nd class, 1.

Submarines: Built, 20; building, 19.

EDUCATION.

The system of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the State and local authorities, the only central organisation being the Bureau of Education charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that the coloured population received little instruction in the past. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at public expense. (i.) *Primary:* Age 6-14 years, free and comp. in majority of States, though in all the machinery is fully maintained. Eight grades of public primary schools, numerous kindergartens, and evening continuation classes in towns. Very many and well-equipped private institutions. Public schools are maintained by local taxation. Federal subsidies taking the form of income derived from grants of land. (ii.) *Secondary:* Numerous high schools, both public and private, including many so-called "colleges" and "universities," whose curriculum corresponds rather to that of a German gymnasium or an English public school. The annual enrolment of the high schools is now more than one million. A salient feature of the American system is co-education of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. (iii.) *Special Schools and Professional Establishments* are too numerous to mention, well-equipped and well-attended. (iv.) *Universities:* Those corresponding most closely to the British definition are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Year	Public Schools (Average Attendance).	Colleges, Universities, and Schools of Technology.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
1895	9,548,728	68,053	29,739	97,792
1900	10,638,778	78,159	37,770	109,929
1901	10,714,613	75,478	36,900	114,378
1902	11,064,164	76,133	40,569	118,702
1903	11,053,158	88,394	48,372	124,766
1904	11,318,295	86,006	48,057	128,063
1905	11,481,531	98,161	45,568	137,729
1909	12,684,837	119,578	64,005	183,583
1910	12,827,307	119,086	64,546	183,572
1911	13,096,000	...	...	...

FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the U.S. for the five years ended June 30, 1911, are stated below in dollars (\$4 867 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1907	\$663,125,660	\$551,705,189
1908	601,060,713	611,108,391
1909	603,589,490	668,324,445
1910	675,511,715	659,705,391
1911	701,378,375	654,137,998

Details of the revenue and expenditure for the two years ended June 30, 1911, are as follows:—

	1910	1911.
Revenue —		
Customs	\$333,683,445	\$314,497,071
Internal Revenue	268,981,738	328,539,801
Corporation Tax	20,951,781	...
Miscellaneous	51,894,751	...
Total	\$675,511,715	\$701,378,375
Expenditure:—		
Civil Service and Miscellaneous	\$180,076,448	\$173,838,599
Army (War Dept.)	155,911,706	160,135,976
Navy	123,173,717	119,937,644
Indians	18,504,131	20,933,870
Pensions	160,666,416	157,980,575
Interest on Debt	21,348,979	21,311,334
Sinking Fund	760,345	...
Total.....	\$660,465,716	\$654,137,698

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Debt of the U.S. for the five years ended June 30, 1911, is as follows:—

Year.	Capital (Net).	Interest.
1907	\$276,596,755	\$21,628,914
1908	938,128,409	21,101,197
1909	1,083,861,531	21,275,608
1910	1,046,449,185	21,348,979
1911	1,346,848,636	21,311,334

The Public Debt on November 1, 1911, was as follows:—

Description.	1911.
	\$
2½ bonds	646,250,130
3½ bonds	63,945,460
4½ bonds	118,489,900
Canal Loan (1906) 2½	54,631,980
" " (1908) 2½	30,000,000
" " (1911) 3½	49,990,000
Postal Savings bonds, 2½% ...	41,900
Total interest bearing	963,349,390
On which interest has ceased since maturity	1,851,810
Bearing no interest (Paper Money)	381,647,436
Total	1,346,848,636

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Hawaii and Alaska, is 2,903,461,760 acres, of which in 1910 873,729,000 were farms, and 477,448,000 acres improved. The total number of farms is about 6,340,000, of which about 5,500,000 are between 100 and 500 acres, about 1,500,000 between 50 and 100 acres, and about 1,500,000 between 20 and 50 acres. The total value of the farm produce of the United States in 1910 was estimated at \$8,928,000,000—the greatest value ever yet reached, and an increase over 1909 of \$204,000,000.

In 1910, 212,250,000 acres were under cereal crops (corn, 114,000,000; wheat, 49,000,000; oats, 35,300,000; rye, 2,030,000; barley, 7,860,000; flax, 2,980,000; buckwheat, 866,000; rice, 723,000), the produce being 3,125,723,000 bushels of corn (27¼ per acre), 695,443,000 bushels of wheat (14¼ per acre), 1,126,765,000 bushels of oats (319 per acre), 33,040,000 bushels of rye (163 per acre), 162,230,000 bushels of barley (22¼ per acre), 14,116,000 bushels of flax seed (48 per acre), 17,240,000 bushels of buckwheat (209 per acre), and 24,500,000 bushels of rice (339 per acre). There were also 3,590,000 acres under potatoes, the yield being 340,000,000 bushels (94¼ per acre). Nearly 46,000,000 acres were under hay in 1910, the crop being 60,978,000 tons, valued at \$747,000,000. There were in tobacco in 1910 1,233,800 acres, the crop being 984,349,000 pounds, valued at \$91,428,000. The exports of wheat from the United States in 1910-11 were valued at \$22,040,273 (the United Kingdom taking \$9,988,308), and of wheat flour \$49,386,946 (the United Kingdom taking \$14,409,758).

Cotton.—The total supply of cotton in the world for mill consumption is between 16,000,000 and 19,000,000 bales of 500 lb. in any one year, the producing countries being the United States, 599 per cent. in 1910; India, 183 per cent.; and other countries, 218 per cent. The table on the following page shows the production of the United States and the consumption of the world during the last twenty-one years.

The total farm value of the cotton crop of the United States, not including cotton seed, in 1910 was \$820,320,000, that of 1909 being \$866,350,000, that of 1908 \$928,810,000, and of 1907 \$613,630,000. In the fiscal year 1910-11 unmanufactured

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise in the 12 years ended June 30, 1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Produced in United States (500-lb. bales).	Year.	World's Consumption (Bales).
1890	8,568,089	1890-1891	...
1891	8,940,867	1891-1892	10,586,000
1892	6,658,313	1892-1893	10,488,000
1893	7,433,056	1893-1894	10,601,000
1894	10,025,534	1894-1895	11,543,000
1895	7,146,778	1895-1896	11,605,000
1896	8,515,640	1896-1897	11,880,000
1897	10,985,040	1897-1898	12,888,000
1898	11,435,368	1898-1899	14,015,000
1899	9,459,935	1899-1900	13,773,000
1900	10,266,587	1900-1901	13,410,000
1901	9,675,771	1901-1902	14,415,000
1902	10,827,168	1902-1903	14,478,000
1903	10,045,615	1903-1904	14,310,000
1904	13,679,954	1904-1905	15,618,000
1905	10,804,556	1905-1906	16,435,000
1906	13,595,498	1906-1907	16,979,000
1907	11,375,461	1907-1908	16,876,000
1908	13,587,306	1908-1909	17,154,000
1909	10,315,388	1909-1910	16,111,000
1910	12,005,688	1910-1911	...

cotton to the value of \$585,328,869 was exported from the United States, the principal customers being the United Kingdom, \$253,843,889; Germany, \$156,796,596; France, \$74,922,035; Italy, \$31,689,652; Spain, \$17,749,980; Canada, \$11,438,099; Belgium, \$9,788,491; Japan, \$11,804,449; Russia, \$6,240,885.

Minerals.—The world's output of petroleum in 1909 was 297,413,791 barrels of 42 gallons, of which 182,134,274 barrels were produced by the U.S. and 65,970,000 by Russia. The total value of the product in the U.S. in 1909 was \$128,250,000; the principal producing States, in millions of dollars, being California 30.6, Illinois 19.7, Oklahoma 17.4, West Virginia 17.6, Pennsylvania 15.4, Ohio 13.2, Texas 6.7, Louisiana 4.2, Indiana 1.9, and New York 1.8. The total value of metals produced in the U.S. in 1909 was \$753,427,290; the principal values being pig iron—\$419,175,000, copper \$128,083,711, lead \$30,460,168, zinc \$24,864,300, and aluminium \$6,575,000. Precious metals were gold \$99,673,000, and silver \$28,455,200. The total value of bituminous coal mined in 1909 was \$405,458,777, of anthracite \$129,415,847, and of coke produced \$80,965,483. The value of white lead produced was \$18,205,000.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the five-year Census of 1909 numbered 268,491, the value of their products being \$20,678,052,000, as compared with a value in 1904 of \$14,793,903,000. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, sugar-refining, textiles); Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel); Philadelphia (textiles, foundry products and machinery, sugar, printing and publishing); Boston (boots and shoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing); Pittsburgh (iron and steel); St. Louis (meat, tobacco); Baltimore (clothing, copper); Cincinnati (liquors, foundry products and machinery); Cleveland (iron and steel); Buffalo (iron and steel); Minneapolis (flour mills, lumber); San Francisco (meat); Providence (textiles and jewellery).

Year.	Imports of Merchandise		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1902	396,818,871	506,508,077	903,326,948
1903	426,180,979	599,538,258	1,025,719,237
1904	454,130,240	536,917,131	991,047,371
1905	517,442,302	600,070,769	1,117,513,071
1906	349,623,878	676,938,568	1,226,562,446
1907	644,029,761	790,301,664	1,434,331,425
1908	525,603,368	668,738,484	1,194,341,852
1909	599,556,639	712,363,585	1,311,920,224
1910	755,311,396	801,636,034	1,556,947,430
1911	776,972,509	750,253,596	1,527,226,105
1912	881,670,830	771,594,104	1,653,264,934

Year.	Exports of Merchandise		
	Domestic	Re exports.	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679
1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1906	1,717,983,382	25,911,118	1,743,894,500
1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,041	1,880,851,075
1908	1,734,786,357	25,986,989	1,760,773,346
1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1912	2,170,312,828	34,008,581	2,204,321,409

The exchange of trade with the principal countries of the world in 1910 and 1911 is stated below in dollars (000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
United Kingdom	271,029	261,289	505,552	576,614
German Empire	168,805	163,242	249,555	287,495
Canada	95,128	200,863	215,990	269,806
France	132,363	115,414	117,627	135,271
Netherlands	31,723	32,926	62,944	68,103
Mexico	58,795	57,450	58,193	61,221
Cuba	122,528	110,309	58,528	60,709
Italy	49,868	47,334	53,467	60,580
Belgium	40,049	37,084	41,116	45,016
Argentina	33,463	29,090	40,694	43,918
Australasia	18,974	11,779	33,773	45,080
Japan	66,398	76,527	21,959	36,721
Brazil	108,154	100,867	22,897	27,240
Spain	18,453	19,784	18,964	25,064
Russia	17,876	12,203	17,822	24,704
Central America	12,213	26,470	30,219	33,773
Chile	20,291	19,941	8,304	12,444
China	29,990	24,227	16,320	19,227
Austria-Hungary	17,408	16,952	14,962	19,584
Denmark	2,198	1,712	13,644	13,196
Switzerland	25,209	25,652	795	704
Philippines	17,317	17,400	16,832	29,723
British India	70,728	9,495	72,633	11,937
British W. Indies	11,154	12,258	11,277	11,673

The value of the principal Articles exchanged in 1920 and 1921 is stated below in dollars.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Classification.	Value of Merchandise.	
	1920.	1921
Foodstuffs.—	\$	\$
Crude	109,828,380	103,401,553
Prepared	259,259,654	282,016,883
Raw Material	565,934,957	713,018,206
Manufactures:—		
Partly manufactured	267,765,916	309,151,989
Ready for use	499,215,329	598,367,852
Total	1,710,083,998	2,013,549,025

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Classification. (Dutiable articles in <i>italics</i>)	Value of Merchandise.	
	1920	1921
	\$	\$
India Rubber	106,861,475	92,912,177
Sugar and Molasses	101,458,758	97,642,798
Coffee	69,180,118	90,568,787
Silk	67,394,691	75,243,439
Hides and Skins	113,651,326	70,506,732
Cotton manufactures ...	67,948,594	64,270,892
Fibres and manufactures		
tires	61,441,913	56,298,360
Wool and manufactures		
Tin	70,736,938	48,363,334
Iron and Steel and		
manufactures	37,553,398	32,119,753
Silks and manufactures	33,084,737	31,965,624
Diamonds, etc.	37,175,385	31,124,270
Copper	40,137,021	30,677,295
Tobacco & manufactures		
Fibres (dutiable)	29,581,468	29,788,179
Cotton	28,744,652	28,304,966
	17,395,298	27,723,422

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

In 1920 the Capital Stock of all Railways in the U.S. amounted to \$5,412,578,457, upon which \$405,771,416 were paid in dividends in 1920. The gross earnings were \$2,750,667,435, and the working expenses \$1,822,630,433. The passengers carried numbered 971,683,199, the freight weighed 1,849,900,101 tons (of 2,000 lbs.), while the rolling-stock included 47,095 passenger and 2,243,236 freight and other cars.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year	Miles Operated.
1893	176,461	1902	202,471
1894	178,708	1903	207,977
1895	180,637	1904	213,904
1896	182,776	1905	218,101
1897	184,428	1906	224,363
1898	186,396	1907	229,951
1899	189,294	1908*	233,467
1900	193,345	1909*	236,868
1901	197,237	1910*	240,438

* Since 1906 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

PRINCIPAL RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF U.S.

Name of System.	Total Mileage, June 30, 1920.	President.
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe	10,043	E. P. Ripley.
Atlantic Coast Line	11,239	Michael Jenkins.
Baltimore and Ohio	4,490	D. Willard.
Boston and Maine...	3,593	C. S. Mellen.
Chesapeake and Ohio	1,933	G. W. Stevens.
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	11,690	D. Miller.
Chicago Gt. Western	1,475	S. M. Felton.
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	7,578	A. J. Earling.
Chicago and North Western	7,820	W. A. Gardner.
Cincinnati, Hamil- ton, and Dayton...	1,040	W. Cotter.
Delaware, Lacka- wanna & Western	1,053	W. H. Truesdale.
Denver & Rio Grande	2,777	E. T. Jeffery.
Erie	2,472	F. D. Underwood.
Great Northern	7,030	L. W. Hill.
Illinois Central	8,444	C. H. Markham.
Lehigh Valley	1,441	E. B. Thomas.
Minneapolis and St. Louis	1,087	Norman Erb.
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	3,072	A. A. Allen.
Missouri Pacific	7,178	G. J. Gould.
New York Central...	12,473	W. C. Brown.
New York, New Haven, & Hartford	2,890	C. S. Mellen.
Norfolk & Western	1,965	L. E. Johnson.
Northern Pacific ...	5,944	H. Elliott.
Pennsylvania	11,189	J. MacCrea.
Pere Marquette	2,335	W. Cotter.
Reading	2,165	G. F. Baer.
Rock Island	8,050	H. U. Mudge.
St. Louis and San Francisco	6,530	B. L. Winchell.
St. Louis St. Western	1,569	E. Gould.
San Pedro, Los An- geles & Salt Lake	1,100	W. A. Clark.
Seaboard Air	2,986	N. S. Meldrum.
Southern	9,750	W. W. Finley.
Southern Pacific...	9,985	William Sproule.
Texas and Pacific ...	1,900	G. J. Gould.
Union Pacific	6,250	A. L. Mohler.
Wabash	3,104	F. A. Delano.

NOTE.—Mileage figures are those of the federal Inter-State Commerce Commission.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic	148	5,365
Gulf	53	5,212
Mississippi	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific	38	1,606
	295	26,420

PUBLIC ROADS.

In 1909 the total length of public roads was 2,199,388 miles, the cost of their upkeep being \$124,144,191, or \$64.63 per mile, or \$1.55 per head of the inhabitants of the U.S.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1911, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 12,684 sailing vessels of 2,564,721 gross tons and 13,307 steam vessels of 5,074,069 gross tons, a total of 25,991 vessels of 7,638,790 tons. In the year ended June 30, 1911, sailing and steam vessels of 42,674,989 net tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 9,628,770 tons were American and 32,986,219 tons foreign. The various sea ports accounted for 4,301,783 tons sailing and 28,155,340 tons steam vessels, a total of 32,457,123 tons.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1911, there were 59,237 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 26,900,552,138 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, etc.). There were also 220,000 miles of telegraph line with 1,490,000 miles of wire.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910.

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1900
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	276,718
New York, N.Y.	4,766,683	3,437,202
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,698,575
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,293,697
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	575,238
Boston, Mass.	670,525	560,802
Cleveland, Ohio	590,663	381,768
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	451,512
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	285,704
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	352,387
San Francisco, Cal.	412,912	342,782
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	285,315
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	325,902
Newark, N.J.	347,469	246,070
New Orleans, La.	339,075	287,104
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,078	102,479
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	208,718
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	205,433
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	163,752
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	80,671

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1900.
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,630	169,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	175,597
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	204,731
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	162,608
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	173,065
Denver, Col.	213,381	163,829
Portland, Ore.	207,214	190,426
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	125,560
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	131,822
Atlanta, Ga.	154,829	89,872
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	66,960
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	118,421
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	108,374
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	108,007
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	38,415
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	102,320
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	102,026
Richmond, Va.	127,628	85,050
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	105,171
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	102,555
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	104,863
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	85,333
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,591	87,565
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,865
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	94,969
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	36,848
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	70,996
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	94,151

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are the same as those of the United Kingdom, except that the old wine gallon (.833 British gallon) and the Winchester bushel (.664 British bushel) are retained. There is also a short ton of 2,000 lbs., in addition to the long ton of 2,240 lbs. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of currency is the *dollar* of 100 cents.

\$1 = d. 49.32	\$1 = francs 5.1813
£1 = \$ 4.867	\$1 = marks 4.2

Trade of U.S. with United Kingdom.

Year ended June 30.	Exports to U.K.			Imports from U.K.				Excess of exports to U.K.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent. free.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1897	476,448,592	4,821,806	481,270,398	71,480,575	96,467,245	167,947,820	42.55	313,322,578
1898	534,328,302	6,542,303	540,870,605	32,718,621	76,225,564	108,943,185	30.04	431,927,420
1899	505,668,225	6,109,780	511,778,005	36,307,008	82,181,209	118,488,217	30.64	393,290,488
1900	527,784,340	6,035,205	533,819,545	52,804,130	106,778,271	159,582,401	33.08	374,237,144
1901	624,216,404	6,960,753	631,177,157	50,856,704	92,599,797	143,456,502	35.47	487,720,655
1902	525,001,128	6,547,349	531,548,477	55,792,190	109,954,310	165,746,500	33.07	365,801,977
1903	516,986,416	7,276,240	524,262,656	58,727,562	131,294,096	190,021,658	30.91	334,240,998
1904	530,849,224	6,491,375	537,340,600	57,109,521	108,675,847	165,785,368	34.45	371,555,231
1905	528,105,398	5,291,454	533,396,852	61,705,743	114,106,175	175,811,918	35.10	357,584,934
1906	516,023,505	5,066,612	521,090,117	77,073,161	132,956,276	210,029,437	36.70	311,060,680
1907	622,132,813	5,650,442	627,783,255	90,846,161	155,265,886	246,112,047	36.91	381,671,208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609,474	124,746,001	190,355,475	34.47	390,308,047
1909	597,676,577	4,950,768	602,627,345	74,070,752	134,542,006	208,612,758	35.51	394,014,587
1910	496,077,726	9,475,125	505,552,851	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43.00	234,523,079
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	158,562,672	281,289,106	46.97	295,324,868

States and Territories.**ALABAMA (Ala.), 1819.**

AREA, 51,998 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,138,093.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	833,176	678,489	1,511,665
1900	1,001,152	867,307	1,868,459
1910	1,228,841	908,272	2,137,113

Governor (1911-1915), Emmett O'Neal, Democrat, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Cyrus B. Brown.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (36) and House of Representatives (106).

The Senate (1911-1915) contains 35 Dem. and 1 Rep.; House, 102 Dem. and 4 Rep.

CAPITAL, Montgomery. Population, 38,136.

Other towns are BIRMINGHAM (122,685), Mobile (51,521), Selma (13,649), and Anniston (12,794).

ALASKA (Territory).

AREA, 590,884 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 64,356.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	...	...	32,052
1900	63,424	168	63,592
1910 .....	...	...	64,356

Governor (1909-1913), Walter E. Clark, Rep., \$7,000.

Secretary, William L. Distin.

CAPITAL, Juneau. Population (1910)

Other towns: Nome, Fairbanks, and Skagway.

ARIZONA (Ariz.), 1912.

AREA, 113,956 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 204,354.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	55,734	1,357	57,091
1900	92,903	1,848	94,751
1910	171,499	2,067	173,566

Governor (1909-1913), George W. P. Hunt, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary, Sidney P. Osborn.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (19) and House of Representatives (35).

Senate (1912-1913), Dem. 15, Rep. 4; House, Dem. 30, Rep. 5.

CAPITAL, Phoenix. Population (1910), 11,134.

ARKANSAS (Ark.), 1836.

AREA, 53,335 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,574,449.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	818,752	309,117	1,127,869
1900	944,580	366,856	1,311,436
1910	1,131,030	443,891	1,574,921

Governor (1911-1913), George W. Donaghey, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Earle W. Hodges.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (36), House of Representatives (100).

The Senate of 1911-1913 contains 35 Dem. and 1 Rep.; the House, 95 Dem. and 5 Rep.

CAPITAL, Little Rock. Population, 45,941.

Other towns are Fort Smith (23,975), Pine Bluff (15,102), Hot Springs (14,434), and Argenta (11,136).

CALIFORNIA (Cal.), 1850.

AREA, 158,297 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,377,549.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,111,833	11,322	1,123,155
1900	1,402,727	11,045	1,413,772
1910	2,259,822	21,645	2,281,467

Governor (1911-1915), Hiram W. Johnson, Rep., \$20,000.

Secretary of State, F. C. Jordan.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Assembly (80).

The Senate, 1911-1915, contains 31 Rep. and 9 Dem.; House, 1911-1913, 68 Rep., 12 Dem.

CAPITAL, Sacramento. Population (1910), 44,606.

Other towns: SAN FRANCISCO (416,912), LOS ANGELES (319,198), OAKLAND (150,174), Berkeley (40,434), San Diego (39,578), Pasadena (30,291), San José (28,946), Fresno (24,892), Alameda (23,383), Stockton (23,253), and Long Beach (17,809).

COLORADO (Colo.), 1876.

AREA, 103,948 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 799,024.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	404,534	6,215	410,749
1900	529,046	8,570	537,616
1910	783,539	11,453	795,002

Governor (1911-1913), John F. Shafroth, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, James B. Pearce.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (35), House of Representatives (65).

Senate (1911-1913), 26 Dem., 9 Rep.; House, 40 Dem., 20 Rep.

CAPITAL, DENVER. Population (1910), 213,381.

Other towns: Pueblo (44,395), and Colorado Springs (29,078).

CONNECTICUT (Conn.), O.S.

AREA, 5,004 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,114,756.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	733,438	12,301	745,739
1900	822,424	15,226	837,650
1910	1,058,932	15,174	1,074,106

Governor (1911-1913), Simeon E. Baldwin, \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Matthew H. Rogers.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (35), House of Representatives (258).

The Senate (1911-1913), contains 21 Rep., 14 Dem.; House, 150 Rep., 99 Dem.

CAPITAL, Hartford. Population (1910), 98,925.

Other towns: NEW HAVEN (133,605), BRIDGEPORT (108,054), Waterbury (73,141), New Britain (43,916), Meriden (32,066), Stamford (28,836), and Norwich (28,219).

DELAWARE (Del.), O.S.

AREA, 2,370 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 208,322.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	140,066	28,386	168,452
1900	153,977	30,697	184,674
1910	171,103	31,181	202,284

Governor (1910-1913), Simeon S. Pennewill. Rep., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Charles S. Richards.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (17), House of Representatives (35).

The Senate (1911-1913) contains 9 Rep., 8 Dem.; the House, 22 Rep., 13 Dem.

CAPITAL, Dover. Population (1910), 3,780.

Largest City, Wilmington (87,411).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (D.C.).

(Federal District).

AREA, 70 sq. miles. Pop. (1912), 352,936.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	154,695	75,572	230,267
1900	191,532	86,702	278,234
1910	236,623	94,446	331,069

Commissioners, Cuno H. Randolph, John A. Johnston, Colonel W. V. Judson.

WASHINGTON. Pop. (1912), 352,936.

FLORIDA (Fla.), 1845.

AREA, 58,666 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 752,619.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	224,949	166,180	391,129
1900	297,333	230,730	528,063
1910	443,646	308,669	752,315

Governor (1909-1913), Albert W. Gilchrist, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, H. Clay Crawford.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (32), House of Representatives (71).

The Senate and House of 1911-1913 are entirely Dem.

CAPITAL, Tallahassee. Population (1910), 5,018.

Other towns: Jacksonville (57,609), Tampa (37,782), Pensacola (22,982), and Key West (29,945).

GEORGIA (Ga.), O.S.

AREA, 59,265 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,609,121.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	976,357	858,815	1,835,172
1900	1,181,294	1,034,813	2,216,107
1910	1,431,816	1,176,987	2,608,803

Governor (1911-1913), John M. Slaton, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Philip Cook.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (44), House of Representatives (124).

Senate (1911-1913), 43 Dem., 1 Rep.; House, 123 Dem., 1 Rep.

CAPITAL, ATLANTA. Population (1910), 154,839.

Other towns: Savannah (65,064), Augusta (41,040), Macon (40,665), and Columbus (20,554).

HAWAII (Territory).

AREA, 6,449 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 191,909.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	...	...	89,990
1900	153,768	233	154,001
1910 .....	...	...	192,389

Governor (1909-1913), Walter F. Frear, Rep., \$7,000.

Secretary, Ernest A. Mott-Smith.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (15), House of Representatives (30).

Senate (1911-1912), 15 Rep.; House, 27 Rep., 3 Home Rule.

CAPITAL, Honolulu. Population (1910), 52,183.

IDAHO, 1890.

AREA, 84,313 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 325,594.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . . .	82,117	201	82,318
1900	154,495	293	154,788
1910	319,302	646	319,948

Governor (1911-1913), James H. Hawley, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, W. L. Gifford.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (24), House of Representatives (60).

The Senate (1910-1912) contains 14 Rep., 9 Dem.; House, 35 Rep., 24 Dem.

CAPITAL, Boise. Population (1910), 17,358.

ILLINOIS (Ill.), 1818.

AREA, 56,665 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 5,638,591.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	3,768,472	57,028	3,825,500
1900	4,734,873	85,078	4,819,951
1910	5,526,982	109,041	5,636,023

Governor (1909-1913), Charles S. Deneen, \$12,000.

Secretary of State, James A. Rose.

LEGISLATURE, Senate (51), House of Representatives (153).

The Senate (1911-1913) contains 34 Rep., 17 Dem.; House, 82 Rep., 71 Dem. and Ind.

CAPITAL, Springfield. Population (1910), 51,678.

Other towns: CHICAGO (2,185,283), Peoria (66,950), East St. Louis (58,547), Rochford (45,401), Quincy (38,557), Joliet (34,670), Decatur (31,140), Aurora (29,807), Danville (27,871), Bloomington (25,768), Elgin (25,976), Evanston

(24,978), Rock Island (24,335), Galesburg (22,089), Belleville (21,222), and Moline (20,478).

INDIANA (Ind.), 1816.

AREA, 36,354 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,700,876.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 ...	2,146,736	45,215	2,192,404
1900 ...	2,458,502	57,505	2,516,462
1910 ...	2,640,033	60,280	2,700,876

Governor (1909-1913), Thomas R. Marshall, Dem., \$8,000.

Secretary of State, L. G. Ellingham.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (100).

The Senate (1911-1913) contains 30 Dem., 20 Rep.; House, 60 Dem., 40 Rep.

CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS. Population (1910), 233,650.

Other towns: Evansville (69,647), Fort Wayne (63,933), South Bend (53,684), Terre Haute (58,157), Muncie (24,005), Anderson (22,476), Richmond (22,324), Hammond (20,925), New Albany (20,629), and Lafayette (20,081).

IOWA, 1846.

AREA, 56,025 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,224,771.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 ...	1,901,090	10,685	1,912,297
1900 ...	2,128,667	12,693	2,231,853
1910 ...	2,209,096	15,078	2,224,771

Governor (1910-1913), Beryl F. Carroll, Rep., \$6,800.

Secretary of State, W. C. Hayward.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (108).

The Senate (1911-1913) contains 34 Rep., 16 Dem.; House, 70 Rep., 38 Dem.

CAPITAL, Des Moines. Population (1910), 86,368.

Other towns: Sioux City (47,828), Davenport (43,088), Dubuque (38,494), Cedar Rapids (32,811), Council Bluffs (29,292), Waterloo (26,693), Clinton (25,577), Burlington (24,324), and Ottumwa (22,012).

KANSAS (Kans.), 1861.

AREA, 82,128 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,690,949.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,376,619	49,710	1,428,108
1900	1,416,319	52,003	1,470,495
1910	1,663,883	54,504	1,690,949

Governor (1911-1913), Walter R. Stubbs, Rep., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Charles H. Sessions.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (125).

Senate (1911-1913) contains 35 Rep., 5 Dem.; House, 71 Rep., 34 Dem.

CAPITAL, Topeka. Population (1910), 43,684.

Other towns: Kansas City (22,331), Wichita (22,480), and Leavenworth (19,363).

KENTUCKY (Ky.), 1792.

AREA, 40,598 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,289,905.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,590,462	263,071	1,858,635
1900	1,862,309	284,706	2,147,174
1910	2,027,955	261,955	2,289,905

Governor (1911-1915), James B. Macreary, Dem., \$6,500.

Secretary of State, C. F. Crecelius.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (38), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912-1914), 32 Dem., 6 Rep.; House, 76 Dem., 24 Rep.

CAPITAL, Frankfort. Pop. (1910), 10,465.

Other towns: LOUISVILLE (223,928), Covington (53,270), Lexington (35,099), Newport (30,309) and Paducah (22,760).

LOUISIANA (La.), 1812.

AREA, 48,506 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,656,388.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	558,395	559,193	1,118,588
1900	729,612	650,804	1,381,625
1910 ...	941,125	713,874	1,656,388

Governor (1912-1916), Luther E. Hall, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Alvin E. Hebert.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (41), House of Representatives (116).

Both Houses are Dem.

CAPITAL, Baton Rouge. Population (1910), 14,897.

Other towns: NEW ORLEANS (332,075) and Shreveport (28,093).

MAINE (Me.), 1820.

AREA, 33,040 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 742,371.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	659,263	1,190	661,086
1900	692,226	1,379	694,466
1910	740,017	1,364	742,371

Governor (1911-1912), Frederick W. Plaisted, Dem., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, Cyrus W. Davis.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (31), House of Representatives (151).

Senate (1911-1912), 22 Dem., 9 Rep.; House, 86 Dem., 63 Rep.

CAPITAL, Augusta. Population (1910), 13,211.

Other towns: Portland (28,572), Lewiston (26,247), Bangor (24,803), Biddeford (17,079), Auburn (15,064), and Waterville (11,458).

MARYLAND (Md.), 1788.

AREA, 12,327 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,294,450.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	826,493	215,657	1,042,390
1900	952,424	235,064	1,188,044
1910	1,062,645	231,249	1,294,450

Governor (1912-1916), Phillips L. Goldbrough, Rep., \$4,500.

Secretary of State, Robert P. Graham.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (27), House of Delegates (113).

Senate (1912-1914), 19 Dem., 8 Rep.; House, 63 Dem., 40 Rep.

CAPITAL, Annapolis. Population (1910), 8,609. Other towns: BALTIMORE (528,485), Cumberland (21,839), Hagerstown (16,507), and Frederick (10,411).

MASSACHUSETTS (Mass.), O.S.

AREA, 8,266 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,366,416.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,215,373	22,144	2,237,517
1900	2,769,764	31,974	2,801,738
1910	2,325,053	38,042	3,366,416

Governor (1912-1913), Eugene N. Foss, Dem., \$8,000.

Secretary of State, Albert P. Langtry.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (240).

Senate (1912), 26 Rep., 14 Dem.; House, 138 Rep., 102 Dem.

CAPITAL, BOSTON. Population (1910), 670,585. Other towns: WORCESTER (145,986), FALL RIVER (119,295), LOWELL (106,294), CAMBRIDGE (104,839), New Bedford (96,652), Lynn (89,336), Springfield (88,926), Lawrence (85,692), Somerville (77,236), Holyoke (37,730), Brockton (56,878), Malden (44,404), Haverhill (44,115), Salem (43,697), Newton (39,806), Fitchburg (37,826), Taunton (34,259), Everett (33,484), Quincy (32,642), Chelsea (32,452), Pittsfield (32,121), Waltham (27,834), Chicopee (25,401), and Gloucester (24,398).

MICHIGAN (Mich.), 1837.

AREA, 58,915 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,810,173.

Year	White.	Negro.	Total
1890	2,072,884	15,223	2,088,107
1900	2,308,563	15,816	2,324,379
1910	2,785,258	17,115	2,802,373

Governor (1911-1912), Chase S. Osborn, Rep., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Frederick C. Martindale.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (32), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1911-1913), 28 Rep., 4 Dem.; House, 88 Rep., 12 Dem.

CAPITAL, Lansing. Population (1910), 31,229. Other towns: DETROIT (465,766), GRAND RAPIDS (112,571), Saginaw (50,510), Bay City (45,166), Kalamazoo (39,437), Flint (38,550), Jackson (31,433), Battle Creek (25,267), Muskegon (24,062), and Port Huron (18,863).

MINNESOTA (Minn.), 1858.

AREA, 84,682 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,075,708.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,296,408	3,683	1,300,091
1900	1,737,036	4,959	1,741,995
1910	2,059,253	7,084	2,066,337

Governor (1911-1913), Adolph A. Eberhart, Rep., \$7,000.

Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmah.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (63), House of Representatives (137).

Senate (1911-1913), 42 Rep., 19 Dem., 2 Ind.; House, 89 Rep., 26 Dem., 5 Ind.

CAPITAL, ST. PAUL. Population (1910), 224,744. Other towns: MINNEAPOLIS (302,408), Duluth (78,464), and Winona (18,583).

MISSISSIPPI (Miss.), 1817.

AREA, 46,865 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,797,114.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	544,851	742,559	1,287,410
1900	641,200	907,630	1,548,830
1910	766,119	1,009,487	1,775,606

Governor (1912-1916), Earl Brewer, Dem., \$4,500.

Secretary of State, J. W. Power.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (45), House of Representatives (137).

Senate and House (1912-1916), all Dem.

CAPITAL, Jackson. Population (1910), 21,262. Other towns: Meridian (23,285), Vicksburg (20,814), Natchez (11,791), and Hattiesburg (11,733).

MISSOURI (Mo.), 1821.

AREA, 69,420 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,293,335.

Year	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,528,458	150,184	2,678,642
1900	2,944,843	161,234	3,106,077
1910	3,134,945	157,452	3,292,397

Governor (1909-1913), Herbert S. Hadley, Rep., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Cornelius Roach.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (34), House of Representatives (124).

Senate (1911-1913), Dem. 22, Rep. 12; House, Dem. 82, Rep. 60.

CAPITAL, Jefferson City. Population (1910), 11,850.

Other towns: ST. LOUIS (687,029), KANSAS CITY (248,381), St. Joseph (77,403), Springfield (35,201), Joplin (32,073), Hannibal (18,341) and Sedalia (17,822).

MONTANA (Mont.), 1889.

AREA, 146,997 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 376,053.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	127,690	1,490	129,180
1900	226,283	1,523	227,806
1910	360,587	1,834	362,421

Governor (1909-1913), Edwin D. Norris, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, T. M. Swindlehurst, \$3,000.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (28), House of Representatives (74).

Senate (1911-1913), *Rep.* 16, *Dem.* 12; House, *Dem.* 42, *Rep.* 32.

CAPITAL, Helena. Population (1910), 12,515.
Other towns: Butte (39,165), Great Falls (13,948), Missoula (12,869), Anaconda (10,134) and Billings (10,021).

NEBRASKA (Nebr.), 1867.

AREA 77,520 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,192,214.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,047,096	8,913	1,056,009
1900	1,056,526	6,269	1,062,795
1910	1,180,311	7,669	1,187,980

Governor (1911-1913), Chester H. Aldrich, *Rep.*, \$2,500.

Secretary of State, Addison Wait.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1911-1913), 19 *Dem.*, 14 *Rep.*; House, 54 *Dem.*, 46 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, Lincoln. Population (1910), 43,973.
Other towns: OMAHA (124,096), South Omaha (26,259) and Grand Island (10,326).

NEVADA (Nev.) 1864.

AREA 110,690 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 81,875.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	39,121	242	47,355
1900	35,405	134	42,335
1910	74,371	513	81,875

Governor (1911-1913), Tasker L. Oddie, *Rep.*, \$4,000.

Secretary of State, George Brodigan.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (20), House of Representatives (49).

Senate (1911-1913), *Dem.* 13, *Rep.* 7; House, *Rep.* 25, *Dem.* 24.

CAPITAL, Carson City. Population (1910),
Other towns: Reno (10,867).

NEW HAMPSHIRE (N.H.) O.S.

* **AREA**, 9,341 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 430,572.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	375,840	614	376,454
1900	410,791	662	411,453
1910	429,909	564	430,473

Governor (1911-1913), Robert P. Bass, *Rep.*, \$3,000.

Secretary of State, Edward N. Pearson.

LEGISLATURE, Senate (24), House of Representatives (322).

Senate (1911-1913), *Rep.* 16, *Dem.* 8; House, *Rep.* 228, *Dem.* 174.

CAPITAL, Concord. Population (1910), 21,427.
Other towns: Manchester (70,063), Nashua (26,005) and Dover (13,247).

NEW JERSEY (N.J.) O.S.

AREA, 8,224 sq. miles. Pop. (1910) 2,537,167.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,306,581	47,638	1,444,933
1900	1,812,317	69,844	1,883,669
1910	2,445,927	89,760	2,537,167

Governor (1911-1914), Woodrow Wilson (President elect of U.S.), *Dem.*, \$10,000.

Secretary of State, David S. Crater.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (21), House of Representatives (60).

Senate (1911), *Rep.* 11, *Dem.* 10. House, *Rep.* 37, *Dem.* 23.

CAPITAL, TRENTON. Population (1910), 96,815.
Other towns, NEWARK (347,469), JERSEY CITY (267,779), PATERSON (125,600), Camden (96,815), Elizabeth (73,409), Hoboken (70,324), Bayonne (55,545), Passaic (54,773), Atlantic City (46,150), West Hoboken (35,403), East Orange (34,371), Perth Amboy (32,121), and Orange (29,630).

NEW MEXICO (N. Mex. Territory).

AREA, 122,634. Pop. (1910) 227,301.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	122,918	1,956	150,282
1900	180,207	1,610	193,310
1910	304,602	1,628	327,301

Governor, William C. McDonald, *Dem.*, \$3,000.

Secretary, Antonio Lucero.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (24), House of Representatives (49).

Senate (1911-1913), 17 *Rep.*, 7 *Dem.* House, 33 *Rep.*, 16 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Santa Fé. Population (1910) 5,072, Albuquerque (11,020).

NEW YORK (N.Y.) O.S.

AREA, 50,203 sq. miles. Pop. (1910) 9,113,614.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	5,923,955	70,022	6,003,174
1900	7,156,881	99,232	7,258,804
1910	8,966,921	134,181	9,113,614

Governor (1913-1914), \$10,000.

Secretary of State,

LEGISLATURE: Senate (51), House of Assembly (150).

Senate (1911-1912), 29 *Dem.*, 21 *Rep.*, 1 *Ind.*; House, 101 *Rep.*, 48 *Dem.*, 1 *Ind.*

CAPITAL, ALBANY. Population (1910) 200,253.

Other cities: NEW YORK (4,766,823), BUFFALO (423,715), ROCHESTER (218,149), SYRACUSE (137,249), Yonkers (79,803), Troy (76,813), Utica (74,419), Schenectady (72,826), Binghamton (48,483), Elmira (37,176), Auburn (34,668), Jamestown (31,277), Amsterdam (31,267), Mount Vernon (30,219), Niagara Falls (30,445).

NORTH CAROLINA (N.C.), O.S.

AREA, 52,426 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,206,287.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,055,382	551,018	1,617,949
1900	1,203,603	624,469	1,828,072
1910	1,500,513	697,843	2,206,287

Governor (1909-1913), William W. Kitchin, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, J. Bryan Grimes.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (120).

Senate (1911-1913), 43 Dem., 7 Rep.; House, 99 Dem., 20 Rep.

CAPITAL, Raleigh. Population (1910), 19,218.

Other towns: Charlotte (34,014), Wilmington (25,748), Asheville (18,762), Durham (18,241), and Winston (17,167).

NORTH DAKOTA (N. Dak.), 1889.

AREA, 70,837 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 577,056.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	182,407	373	190,983
1900	311,712	286	319,146
1910	509,855	617	577,056

Governor (1911-1913), John Burke, Dem., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, P. D. Norton.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (49), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1911-1913), Rep. 44, Dem. 5; House, Rep. 87, Dem. 13.

CAPITAL, Bismarck. Population (1910), 5,443.

Other towns: Fargo (14,331) and Grand Forks (12,476).

OHIO, 1802.

AREA, 41,040 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 4,767,121.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	3,524,805	87,113	3,672,329
1900	4,060,204	96,901	4,157,545
1910	4,654,907	112,443	4,767,121

Governor (1911-1913), Judson Harmon, Dem., \$10,000.

Secretary of State, Charles H. Graves.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (34), House of Representatives (119).

Senate (1911-1913), 19 Dem., 15 Rep.; House, 70 Dem., 49 Rep.

CAPITAL, COLUMBUS. Population (1910), 281,511.

Other towns: CLEVELAND (560,663), CINCINNATI (364,463), TOLEDO (168,497), DAYTON (126,577), Youngstown (79,066), AKRON (50,738), Canton (30,217), Springfield (26,921), Hamilton (22,779), Lima (20,908), Lorain (28,883), and Zanesville (28,086).

OKLAHOMA (Okla.), 1907.

AREA, 70,057 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,657,155.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	172,554	21,609	258,657
1900	670,204	55,684	790,391
1910	1,444,535	137,612	1,657,155

Indian Territory.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	161,546	18,636	180,182
1900	355,207	36,853	392,060

Governor (1911-1913), Lee Cruce, Dem., \$4,500.

Secretary of State, B. F. Harrison.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (44), House of Representatives (109).

Senate (1911-1913), 29 Dem., 15 Rep.; House, 76 Dem., 33 Rep.

CAPITAL, Oklahoma City. Population (1910), 64,205.

Other towns: Muskogee (25,278), Tulsa (18,122), Enid (13,799), McAlester (12,954), and Shawnee (12,474).

OREGON (Oreg.), 1859.

AREA, 96,699 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 672,675.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	301,982	1,186	317,704
1900	394,582	1,105	413,536
1910	655,094	1,519	672,675

Governor (1911-1913), Oswald West, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Ben W. Olcott.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (60).

Senate (1911-1913), 27 Rep., 3 Dem.; House, 58 Rep., 2 Dem.

CAPITAL, Salem. Population (1910), 14,094.

The largest city is PORTLAND (207,214).

PENNSYLVANIA (Pa.), O.S.

AREA, 45,126 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 7,665,111.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	5,128,258	107,596	5,258,113
1900	6,141,664	125,845	6,302,115
1910	7,467,760	193,908	7,665,111

Governor (1911-1913), John K. Tener, Rep., \$10,000.

Secretary of State, Robert McAfee.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (207).

Senate (1911-1913), 36 Rep., 12 Dem. (2 vacancies); House, 155 Rep., 42 Dem., 1 Soc. (9 vacancies).

CAPITAL, Harrisburg. Population (1910), 64,126.

Other towns: PHILADELPHIA (1,549,008), PITTSBURG (533,005), SCRANTON (129,867), Reading (96,092), Wilkesbarre (67,105), Erie (66,545), Johnstown (55,422), Altoona (52,127), Allentown (51,913), Lancaster (47,227), York (44,750), McKeesport (42,694), Chester (38,537), Newcastle (36,280), and Williamsport (31,860).

RHODE ISLAND (R.I.) O.S.

AREA, 1,248 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 542,610.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	337,859	7,393	345,252
1900	419,050	9,092	428,142
1910	532,498	9,529	542,027

Governor (1913-1914), Aram J. Pothier, Rep., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, J. Fred Parker.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (38), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912), 34 Rep., 5 Dem.; House, 71 Rep., 29 Dem.

CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE. Population (1910), 224,326.

Other cities: Pawtucket (51,622), Woonsocket (38,125), Newport (27,149), and Warwick (26,629).

SOUTH CAROLINA (S.C.) O.S.

AREA, 30,989 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,515,400.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	452,008	688,934	1,140,942
1900	557,807	782,321	1,340,128
1910	679,162	835,843	1,515,005

Governor (1911-1913), Coleman L. Blease, Dem., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, R. M. McCown.

LEGISLATURE, Senate (44), House of Representatives (124).

Senate and House are all Dem.

CAPITAL, Columbia. Population (1910), 26,319.

Other towns: Charleston (51,833), Spartanburg (17,527), and Greenville (15,741).

SOUTH DAKOTA (S. Dak.) 1889.

AREA, 77,615 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 583,888.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	328,010	541	328,551
1900	380,714	465	381,179
1910	503,771	817	504,588

Governor (1911-1913), Robert S. Vessey, Rep., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, Samuel C. Polley.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (45), House of Representatives (104).

Senate (1911-1912), 34 Rep., 11 Dem.; House, 99 Rep., 5 Dem.

CAPITAL, Pierre. Population (1910), 3,600.

Other towns: Sioux Falls (14,094) and Aberdeen (10,763).

TENNESSEE (Tenn.), 1796.

AREA, 42,022 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,124,789.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,336,637	430,678	1,767,315
1900	1,540,186	480,843	2,021,029
1910	1,711,433	473,088	2,184,521

Governor (1911-1913), Ben W. Cooper, Rep., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Hallum W. Goodloe.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (99).

Senate (1911-1912), 25 Dem., 8 Rep.; House, 74 Dem., 25 Rep.

CAPITAL, NASHVILLE. Population (1910), 110,364.

Other towns: MEMPHIS (131,205), Chattanooga (44,604), and Knoxville (36,349).

TEXAS (Tex.), 1845.

AREA, 265,896 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,896,542.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,745,935	488,171	2,234,106
1900	2,426,669	620,722	3,047,391
1910	3,204,896	690,020	3,894,916

Governor (1911-1913), O. B. Colquitt, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, C. C. McDonald.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (31), House of Representatives (133).

Senate (1911-1912), 30 Dem., 1 Rep.; House, 122 Dem., 1 Rep.

CAPITAL, Austin. Population (1910), 29,860.

Other towns: San Antonio (95,614), Dallas (92,104), Houston (78,800), Fort Worth (73,312), El Paso (39,279), and Galveston (36,981).

UTAH, 1896.

AREA, 84,990 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 373,331.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	205,925	588	206,513
1900	272,465	672	273,137
1910	366,602	1,123	367,725

Governor (1909-1913), William Spry, Rep., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Charles S. Tingey.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (18), House of Representatives (45).

Senate (1911-1912), 16 Rep., 2 Dem.; House, 38 Rep., 7 Dem.

CAPITAL, Salt Lake City. Population (1910), 22,777.

VERMONT (Vt.), 1792.

AREA, 9,564 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 255,956.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	331,418	937	332,355
1900	342,771	826	343,597
1910	354,298	1,621	355,919

Governor (1912-1914), Allen M. Fletcher, Rep., \$2,500.

Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey, \$2,700.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (246).

Senate (1912-1914), 27 Rep., 3 Dem.; House, 146 Rep., 56 Dem.; 22 Progressives, 7 Prog. Rep.; 3 Ind. Rep., 2 Ind. Prog.; 1 Prog. Dem., 1 Ind. Dem., 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Do. Rep., 1 Labour, 1 Undefined, 3 vacancies.

CAPITAL, Montpelier. Population (1910), 7,856.
 Other towns: Burlington (20,466), Rutland (13,546), and Barre (10,734).

VIRGINIA (Va.), O.S.

AREA, 42,627 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,061,612.

Year.	White.	Negro	Total.
1890	1,080,122	635,438	1,655,980
1900	1,125,855	660,722	1,854,184
1910	1,389,809	671,096	2,061,612

Governor (1910-1914), William Hodges Mann, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, B. O. James.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912-1913), 35 Dem., 5 Rep. House, 90 Dem., 10 Rep.

CAPITAL, RICHMOND. Population (1910), 127,628.

Other towns: Norfolk (67,452), Roanoke (34,874), Portsmouth (33,130), and Lynchburg (29,494).

WASHINGTON (Wash.), 1889.

AREA, 69,127 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,141,990.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	340,829	1,602	357,232
1900	496,304	2,514	518,103
1910	1,109,157	6,058	1,141,990

Governor (1909-1913), M. E. Hay, Rep., \$6,000.

Secretary of State, I. M. Howell.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (42), House of Representatives (96).

Senate (1912-1913), 38 Rep., 4 Dem.; House, 84 Rep., 12 Dem.

CAPITAL, Olympia. Population (1910), 6,996.

Other towns: SEATTLE (237,194), SPOKANE (104,402), Tacoma (83,743), Everett (24,814), and Bellingham (24,298).

WEST VIRGINIA (W. Va.), 1863.

AREA, 24,170 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,221,119.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	730,077	32,690	762,794
1900	915,233	43,499	958,800
1910	1,156,817	64,173	1,221,119

Governor (1909-1913), William E. Glasscock, Rep., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (86).

Senate (1912-1913), 15 Dem., 15 Rep.; House, 83 Dem., 23 Rep.

CAPITAL, Charleston. Population (1910), 22,996.
 Other towns: Wheeling (41,641) and Huntington (31,161).

WISCONSIN (Wis.), 1848.

AREA, 56,066 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,333,860.

Year.	White.	Negro	Total.
1890	1,680,828	2,444	1,693,330
1900	2,057,911	2,542	2,069,042
1910	2,320,557	2,900	2,333,860

Governor (1912-1913), Francis E. McGovern, Rep., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, James A. Frear.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912-1913), 27 Rep., 6 Dem.; House, 59 Rep., 41 Dem.

CAPITAL, Madison. Population (1910), 25,531.

Other towns: MILWAUKEE (373,857), Superior (40,384), Racine (38,002), Oshkosh (33,062), and La Crosse (30,417).

WYOMING (Wyo.), 1890.

AREA, 97,914 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 145,965.

Year.	White.	Negro	Total.
1890	59,324	922	62,555
1900	89,051	940	92,531
1910	140,373	2,235	145,965

Governor (1912-1913), Joseph M. Carey, Rep., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, F. L. Houx.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (27), House of Representatives (57).

Senate (1912-1913), 19 Rep., 8 Dem.; House, 29 Rep., 27 Dem.

CAPITAL, Cheyenne. Population (1910), 11,320.

CHIEF OLYMPIC RECORDS.

Event.	Name.	Time or Distance
100 Metres	B. C. Craig, U.S.A.	17 1/10 sec. a.
200 "	A. Hahn, U.S.A.	37 1/10 sec. b.
400 "	C. D. Reidsch, U.S.A.	1 42 1/10 sec. a.
800 "	J. E. Meredith, U.S.A.	3 m. 52 1/10 s. a.
1,500 "	A. N. S. Jackson, Gt. Br.	3 m. 56 1/10 s. a.
3,000 "	H. Kolehmainen, Finland	8 m. 38 1/10 s. a.
5,000 "	"	14 m. 36 1/10 s. a.
10,000 "	"	31 m. 20 1/10 s. a.
100 "	Hurdles F. C. Smithson, U.S.A.	15 sec. a.
400 "	C. J. Bacon, U.S.A.	55 sec. c.
10,000 "	A. H. Goulding, Canada	26 m. 24 1/10 s. a.
Long Jump	A. L. Gutterson, U.S.A.	27 1/10 metres a.
High Jump	A. W. Richardson, U.S.A.	1 50 1/10 metres a.
Pole Jump	H. S. Babcock, U.S.A.	1 50 1/10 metres a.
Hammer	M. J. McGrath, U.S.A.	54 1/10 m. tres. a.
Weight	P. J. McDonald, U.S.A.	25 3/10 m. tres. a.

a Stockholm, 1922.
 b St. Louis, 1904.
 c London, 1908.

Dependencies of the U.S.A. AREA AND POPULATION.

Dependency and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.
Guam (Agaña).....	207	12,000
Philippines (Manila)	121,400	8,200,000
Puerto Rico, etc. (San Juan).....	3,600	1,120,000
Tutuila (Pago Pago)	95	6,000
Wake Island, etc.	10	—
Panama Canal Zone.....	400 ~	130,000
• Total....	125,712	9,468,000

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. AREA AND POPULATION.

Island.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population 1903.
Bohol.....	1,441	243,148
Cebu.....	1,768	592,247
Leyte.....	8,728	357,641
Luzon.....	40,969	3,798,507
Mesbate.....	1,236	...
Mindanao.....	36,802	499,634
Mindoro.....	3,851	...
Negros.....	4,881	460,776
Palawan.....	4,027	...
Panay.....	4,611	743,646
Samar.....	5,031	222,690
Other Islands (3,130).....	14,572	...
Total	121,395	7,635,426

Position and Extent.—The Philippine Islands are situated between $4^{\circ} 40' - 21^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat. and $116^{\circ} 40' - 126^{\circ} 34'$ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 121,395 square miles, of which total 106,823 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles.

Physiography.—The Philippines are a volcanic chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending for nearly 1,000 miles in an irregular crescent formation, the largest islands being at the northern (Luzon) and southern (Mindanao) extremities. In the extreme west is the long, narrow island of Palawan, detached from the main chain, and lying in the China Sea. All the islands are mountainous, the general strike of the ranges being north to south; the highest peaks are Mount Apo, in Mindanao (10,318 feet), Mount Haloón, in Mindoro (9,000 feet), and Mount Mayon, in Luzon (8,000 feet). There are twelve active volcanoes in the archipelago, and Mount Mayon (Luzon) caused great havoc by an eruption in 1897, while earthquakes are frequent. The principal rivers are the Cagayán (220 miles), in Luzon, and the Rio Grande and Agusan, in Mindanao, while close to Manila is the Laguna de Bay, a freshwater lake over 30 miles in length, and Lake Taal, about half the size of the former, and smaller lakes abound in most of the islands.

The climate of the island is marked by a high temperature and excessive humidity, and the islands are subject to violent tropical storms (*bagnios*).

Population.—At the Census of 1903 the population was ascertained to be 7,635,426, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 7,000,000 were Christians (Roman Catholics), about 600,000 were Muhammadans, with less than 60,000 of other non-Christian creeds. Of the foreign born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the U.S.A. (8,200 in 1903). The population in 1910 was estimated at 8,200,000.

Government.—The islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactán. In 1545 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas" after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and Islam being accomplished by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, and the archipelago was formally annexed; but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1897 a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo, a native leader, whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Harbour on May 1, 1897. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1897, and the islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. Co-operation with Aguinaldo and his undisciplined troops proved to be impossible, and the U.S. forces were eventually increased to 60,000 men engaged in a war of pacification which ended with the capture of Aguinaldo on March 23, 1901. The first civil governor of the Philippines was William H. Taft (afterwards President of the U.S.), appointed July 1, 1900, and he was succeeded by General L. E. Wright (1904-5), H. C. Ives (1905), and General J. T. Smith (1906). The present Governor was appointed in 1909.

Governor-General (Manila), W. Cameron Forbes.
Vice-Governor-General, N. W. Gilbert.

Executive Officers.*Interior*, D. C. Worcester.*Commerce and Police*, C. B. Elliot.*Finance and Justice*, Gregorio Araneta.*Public Instruction*, N. W. Gilbert.

These executive officers, with four others (F. A. Branagan, J. R. de Luzuriaga, E. Palma, and J. Sumulong), form the Resident Commission under the presidency of the Governor-General. The Legislature consists of two houses, the *Resident Commission* (see above) and a *National Assembly* of 81 members, elected by the people for four years.

Finance.—The revenue is derived from customs duties and internal taxes, and exceeds the expenditure by about \$20,000,000 annually. With the surplus balances of former years the revenue of 1910-11 amounted to \$95,600,000.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the archipelago, and employs nearly one half of the working population. The chief crops are hemp, rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, coco-nuts and cacao, the exports being principally hemp, copra, sugar and tobacco; the imports are cotton goods, rice, wheat flour, fresh meat, boots and shoes, iron and steel manufactures, petroleum and paper.

The growth of the trade of the Philippines is shown below.

IMPORTS INTO PHILIPPINES.

Year.	From U.S.	From Other Countries.	Total.
1900	\$1,657,701	\$18,943,735	\$20,601,436
1905	5,761,498	25,114,852	30,876,350
1910	10,775,301	26,998,329	37,773,630
1911	19,483,658	30,350,064	49,833,722

EXPORTS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Year.	To U.S.	To Other Countries.	Total.
1900	\$3,522,160	\$16,228,908	\$19,751,068
1905	15,668,086	16,684,589	32,352,675
1910	16,741,771	21,122,398	37,864,169
1911	16,716,956	23,061,673	39,778,629

Communication.—In 1912 there were 987 miles of railway in operation. Post offices numbered 561, and there were 3,017 miles of telegraph, and 1,983 miles of telephone line. The mercantile marine consisted in 1912 of 77 steam vessels (over 100 tons) and 14 sailing vessels (over 100 tons), the combined tonnage of these 91 vessels being 50,324 tons. The principal ports are Manila, where the harbour has been made accessible for vessels of 30-ft. draught, and Cebu and Iloilo.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population, 250,000. Other towns are Batuan (40,000), Lipa (38,000), Laoag (35,000), Batangas (33,000), San Carlos (28,000), and Tabaco (22,000), in the island of Luzon; Janiway (21,000), Misagao (21,000), and Iloilo (20,000), in the island of Panay; Argao (25,000), Barili (22,000), Carcar (22,000), Cebu (21,000), and Sibonga (22,000), in the island of Cebu; Baybay (23,000) and Ormoc (17,000) in the island of Leyte; and Calbayog (16,000) in the island of Samar.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26'

N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,450 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 207 square miles, with a population of about 12,000, of whom 365 are foreigners (including 150 U.S. naval force), the natives being of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words. The island was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Magellan in 1521, and was occupied by Spain from 1588 to 1898, being ceded to the U.S. by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. Formal occupation was made by a gunboat of the U.S. on Feb. 1, 1899. A plateau occupies most of the northern portion, and in the south is a range of hills, with the highest peak in Jumullong Mangloc (1,280 feet). Only a small part of the island is cultivated, although the available land is fertile and the climate favourable. Coco-nuts, rice, sugar, coffee, and cacao are grown in small quantities. The wooded slopes of the plateau and the valleys contain valuable timber. The capital is Agaña, and there is a port of entry at Apra.

Governor, Capt. Edward J. Dorn, U.S.N.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is a large island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50'-18° 30' N. lat. and 65° 30'-67° 15' W. long., with a total area of 3,436 square miles and a population of 1,118,022 at the census of 1910. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 1,050 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1493, and was occupied by Spain from 1508 to 1898, in which year it was captured by the United States, by whom it was formally occupied on Oct. 28, 1898. Included in the annexation are the islands of Vieques (about 100 square miles), Culebra (30 square miles), Mona (20 square miles), and several islets. A range of mountains, with a greatest elevation of 3,800 feet, crosses Puerto Rico from west to east, and the island is generally hilly, with few plains of any extent. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 200 miles of railway were in operation in 1912, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 50,000 inhabitants in 1912, other towns being Ponce (35,000), Mayaguez (17,000), and Arecibo (16,000). There is an Executive Council of seven members, who, with four others, constitute the upper house of the legislature, the lower house being the House of Delegates, of 35 members, elected for two years.

Governor (1909-1912), G. R. Cotton.

TUTUILA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S., of Nov. 14, 1899, the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were divided by the remaining parties to the agreement, the islands east of 170° W. long. being reserved to the U.S. The territory thus acquired

consists of the island of Tutuila and Anua, Ofu, Oloenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 55 square miles and a population estimated at 6,000 in 1910.

Tutuila, the largest of the U.S. group, has an area of about 54 square miles and a population of 3,000, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 41 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra and cocoa beans are exported.

Governor, Commander W. M. Crose, U.S.N.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and other islands in the Pacific have been annexed from time to time, including Johnston, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Palmyra, Washington, Fanning, and Christmas; Howland and Baker; Gardner, Medway, Marcus, and Morell.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°-53° N. lat. and 170° E.-165° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliulik, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867. The islands are of volcanic origin, and are subject to earthquakes, a disastrous visitation of 1912 having caused much havoc.

HAWAII.

The Hawaiian, or Sandwich, Islands form a territory of the U.S., and consist of a chain of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54'-20° 15' N. lat. and 154° 50'-160° 30' W. long. The inhabited islands are:—

Island.	Area (sq. miles).	Population
Hawaii	4,320	55,382
Mauli	728	28,623
Kahoolawe	69	27
Lanai	139	131
Molokai	261	1,791
Oahu	600	81,993
Kauai	547	23,744
Niihau	97	208

Total 6,651 191,909

In addition, there are many uninhabited islands and islets, which continue the chain in a north-westerly direction beyond the limits above described. Honolulu, the capital, is about 2,000 miles from San Francisco. The group was annexed by the U.S. in 1897, and was organized as a Territory on June 14, 1900.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

The *Panama Canal*.—In 1879 work had been commenced by *Ferdinand de Lesseps* upon a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Excavations were started in 1881, but in March, 1889, they ceased owing to lack of funds. A French syndicate then assumed charge of the property and continued the works at Culebra, but the operations showed no indications of finality, and the United States, as the most interested spectator in the progress of the work, began to despair of the project while it remained in the hands of the French syndicate.

President Roosevelt at length persuaded America that, cost what it may, the Canal must be cut, and must be worked and owned by the United States. On June 28, 1902, Congress of the United States appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purchase of existing Canal rights, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum of \$20,000,000 was granted for the purchase of Canal zone rights from the Republic of Panama. For the construction of the Canal the following sums have been appropriated by Congress:—

28 June, 1902	...	\$20,000,000
21 Dec., 1905	...	11,000,000
27 Feb., 1906	...	5,990,785
30 June, 1906	...	25,450,415
4 March, 1907	...	27,161,367
15 Feb., 1908	...	12,176,900
27 May, 1908	...	29,187,000
4 March, 1909	...	39,095,000
25 Feb., 1910	...	76,000
25 June, 1910	...	37,825,000
4 March, 1911	...	48,550,000

\$246,561,468

Making a total cost to the United States up to June 30, 1911, of over \$246,000,000. The total estimated cost of the Canal is stated to exceed \$400,000,000 (£80,000,000), all of which will have been provided by the Government of the U.S., one reason for the high cost being that four-fifths of the total length of 50 miles is through hilly country. (The cost of the Suez Canal was \$90,000,000.) When the canal is completed, many distances will be enormously reduced. Thus, from New York to all Pacific ports north of the Panama Canal there will be a saving of 8,415 miles, and to such ports south of it of an average of 5,000 miles. From Liverpool the corresponding reductions are 6,046 and 2,600 miles. Asiatic ports, too, are brought considerably nearer to New York, and the Australasian ports of Sydney and Wellington become some 2,500 miles nearer to New York than to Liverpool.

The Canal, when completed, will have a length of 46 miles, and is being constructed at 85 feet above the level of the sea, being reached from the Pacific by a lock at Pedro Miguel and two locks at Miraflores, and from the Atlantic by a flight of three locks at Gatun. Each of these six locks will be in duplicate, with a length of 1,000 feet and a width of 110 feet. The Canal itself will be 300 to 500 feet wide at the surface of the water, and 41 feet deep. The total amount of excavation required in addition to the 30,000,000 cubic yards brought into use from the French operations exceeds 125,500,000 cubic yards. The work is entrusted to Army engineers, and is conducted by a *Commission*:—

<i>Chairman & Chief Engineer</i> , Col. George W. Goethals	\$25,000
<i>Assistant Chief Engineer</i> , Col. H. F. Hodges; H. H. Rousseau	14,000
<i>Divisional Engineers</i> , Lt.-Col. D. D. Gaillard (<i>Central</i>); Lt.-Col. W. L. Sibert (<i>Atlantic</i>)	14,000
<i>Chief Quartermaster</i> , Lt.-Col. C. A. Devoil	14,000
<i>Chief Sanitary Officer</i> , Col. W. C. Gorgas	14,000
<i>Civil Administrator</i> , Hon. Maurice H. Thatcher	14,000
<i>Secretary</i> , J. B. Bishop	10,000

The Canal is to be officially opened on January 1, 1915, but the present rate of progress indicates that it will be in use early in 1913.

Uruguay.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Popula- tion (1909)	Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Popula- tion (1909).
Artigas (San Eugenio)	4,398	28,866	Paysandú (Paysandú)	5,115	42,256
Canelones (Guadalupe)	1,833	91,703	Rio Negro (Fray Bentos).....	3,269	23,421
Cerro Largo (Melo).....	5,753	46,549	Rivera (Rivera)	3,790	37,292
Colonia (Colonia).....	5,525	44,413	Rocha (Rocha).....	4,280	36,165
Durazno (Durazno).....	1,744	17,379	Salto (Salto).....	4,863	46,821
Flores (Trinidad).....	4,763	47,699	San José (San José)	2,687	42,546
Florida (Florida).....	2,192	58,243	Soriano (Mercedes).....	3,560	41,763
Maldonado (Maldonado)	1,524	30,735	Tacuarembó (San Fructuoso)...	8,074	48,933
Minas (Minas)	4,844	53,545	Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	3,686	30,465
Montevideo (Montevideo)	256	317,879			
			Total.....	72,210	1,094,688

In 1908 there were 890,000 Uruguayans and 200,000 foreigners (Italian 75,000, Spanish 60,000, Brazilian 30,000, Argentine 15,000, French 13,000, British 2,000, Swiss 2,000, German 1,500, others 5,000). In 1900 there were 474,811 males and 440,836 females.

About 4 per cent. of the population is coloured (negro or Indian), 10 to 12 per cent. of mixed blood, and the rest white of European (mainly Italian or Spanish) descent.

The language of the country is Spanish, and the religion Roman Catholic.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants	Total.	Marriages.
1907	34,840	162,676	197,516	16,744	140,814	157,558	6,444
1908	35,520	153,785	189,305	14,421	133,016	147,437	6,368
1909	35,663	165,638	201,301	15,249	145,534	160,783	6,591
1910	35,927	119,684	155,611	16,515	105,683	122,198	6,918

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Uruguay is the smallest of the South American Republics and lies between 30° to 35° S. lat. and 53° 25'–57° 42' W. long., with an eastern (Atlantic) seaboard of 120 miles, a southern shore line of 235 miles on the estuary of Rio de la Plata, and 270 miles of the Uruguay river on the west. In the north the territory is continuous with Brazil for 450 miles.

Relief.—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet.

Hydrography.—The principal river of Uruguay is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Queguay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim.

Climate.—The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

GOVERNMENT.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the

Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of one of the provinces), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office.

President of the Republic (March 1, 1911-1915), José Batlle y Ordoñez, born May 21, 1854.
Vice-President (will be elected in February, 1913).

The Executive.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Romeu.
Minister of the Interior, J. Serrato (interim).
Minister of War and Marine, General J. Bergassá y Jerez.
Minister of Public Works, Victor Soudriers.
Minister of Finance, J. Serrato.
Minister of Justice and Education, Dr. Blengio Rocca.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is a Congress of a houses, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 19 members (1 for each department), elected by indirect vote for 6 years and renewable as to one-third every 2 years. The Chamber of Deputies contains 75 members, elected for 3 years by direct vote. Congress meets in annual session from February to June.

President of the Senate (The Vice-President).
President of the Chamber of Deputies, Dr. Lagarrilla.

JUDICATURE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 19 Departments has a Prefect appointed by the President, and an elective municipal council. Justice is administered in sub-district and district courts, and in departmental courts at each provincial capital. There is a high court at Montevideo composed of 3 judges elected by Congress.

DEFENCE.

There is a standing Army of about 7,000 officers and men, recruited mainly by voluntary enlistment. Service in the National Guard is compulsory between the ages of 17 and 60, in three classes, numbering in all about 100,000. There is a National Police of 5,000 men. The troops are well armed and equipped. The Navy consisted in 1911 of 3 cruisers and 4 gunboats, with 7 special service vessels, &c., and 4 gunboats building, manned by 650 officers and men.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is free and nominally compulsory, and is, perhaps, better extended than in any other South American Republic. *Secondary Education* is provided in privately maintained schools and in State technical schools, and there is a University at the capital.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Republic for the five years 1908-09-1912-13 are shown below in gold pesos (the gold peso = 5s., or 47 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-09	21,079,829	21,074,270
1909-10	21,079,880	21,075,330
1910-11	23,351,800	23,333,261
1911-12	29,808,173	29,801,153
1912-13	35,122,171	35,133,171

The revenue is derived principally from customs (\$17,211,830 in 1911-12); the expenditure includes "national obligations" (debt service, pensions, etc.), 17,110,911 pesos, war and marine 5,000,000 pesos, and industrial development 2,500,000 pesos. The City of Montevideo provides its own administrative expenditure from municipal taxation.

DEBT.

The Debt of the Republic was stated as follows on Dec. 31, 1910 and 1911 (in pesos):—

Description.	1910.	1911.
External.....	123,309,818	122,561,041
International	2,475,500	2,387,000
Internal.....	8,443,558	6,909,499
Total.....	134,228,876	131,857,540

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is estimated at 45,178,000 English Statute acres, of which nearly 38,000,000 acres were pasture land, while 1,211,370 acres were under corn crops (wheat 683,664, maize 505,072) in 1908-9, producing 4,603,015 cwt. of wheat, 3,334,811 cwt. of maize, 122,056 cwt. of oats, and 60,457 cwt. of barley. In 1908-9 there were also 45,302 acres under flax producing 260,922 tons, but the flax area is diminishing. The vineyards (11,000 acres) produced close on 2,000,000 gallons of wine in 1906. Olives and tobacco are also cultivated.

The Live Stock (the rearing of which is by far the most important industry) included (1908) 8,102,602 cattle, 26,286,206 sheep, 19,051 goats, 180,099 pigs, 556,307 horses, and 17,671 mules. The extensive pasture lands are particularly suitable for cattle breeding and sheep farming, and there are many establishments for the preparation of jerked beef (*carajó*) for Brazil and Cuba, and of meat extract for Europe, while the department of Paysandú sends a special brand of ox-tongues all over the world. The frozen meat industry is now developing rapidly.

Minerals.—The mining industry is in its infancy and awaits capital. Gold and silver, lead,

copper, magnesium and lignite are indicated, and gold is produced in small quantities.

Manufactures.—The industries connected with the live stock raising constitute the chief manufactures, with the exception of flour from home grown grain. Outside these Uruguay still depends very largely on imported goods, Great Britain supplying some 30 per cent. of the total imports.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of Uruguay for the five years 1907-1911 are stated below (values in gold pesos):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907	37,471,000	34,912,000
1908	37,156,000	40,296,000
1909	37,157,000	45,103,000
1910	41,151,000	43,700,000
1911	45,755,000	44,536,000

The exports are almost entirely animal (wool, hides, horns, hair, tallow, and jerked beef) and agricultural products (including wheat and maize), the imports are machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, and bloodstock. There are very heavy import duties, the customs receipts in 1911 being 16,017,073 pesos, the imports being valued at 45,755,000 pesos. The trade is distributed as under (values in thousands of pesos):—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1908.	1909.	1909.	1910.
U K.....	12,126	...	2,772	3,456
France.....	3,765	...	9,124	9,191
Germany.....	6,439	...	6,900	4,163
Argentina...	2,554	...	8,474	5,156
Brazil.....	1,866	...	6,701	4,242
U.S.A.....	3,457	...	3,890	2,768
Belgium.....	2,277	...	4,156	8,018
Spain.....	2,010	...	570	635
Italy.....	3,172	...	1,401	1,639

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1911 there were 1,570 miles of railway open for traffic, all being in British hands. Three lines radiate from Montevideo, the eastern line running to Artigas, the central line to Rivera (on the Brazilian frontier), and the western line to Mercedes, a river port on the Rio Negro. The central line also runs westward to Paysandú, and thence via Salto to the Brazilian and Argentine frontiers. A southern line runs from the capital to Minas and Maldonado. The capital has electric trams.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1910 there were 1,018 post offices, dealing with 95,000,000 postal packets, and 319 telegraph offices (and a wireless station), with 6,099 miles of line, transmitting 306,000 despatches; there were also 4,803 telephone stations, with 19,039 miles of lines.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine in 1911 consisted of 36 steamers (48,711 tons) and 18 sailing vessels (14,702 tons), a total of 54 vessels (63,413 tons). In 1910 the entries at Montevideo were 3,115 vessels (8,514,949 tons) and the clearances 3,090 vessels (8,449,167 tons). The port of Montevideo has recently been greatly enlarged and improved, and further extensive works are now being undertaken.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, MONTEVIDEO (*San Felipe y Santiago de Monte Video*), on the northern shore of the Rio de la Plata estuary. Population (1911), 325,000.

Other towns are Paysandú (20,000), Salto (18,000), Mercedes (15,000), Florida (13,000), and San José (12,000).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* has been officially adopted, and its use is obligatory to the exclusion of all others.

The *Unit of Currency* is the gold peso (*peso nacional*) of 100 centesimos, worth 5s. (or 4'7 = £1 sterling). The actual coinage is silver, the silver peso being worth about 50d. (or 4'8 = £1 sterling). No gold coins are issued. Silver coins are the peso and 50, 20, and 10 centesimos; nickel 5, 2, and 1 centesimo; copper 4, 2, and 1 centesimo. Foreign gold circulates at fixed rates being legally current. English sovereigns largely predominate. The note issue of the Bank of the Republic represents over 25,000,000 pesos.

Venezuela.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq Miles).	Population 1891	States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq Miles).	Population 1891
Anzoátegui (Barcelona).....	16,714	134,064	Sucre (Cumaná)	4,554	98,030
Apure (San Fernando)	29,529	22,937	Táchira (San Cristobal).....	4,284	101,709
Aragua (La Victoria)	2,161	94,994	Trujillo (Trujillo)	2,856	146,585
Bolívar (Ciudad Bolívar)	91,870	55,744	Yaracuy (San Felipe)	2,740	85,844
Carabobo (Valencia)	1,794	169,313	Zamora (Barinas).....	13,587	62,656
Cócedas (San Carlos)	5,712	87,935	Zulia (Maracaibo)	25,283	150,776
Falcón (Coro)	9,573	139,110			
Guárico (Calabozo)	25,631	183,930	Territories:—		
Lara (Barquisimeto)	7,622	189,624	Amazonas	108,741	45,097
Mérida (Mérida)	4,361	88,522	Delta Amacuro.....	15,517	7,222
Miranda (Ocumare)	3,068	121,446			
Monagas (Maturín).....	11,135	74,503	Federal District	744	113,304
Nueva Esparta (Asunción)	460	40,197			
Portuguesa (Guanare)	5,867	96,045	Total	393,843	2,323,527

NOTE.—The above statistics are from the *Anuario Estadístico de Venezuela*, which gives a total area of 1,000,400 square kilometres (393,843 square miles), and an estimated population (1908) of 2,647,624; but there is a boundary question with Colombia outstanding, and the area is therefore subject to revision, while the population figures are very largely conjectural. The death rate is very high owing to bad water, lack of sanitation and insufficient food. The death rate at Caracas is 38.5, and most of the towns are believed to have a similar mortality, that of infants being everywhere excessive. A census was decreed for Dec. 31, 1910, but no steps to accomplish the decree had been taken up to Oct. 1, 1912. The Government organ (*Universal*) stated on Sept. 9, 1912, that "as the last census dates from 1891 the estimated population is purely theoretical."

Races and Religions.

The inhabitants are very largely of mixed blood, the elements being estimated at 10 per cent. whites of European (mainly Spanish) descent, 70 per cent. *mestizos* (Spanish-Indian, Spanish-Negro and Indian-Negro) and the remainder African negroes, tribal Indians (Arawak and Carib) and foreign residents. The State religion is Roman Catholic; other Christian creeds are usually tolerated, but may be prohibited. The language of the country is Spanish.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants	Total	Deaths.	Emigrants	Total.	Marriages
1907	74,324	8,350	82,674	52,310	7,438	59,748	6,052
1908	71,033	4,280	75,313	57,088	3,979	61,067	6,050
1909	72,385	9,284	81,669	53,241	7,063	60,304	6,003
1910	82,487	8,420	90,907	55,436	7,374	62,810	8,120

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. The western boundary is in dispute, the area estimated by Venezuelan geographers (599,538 square miles) lying between 1° 40' S.—12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 40'—73° 31' W. long. Included in this area are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Cochi to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. *Margarita* has an area of about 400 square miles.

Relief.—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Mérida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and

Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

Hydrography.—The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise, in the south-western mountains of the republic, to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Cariquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but so far as is known they are frequently dry in the summer seasons.

Climate.—The climate is tropical and except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of low-land streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry and cooler season from November to March. Yellow fever is endemic at Carácas, and plague cases have occurred there since 1908.

GOVERNMENT.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Carácas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Carácas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Carácas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822-1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of August 5, 1909, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for four years and ineligible for a consecutive term of office, and a "Council of Government" of ten members (one for each two States), chosen by Congress for four years, its members (by seniority) supplying at need a successor to the President.

President of the Republic (April 19, 1910-1914), General Juan Vincente Gomez, born July 24, 1859.

Secretary-General, Dr. Ezequiel A. Vivas.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

President, General José Ignacio Pulido.

1st Vice President, General Alejandro Ibarra.

and Vice-President, General Mariano Garcia.

Council of Ministers.

Minister of the Interior, Cesar Zumeta.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. L. Andara.

Minister of Finance, Manuel Porras E.

Minister of War and Marine, General Ismael Pereira Alvarez.

Minister of Public Works, R. R. Alvarez.

Minister of Education, General D. Arreaza Monagas.

Minister of Fomento (Agriculture, etc.), Pedro Emilio Coll.

Federal Officers.

Adviser, Foreign Office, Dr. C. Grisanti.

Post-Master General, General J. Hidalgo.

Director General, Telegraphs, General E. G. Auxola.

President, Federal Court of Cassation, Dr. E. C. Guerrero.

Vice-President, Dr. E. Urdaneta Maya.

Governor, Federal District, Dr. V. Márquez Bustillos.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Congress consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on April 19 for 70 days. The Senate consists of 40 members (15 from each State), native born Venezuelans above 30 years of age, elected for 4 years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 117 members elected for 4 years by direct vote in each State, in the proportion of 1 per 35,000 inhabitants (each State having at least one representative, irrespective of population) with other representatives for every 15,000 in excess of that number.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND JUDICATURE.

Each of the States has an elective President and Legislative Assembly, with a General Secretary and Council of Government appointed by the legislature, and is divided into districts and municipalities, each with a municipal or communal *junta*. There is also in each State a supreme court of justice, with a superior court, courts of first instance, and district and municipal courts. Federal and Inter-State causes are dealt with by the Federal High Court, which is also a Court of Cession for the Union.

DEFENCE.

There is a standing Army (recruited theoretically by conscription and voluntary enlistment, but in practice by means of the press-gang) of about 9,000 men, and every Venezuelan between the ages of 15 and 50 is bound to serve in the National Militia, divided into Active and Reserve divisions, but the organisation of this force is defective, and service is not generally enforced. The Navy consists of an unarmoured cruiser (purchased in 1912), 3 gunboats, 1 t.b.d., and 1 torpedo-boat.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is free and nominally compulsory, but little effort is made to instruct the Indians or mestizos, and schools are confined to urban areas, where they were attended in 1908 by 35,777 pupils. In 1911 a large number of small primary schools were suppressed and larger schools substituted a salutary measure of reform. Secondary Education is conducted in State-provided institutions, and there are special and technical schools in various centres, and Universities at Caracas and Mérida. About 60 per cent. of the total population are absolutely illiterate.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Union for the five years 1908-9-1912-13 are stated as under in bolívares (the bolívar = about 9¹/₂d. or 25 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure.
1908-09	50,410,438	47,668,809
1909-10	48,554,857	54,337,125
1910-11	50,000,000	50,000,000
1911-12	51,131,250	51,131,250
1912-13	52,500,000	52,500,000

The revenue is derived from customs and customs surtax of 30% and 25%, in addition to that of 20% on imports from the Antilles; and excise. Salt and matches are State monopolies

and are farmed out, the latter to an English company; Cigarette paper is also a farmed monopoly, and with the excise on cigarettes produces 6,000,000 bolívares. The expenditure includes 2,600,000 bolívares for amortization and service of the debt, in addition to the final payment of 7,868,600 bolívares due to certain foreign countries under the Protocol of Washington; and 9,500,000 bolívares war and marine.

DEBT.

The debt was stated on June 30, 1911 (in bolívares) at:—

3 per cent. Foreign Debt	122,445,128
3 per cent. Interior Debt	60,993,345
Other Debts	8,796,000

Total 192,234,539
192,234,539 bolívares = £7,682,581.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries of the country, and most of the land is suited for these purposes. The chief agricultural products are coffee, cacao, sugar, maize, beans, wheat, rice, potatoes, vegetables and fruit of various kinds. Cotton is now being grown successfully for three native cotton mills. The Live Stock includes about 2,000,000 cattle, 1,750,000 pigs, 1,500,000 goats, and 200,000 sheep. The llanos, or grassy plains, could support many times the present estimated number with organization and development of the industry, much of the pastoral area having been abandoned since the War of Independence.

Fisheries.—The fisheries round the coast and of the lakes are of much importance for the food of the people. Round the northern islands are important pearl fisheries, but they are only carried on in a primitive way by native fishers.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, mercury, sulphur, coal, asphalt and petroleum are known to exist. Gold and copper have been produced for many years, and iron, coal, asphalt and sulphur are produced. Salt is a government monopoly.

Manufactures.—In spite of a high protective tariff in their favour manufacturing establishments are few and not particularly efficient. They include breweries and distilleries, and factories of cottons at Caracas, Valencia and Cumaná; boots, hats, tobacco, matches, furniture and leather goods, while agricultural machinery has recently been added.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for the five years 1908-1912, inclusive of specie, are stated as follows (values in bolívares):—

Year.	Imports	Exports.
1907-08	54,420,668	76,145,218
1908-09	49,120,424	83,145,316
1909-10	56,640,972	86,412,382
1910-11	60,176,974	96,920,229
1911-12*	105,677,096	133,323,961

* Exclusive of specie, the imports of 1911-12 were valued at 89,773,572 and the exports at 123,247,134 bolívares. The specie imports included 7,722,000 bolívares for coins and executed in France.

The principal imports are cotton prints and cotton drill, flour, etc.; the exports being Coffee, cocoa, balsam, rubber, hides, egret feathers and goat skins principally. The trade of 1911-12 (exclusive of specie) was shared as under (in bolivares):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
U.S.A.	24,397,629	41,994,324
France.....	6,112,813	38,440,882
U.K.....	26,404,000	6,887,970
Germany.....	16,313,670	22,548,968
Netherlands	7,356,360	1,878,367
Spain	4,402,761	8,063,479
Italy.....	3,397,475	1,240,061

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In 1910 there were 539 miles of railway open, the total being made up of 12 short lines near the coast, the longest being the 111 miles from Caracas to Valencia. The mountain railway, La Guaira—Caracas climbs the Maritime Andes (3,135 feet).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1910 there were 289 post offices dealing with 5,500,000 postal packets, and 180 telegraph offices with 5,000 miles of line transmitting 501,000 despatches.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 23 vessels, (8 steamers) with a total ton-

nage of 2,500 tons. In 1910 the ports of the Union were entered by 994 vessels of 1,151,324 tons. The principal ports are La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Ciudad Bolivar, Maracaibo and Carupano, others being Sucre (or Cumana) Guiria, Caño Colorado, Guanta, Tucacas, La Vela, Cristobal Colon, and Pampatar.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, CARACAS. Estimated population 75,000. Other towns are Maracaibo (35,000), Valencia (30,000), Puerto Cabello and La Guaira (15,000), and Ciudad Bolivar (13,000).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is the legal system, but some of the *Old Spanish* standards survive (see Peru).

The *Unit of Currency* is the *bolivar* of 100 centimos, worth approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ d., or 25.25 = £1 sterling. Gold coins of 100, 25, and 10 bolivares exist, but are seldom seen: silver 5, 2½, 2 and 1 bolivar and 50 and 25 centimos, with nickel 12½ and 5 centimos. Foreign gold is accepted at a fixed rate. The silver 5 bolivares or "dollar" is equivalent to 48.25d. English or 96.50 cents, U.S., i.e., 100 Venezuelan dollars = \$96.50 U.S.A.

NOTE.—*Popularly*, the silver dollar of 5 bolivares is divided into 100 centavos, so that 20 centavos = 1 bolivar; the bolivar is divided into 100 centimos.

Trade Union Statistics of the World.

The following table shows the membership of Trade Unions in the 12 principal trade union countries, according to returns received through various sources for the year ending Jan. 1, 1912 (about). The figures in parentheses indicate the relative order of the membership and percentage figures to the remaining figures under those headings in each column. The Finances of the Unions are not easily ascertained, but returns show that the 100 principal Trade Unions of the United Kingdom had £5,121,329 in hand at the end of 1910, while the whole of the German Unions had only £3,908,000 a year later. The second table on this page shows the growth of Trade Unions in the several countries since 1899. The figures for the United States include those for Canada, where trade unionists are estimated to number 130,000.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.

—	Total Membership	Percentage of Membership to Total Population.
Austria	421,905 ... (6)	1'4 ... (11)
Belgium	210,908 ... (7)	2'6 ... (4)
Denmark	142,786 ... (9)	4'6 ... (3)
France.....	1,029,238 ... (1)	2'5 ... (6)
German Empire	3,791,665 ... (2)	5'8 ... (2)
Hungary	97,000 ... (11)	'4 ... (12)
Italy	817,034 ... (5)	2'4 ... (7)
Netherlands	125,071 ... (8)	2'5 ... (5)
Sweden	81,000 ... (12)	2'3 ... (9)
Switzerland	114,520 ... (10)	2'3 ... (8)
United Kingdom	3,010,346 ... (3)	6'7 ... (1)
United States ...	2,810,420 ... (4)	2'2 ... (10)

TRADE UNION PROGRESS, 1900-1911.

Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.		Germany.	France.	Austria.	Denmark
		Federation of Labour.	New York State (all Unions).				
1900	1,257,710	548,321	245,381	995,435	491,647	—	96,295
1905	1,923,868	1,494,300	322,221	1,819,930	721,344	323,099	90,695
1906	2,117,611	1,454,200	398,494	2,213,654	836,134	448,270	99,022
1907	2,412,611	1,538,970	437,092	2,446,420	866,102	501,094	109,124
1908	2,379,612	1,586,885	372,459	2,421,930	957,102	622,279	127,220
1909	2,362,723	1,623,372	410,020	3,597,239	944,761	415,256	121,225
1910	2,442,723	1,622,112	475,890	3,452,055	977,350	400,565	121,563
1911	3,022,346	1,822,921	456,070	3,791,665	1,029,238	421,905	122,786

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2nd Secretary, Ellieo M. Hicks-Beach.
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Villa Constitución (V.-C.), F. W. Darch.
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Consul, Dr. Ignatz Brull, C.M.G.
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Secretary of Embassy, U. Grant Smith.
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Rio Grande do Sul, E. J. Wigg
Sao Paulo, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare.

" Vice-Consul, C. W. Miller.
Curitiba (V.-C.), H. H. Gomm.
Santa Catharina (V.-C.), W. B. Chaplin.
Santos (V.-C.), R. A. Sandall.
São Francisco (V.-C.), R. O'N. Addison.

American.

Ambassador (Rio de Janeiro), Irving B. Dudley (1907).
Secretary of Embassy, G. B. Rivas.
and Sec.,
Military Attaché, Capt. J. S. Hammond.

Consuls.

Bahia, S. P. Warner.
Pard, G. W. Pickersell.
Pernambuco, P. M. Griffith.
Rio de Janeiro (C.-G.), J. G. Lay.
Vice-Consul-General, J. J. Schlechts.
Santos, J. White.
Vice-Consul, W. H. Lawrence.
Consular Agents at Ceará, Maceio, Manaoas, Maranhão, Natal, Rio Grande do Sul, and Victoria.

BULGARIA.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (Sofia), Sir Henry O. Bax-Ironside, K.C.M.G. (1911).
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. Lyon, D.S.O., R.A.
Hon. Attachés, Kenelm E. Digby; W. B. Toulmin-Rothe.

Consuls.

Sofia (V.-C.), W. B. Heard.
Varna (V.-C.), B. Gilliat-Smith.
Consular Agents at Bourgas and Rustchuk.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (see Rumania).

CHILE.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Santiago), (vacant) (1911).
Naval Attaché, Capt. H. S. Grant.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Grogan, Bart.

Consuls.

Antofagasta, R. C. F. Maughan.
" Vice-Consul, H. W. W. Bird.
Caldera (V.-C.), H. B. Beazley.
Caleta Caltoco (V.-C.), E. Fellmann.
Carrizal Bajo (V.-C.), J. King.
Mejillones (V.-C.), H. E. Peet.
Taltal (V.-C.), H. T. S. Pearson.
Tocopilla (V.-C.), C. Nicholls.
Coquimbo, G. L. Ansted.

Iquique, E. F. Hudson.

" *Vice-Consul*, F. Watson.

Arica (V.-C.), G. MacKirdy.

Caleta Buena (V.-C.), C. C. Aitken.

Junin (V.-C.), L. J. Garratt.

Pisagua (V.-C.), T. G. Patrickson.

Tacna (V.-C.),

Santiago, Allen C. Kerr.

Valparaiso (C.-G.), E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consuls*, G. F. Atlee; A. G. Dovey.

Ancud (V.-C.), Wm. H. Turner.

Concepcion (V.-C.), Wm. Borrowman.

Coronel (V.-C.), Edward Cooper.

Lota (V.-C.), H. H. Maguire.

Punta Arenas, Capt. C. A. Milward.

Talcahuano (V.-C.), W. K. Steel.

Tome (V.-C.), M. S. Pasmore.

Valdivia & Corral (V.-C.), P. M. Nicholson.

Consular Agents at Chañaral, Copiapo, Los Andes and Temuco.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Santiago), Henry P. Fletcher (1910).

Secretary of Legation,

Military Attaché, Capt. J. S. Hammond.

Naval Attaché, Comm. F. W. McNeely.

Consuls.

Iquique, R. Hanna.

Punta Arenas, C. L. Latham.

Valparaiso, A. A. Winslow.

Consular Agents at Antofagasta, Arica, Caldera, Coquimbo and Talcahuano.

CHINA

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Peking), Sir John N. Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1906).

Councillor,

Naval Attaché, Capt. Sir Douglas Brownrigg, Bart.

Military Attaché, Maj. D. S. Robertson, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Commercial Attaché, W. P. Ker.

Chinese Secretary, S. Barton.

3d Secretaries, T. H. Lyons; Sir S. Head, Bart.

Accountant, J. B. Affleck.

Physician, Dr. Douglas Gray.

Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott, D.D.

Consuls.

Amoy, A. J. Sundius.

Canton, (C.-G.), J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consul*, G. A. Combe.

Changsha, B. Giles.

Chefoo, H. H. Fox.

Chengtu (C.-G.), R. H. Mortimore.

Chungking (V.-C.), W. R. Brown.

Chingkiang, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.

Foochow, E. T. C. Werner.

Hangchow, V. L. Savage.

Ningpo (V.-C.), H. L. Higge.

Hankow (C.-G.), H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.

" (V.-C.), C. H. J. Brett.

Harbin, R. Willis.

Iehang, H. A. Little.

Kiu-kiang, H. F. King.

Kuingschow and Pakhoi, B. Twyman.

Mukden (C.-G.), W. H. Wilkinson.

Nanking, Herbert Goffe, C.M.G.

Newchwang, W. J. Clennell.

Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Haviland W. de Bausmarez.

Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, Sir

R. Fraser, K.C.M.G.

Asst. Judge, F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G.

Crown Adc., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.

Registrar, G. W. King.

Chief Clerk, W. R. Strickland.

Vice-Consul, H. Phillips.

Swatow, G. D. Fitzpior.

Tengyush, J. L. Smith.

Tientsin (C.-G.),

" *Vice-Consul*, L. H. Barr.

Tsinan, E. C. Wilton, C.M.G.

Wuchow, H. A. Ottewill.

Wuhu, B. G. Tours.

Yunnan-fu (C.-G.), P. E. O'Brien-Butler.

Consular Agent at Pagoda Island.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Peking), William J. Calhoun (1910).

1st Secretary, E. T. Williams.

* *Chinese Secretary*, C. D. Tenney.

Assistant do., W. R. Peck.

2nd Secretary, G. T. Summerlin.

Military Attaché, Capt. J. H. Reeves.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. H. Shipley.

Consuls.

Amoy, J. H. Arnold.

Antung, A. A. Williamson.

Canton (C.-G.), L. Beigholz.

" *Vice and Deputy do.*, H. Butler, J. X. Strand.

Chefoo, J. Fowler.

Chungking, E. C. Baker.

Foochow,

Hangkow (C.-G.), R. S. Greene.

" *Vice and Deputy do.*, N. T. Johnson.

Harbin, L. Maynard.

Mukden (C.-G.), F. D. Fisher.

" *Vice-Consul General*, M. S. Myers.

Nanking, W. T. Gracey.

Newchwang (C.-G.), W. P. Kent.

Swatow, C. L. L. Williams.

Tientsin (C.-G.), S. E. Knabenshue.

" *Vice and Deputy do.*, R. P. Tenney; C. H. Williams.

COLOMBIA

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General (Bogotá), Percy C. H. Wyndham (1911).

Hon. Attaché, R. Parker.

Archivist, Douglas Young.

Consuls.

Bogotá (V.-C.), Douglas Young.

Honda (V.-C.), John Owen.

Medellin (V.-C.), Maurice Badian.

Barranquilla, John Gillies.

Cartagena (V.-C.),

Santa Martha (V.-C.), P. H. Marshal.

Consular Agents at Buenaventura and Tumaco.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Bogotá), James T. Du Bois (1911).

Secretary of Legation,

Consuls.

Barranquilla, J. A. Manning.

Bogotá (C.-G.), F. Rookwood.

Cartagena, G. H. Kemper.

Consular Agents at Cali, Honda.

COSTA RICA.**British.**

Minister Resident and Consul General (resident at Panama, q.v.), Sir C. C. Mallet, K.C.M.G. (1909).

Consuls.

San Jose, F. Nutter Cox.
Port Limon (V.-C.), C. D. Doswell (actg.).
Consular Agent at Puerto Limon.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (San José), Lewis Einstein (1911).
Secretary of Legation, G. L. Monroe.

Consuls.

Puerto Limon, Chester Donaldson
San Jose, S. T. Lee.
Consul Agent at Puntarenas.

CUBA.**British.**

Minister Resident and Consul-General (San Juan de Dios), Stephen Leech (1909).

Consuls.

Cardenas (V.-C.), A. FitzGibbon.
Cienfuegos (V.-C.), Geo. R. Fowler.
Guantanamo (V.-C.), Theodore Brooks.
Havana (V.-C.), Denys Cowan; G. F. Plant.
Matanzas (V.-C.), C. A. Masters.
Santiago, William Mason.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Compostela 131, Havana), Arthur W. Beaupré (1911).

1st Secretary, H. S. Gibson.
and Secretary, W. R. Wallace.

Consuls.

Cienfuegos, M. J. Baehr.
Havana (C.-G.), J. L. Rodgers.
" Vice and Deputy do., J. A. Springer.
Santiago, R. E. Holaday.
Consular Agents at Antilla, Baracoa, Calbarieu, Cardenas, Manzanilla, Matanzas, Nueva Gerona, Nuevitas and Sagua La Grande.

DENMARK.**British.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen), H. C. Lowther (1911).

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. W. P. Consett.
Military Attaché (see Belgium).

1st Secretary, E. S. Seymour, M.V.O.
Hon. Attaché, Charles Brudenell-Bruce.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., M.V.O.

Consuls.

Copenhagen (Consul for Denmark), R. Erakine.
" Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch, M.V.O.
Aalborg (V.-C.), W. F. Godbey.
Aarhus (V.-C.), C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm (V.-C.), H. C. L. Hovmand.
Elsinore (V.-C.), Albert Wright.
Fredericia (V.-C.), C. Loehr.
Frederikshavn (V.-C.), Sophus Korup.
Horsens (V.-C.), Poul Norgaard.
Kastrup (V.-C.), Silvio Alfred Fugl.
Kolding (V.-C.), Christian F. Eff.
Korsør (V.-C.), Sophus Möller.
Lemvig (V.-C.), L. Kler.
Nyborg (V.-C.), R. C. Michell.
Odense (V.-C.), Laurids B. Muus.

Randers (V.-C.), A. Kraunsøe.
Rønne, Bornholm (V.-C.), C. F. Lund.
Stendborg (V.-C.), Ingvar A. Petersen.
Thisted (V.-C.), C. F. Bendixsen.
Esbjerg, J. Nielsen.

St. Thomas and Sta. Croix, G. Kellard
" Chaplain, Rev. Kyre Hutson.
Basin (V.-C.), E. Armstrong.
Frederiksted (V.-C.), Robert L. Merwin.
Thorshavn, Farøes, A. G. Coates, M.V.O.
" Vice-Consul, Valdemar Lutzen.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Amallegade, 12, Copenhagen), Maurice Francis Egan (1907).
Secretary of Legation, N. Richardson.
Military Attaché (see Sweden).

Consuls.

Copenhagen (C.-G.), E. D. Winslow.
" Vice do., V. Juhler.
" Deputy C.-G., A. Permin.

St. Thomas, O. H. Payne.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**British.**

Consul-General for Haiti and Dominican Republics (Port au Prince, Haiti), Alexander Murray (1908).

Puerto Plata (V.-C.),
San Pedro de Macoris (V.-C.), C. R. Schumacher.
Santo Domingo (V.-C.), G. A. Fisher.

American.

Minister Resident and Consul-General (Santo Domingo), William W. Russell (19 -).
Secretary of Legation, F. M. Endicott.
Vice-Consul-General, F. Bohr.
Puerto Plata (Consul), C. M. Hathaway.
Consular Agents at Azua, Macoris, Monte Cristi, Samana and Sanchez.

ECUADOR.**British.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (resident at Lima, Peru), Charles Louis des Gras (1909).

Consuls.

Esmeralda (V.-C.), H. Cornwall.
Guayaquil, Alfred Cartwright.
Vice-Consul, George A. Powell.
Manta (V.-C.), C. Voelcker.
Quito, G. W. E. Griffith.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Quito), Evan E. Young (1911).
Secretary of Legation, R. Bingham.

Consuls.

Guayaquil (C.-G.), H. B. Dietrich.
Vice-Consul-General, R. Jones.
Consular Agents at Bahía, Esmeraldas, Manta and Salango.

EGYPT.**British.**

Diplomatic Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary (Cairo), Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.O.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., LL.D. (1911).

Councillor, Milne Cheetham, C.M.G.
Military Attaché, Capt. O. A. G. Fitzgerald.
and Secretary (acting), R. H. Greg.
and Secretary, F. Battigan.
Attaché, Lord C. Crichton-Stuart.
Oriental Secretary, Ronald Storrs.
Archivist, A. B. Craig.
Medical Adviser, Alexander Murison, M.D.

Consuls.

Alexandria (C.-G.), Donald Andreas Cameron, C.M.G.
" Vice-Consul, A. B. Geary.
" Scottish Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.
" Surgeon, A. Morrison, M.D.
Cairo (C.-G.), see above.
" Consul, Arthur D. Alban.
" Vice-Consul, G. G. Knox.
Port Sudan (V.-C.), B. W. Echlin.
Edgagig (V.-C.), G. Diacono.
Port Said (C.-G.), E. C. Blech, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, B. E. W. Chafy.
Suez—Pro-Consul, F. M. Lockwood.
Consular Agents at Birket es Sab, Mansourah and Tantah.

American.

Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General (Kasr-el-Dubara, Cairo), Peter A. Jay (1909).
Vice-Consul-General, P. Knabenshue.
Alexandria (Consul), Arthur Garrels.
Consular Agents at Assuit, Port Said, and Suez.

FRANCE.

British.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris), His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L. Bertie, G.C.B. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1903).
Councillor, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O.
Naval Attaché, Comm. W. A. H. Kelly.
Military Attaché, Col. Hon. Henry Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company, Sir Hy. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1st Secretary, Geo. D. Grahame, M.V.O.
and Secretaries, Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay; Reginald Bridgeman; P. L. Lorraine.
3rd Secretary, Raymond C. Parr.
Hon. Attachés, Thomas Folliott Powell; Charles Gordon.
Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson.

Consuls.

Paris (C.-G.), W. S. Harriss-Gastrell.
" Vice-Consul, Herbert Hall Hall.
" E. Attwell Smith.
" Chantilly (V.-C.), E. Spearman, C.M.G.
Reims (V.-C.), John Lewthwaite.
Ajaccio, Hon. H. C. Dundas.
Bastia (V.-C.), W. Follett Routley.
Bordeaux, A. L. S. Rowley.
" Vice-Consul, James Patterson.
Arcachon, F. Audap.
Bayonne, Paul Schoedelin.
Biarritz, N. A. Bellairs.
La Rochelle, C. J. Hans Hamilton.
Limoges, Henri F. de Luze.
Pau, H. Hewatson.
Pauillac, Maurice Adde.
Tommy Charente, E. Bizat.
Toulouse, Thomas Huggins.
Calais (C.-G.), C. A. Payton, M.V.O.
" Vice-Consul, E. H. Blomfield, M.V.O.
Amiens (V.-C.), William Sutcliffe.

Boulogne (V.-C.), Henry F. Farmer.
Croix (V.-C.), A. Faulkner.
Lille (V.-C.), Jas. E. Walker.
Dunkirk, P. C. Sarell.

Vice-Consul.

Havre (C.-G.), Harry L. Churchill.
Vice-Consul, J. O'B. T. Walsh.
Caen (V.-C.), Charles Hettier.
Dieppe (V.-C.), Comm. H. C. Wallis, R.N.
Fécamp (V.-C.), Alex. G. B. Bax.
Honfleur (V.-C.), J. R. D. Charlesson.
Treport and Eu (V.-C.), E. Harrison Barker.
Lyons, Edward R. E. Vicars.
" Vice-Consul, W. Annett.
" Jean Chatillon.
Grenoble (V.-C.), J. Lewis.
Marseilles (C.-G.), M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.
" Vice-Consul, P. D. W. Nutt.
" W. M. Gurney.
Cette (V.-C.), Hippolyte Nègre.
Hyères (V.-C.), Jesse Hook.
Toulon (V.-C.), P. Wilkinson.
Nice, J. W. Keogh.
Cannes (V.-C.), John Taylor, M.V.O.
Mentone (V.-C.), Hector H. Hill.
Rouen, C. B. C. Clipperton.
Angers (V.-C.), R. Richou.
Brest, Spencer S. Dickson.
Cherbourg (V.-C.), Capt. C. D. Beresford.
Nantes and St. Nazaire (V.-C.), Alf. Trillot.
St. Briene (V.-C.), Henry W. Beghin.
St. Malo (V.-C.), Hon. E. Henniker-Major.
Consular Agents at Lorient and Sables d'Olonne.

Algiers (C.-G.), Basil S. Cave, C.B.
" Vice-Consul, L. G. C. Graham.
" L. Graeme Scott.
Arzew and Mostaganem (V.-C.), Aimé Gautray, M.D.
Bone (V.-C.), Herbert Scratchley, M.V.O.
Oran (V.-C.), Thomas Barber.
Philippeville (V.-C.), G. E. Wauquier.
Antananarivo, T. P. Porter.
Majunga, H. S. London.
Tamatave, C. Bang.
Cayenne, Godfrey Hewett.
" Vice-Consul, Henri Fourrage.
Congo, W. J. Lamont.
" Vice-Consul, Capt. J. G. Lyons.
Libreville (V.-C.), J. Deemin.
Dahomey.
Dakar (C.-G.), Capt. C. Braithwaite Wallis.
" Vice-Consul.
" Grand Bassam (V.-C.).
Martinique, Henry J. Meagher.
Guadeloupe (V.-C.), J. E. Devaux.
New Caledonia, W. J. Holmes.
" Vice-Consul.
Pondicherry (India), Lt.-Col. A. de C. Rennick.
Réunion.
" Vice-Consul, John T. Plat.
Saigon T. F. Carlisle.
" (V.-C.), J. L. O'Connell.
St. Pierre and Miquelon, A. P. Murray.
Tahiti, H. A. Richards.
Consular Agent at Diego Suarez (Madagascar).

American.

Ambassador (28 Avenue Kléber, Paris), Myron T. Herrick (1913).
Secretary of Embassy, Robert Woods Bliss.
and Secretary, B. Whitehouse.
3rd Secretary, W. D. Robbins.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. T. B. Mott.
Naval Attaché, Comm. H. H. Hough.

Consuls.

Bordeaux, A. K. Moe.
Calais, J. B. Milner.
Cognac, G. H. Jackson.
Grenoble, C. H. P. Nason.
Le Havre, J. B. Osborne.
Limoges, E. Bellis'e.
Lyons, G. B. Hurst.
Marseilles (C.-G.), A. Gaulin.
" Vice-Consul-General, V. P. H. Cram.
Nantes, L. Goldschmidt.
Nice, W. D. Hunter.
Paris (C.-G.), F. H. Mason.
Reims, W. Bardel.
Roubaix, J. E. Haven.
Rouen, J. Potter.
St. Etienne, W. H. Hunt.
Consular Agents at Amiens, Angers, Bastia,
 Biarritz, Boulogne, Brest, Caudry, Cette,
 Cherbourg, Dieppe, Dijon, Dunkirk, Lille,
 St. Malo, and Toulon.

Algiers, Dean B. Mason.
Guadaloupe, F. T. F. Dumont.
Martinique, T. R. Wallace.
Saigon, H. G. Bauch.
St. Pierre, J. K. Baxter.
Tahiti, N. Winkip.
Tamataue, J. G. Carter.
Consular Agent at Oran.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

British.

Ambassador, (70 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, W.),
 His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir William
 Edward Goschen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 (1908).
Councillor, Earl Granville, M.V.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. H. D. R. Watson.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. V. F.
 Russell, M.V.O.
and Secretaries, Hugh Gurney; H. G. Chilton;
 H. J. Bruce, M.V.O.
3rd Secretary, H. T. Beresford Hope.
Hon. Attaché, John Monck.
Archivist, G. F. Sampson.

Consuls.

Berlin (C.-G.), H. Boyle.
" Vice-Consul, A. C. Charlton.
Breslau (V.-C.), H. Humbert.
Magdeburg, Edgar Drake.
Danzig, Allan Maclean.
" Vice-Consul, F. Berger.
Königsberg, Otto Birth.
Memel (V.-C.), W. Doerkson.
Pillau (C.-G.), R. Lletke.
Düsseldorf (C.-G.), Dr. F. P. Koenig.
" Vice-Consul, J. Schneider.
Cologne, C. A. Niessen, C.V.O.
Frankfort (C.-G.), E. B. von Speyer.
Hamburg (C.-G.), W. E. Hearn.
Brake (V.-C.), Franz Ohlrogge.
Cuxhaven (V.-C.), Paul Thode.
Emden (V.-C.), W. N. Lucas Shadwell.
Flensburg (V.-C.), Thos. Hollesen.
Hanover (V.-C.), C. C. Stevenson.
Harburg (V.-C.), Hermann Ritter.
Husum (V.-C.), Carl Christiansen.
Kiel (V.-C.), A. L. A. Sartori, M.V.O.
Nordenham (V.-C.), F. H. W. Seedorf.
Papenburg (V.-C.), C. Bruns.
Rostock (V.-C.), H. Ohlerich.
Tonning (V.-C.), Carl Becker.
Wismar (V.-C.), Heinrich Fiedus.

Stettin, Ralph Bernal.
Swinemünde (V.-C.), Edward Rose.

Africa, East (C.-G.), E. A. W. Clarke (Zanzibar).
Cameroon, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G.
Dar-es-Salaam (V.-C.), N. King.
Jap. Carolines (V.-C.), Capt. A. B. Scott.
Luderitzbucht (S. W. Africa), E. H. W. Müller.
Rabaul (New Guinea), F. R. Jolley.
Samoa, T. Trood.
Togoland (C.-G.), Capt. C. Braithwaite-Wallis.
Tsingtao (V.-C.), R. H. Eckford.
Consular Agent at Duala.

BADEN.

Chargé d'Affaires, Lord Acton, M.V.O. (see Hesse).
Mannheim (Consul), Dr. Paul Ladenburg.

BAVARIA.

Minister Resident (Munich), Sir Vincent Corbett,
 K.C.V.O. (1911).
Munich (Consul), Lucien Buchmann.
" (V.-C.), Arthur Abbott.
Nuremberg (Consul), S. Ehrenbacher.

HANSE TOWNS.

Hamburg (C.-G.), Walter R. Hearn.
" (V.-C.), A. J. Ogston; W. R. K. Gandell.
Bremen (Consul), Carl Schöll.
Bremerhaven (V.-C.), Norman C. Haag.
Lubeck (V.-C.), Daniel E. W. Eschenburg.

HE SSE.

Chargé d'Affaires (Darmstadt), Lord Acton,
 M.V.O. (1911).
Hon. Attaché, Douglas Rooke.
Frankfort (C.-G.), E. B. von Speyer.
" (V.-C.), C. Gardner; J. W. F. Thelwall.

SAXONY.

Minister Resident (Dresden), A. C. Grant-Duff
 (1909).
Hon. Attaché, H. H. Cardall.
Dresden (Consul), Christopher W. Palmié.
" (V.-C.), F. J. Bassenge.
Leipzig (V.-C.), R. M. Turner.
Chemnitz (V.-C.), F. H. Felkin.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

Minister Resident, Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O.
 (1911) (see Bavaria).
Stuttgart (Consul), James Hardwyn Harriss-
 Gastrell.
" (V.-C.), B. Ehrenbacher.

American.

Ambassador (16 Rauchstrasse, Berlin), John G. A.
 Leishman (1911).
Councillor of Embassy, Joseph C. Grew.
and Secretary, W. Spencer.
3rd Secretary, Albert B. Ruddock.

Consuls.

Aix-la-Chapelle, P. King.
Barmen, G. E. Eager.
Berlin (C.-G.), G. E. Thackara.
" Vice-Consul-General,
Bremen, W. T. Fee.
Breslau, H. L. Spahr.
Brunswick, T. J. Albert.
Chemnitz, T. H. Norton.
Coburg, F. Dillingham.
" Vice-Consul-General, M. C. Dillingham.
Cologne, H. J. Dunlop.
Dresden (C.-G.), T. St. J. Gaffney.
" Vice-Consul-General, J. L. A. Burrell.
Erfurt, R. C. Bussar.

Frankfort on Main (C.-G.), H. W. Harris.
Vice-Consul-General, W. Danson.
Hamburg (C.-G.), R. P. Skinner.
Vice-Consul-General, J. Mummenhoff.
Hanover, Albert H. Michelson.
Kiel, Milo H. Jewett.
Leipzig, N. B. Snyder.
Magdeburg, A. W. Donegan.
Mannheim, W. C. Teichman.
Munich (C.-G.), T. W. Peters.
Vice-Consul-General, A. Schlesinger.
Nuremberg, G. N. Iff.
Plauen, R. B. Mosher.
Stettin, Henry C. A. Damm.
Stuttgart, E. Higgins.
Consular Agents at Brake, Bremerhaven, Cassel, Danzig, Gera, Königsberg, Lubeck, Markneukirchen, Neustadt, Sonneberg, Soran, Swinemünde and Wiesbaden.

Apia (Samoa), Mason Mitchell.
Tsingtao (Kiao Chao), J. C. McNally.

GREECE.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Athens), Sir Francis E. Hugh Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1904).
1st Secretary, H. D. Beaumont.
Naval Attaché, Commander A. C. Stewart.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. Lyon, D.S.O.
2nd Secretary, W. Seeds.
Chaplain, Rev. W. Alan Gardner, M.A.
Translator, Shirley C. Atchley.
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, H. D. Beaumont.

Consuls.

Corfu, George Raymond, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, Pericles Papadachi.
Cephalonia (V.-C.), John Saunders.
Zante (V.-C.), E. Bonavia.
Patras, Frederick B. Wood, I.S.O.
Vice-Consul, George W. Crowe.
Piræus, C. J. Cooke.
Vice-Consul, John Joannidis.
Ergastaria (V.-C.),
Syra, John Saliba.
Vice-Consul, Alex. Germani.
Volo, A. A. C. E. Merlin.
Consular Agents at Milo, Santorin and Seriphos.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Athens), George H. Moses (1909).
Secretary of Legation, F. O. de Billier.

Consuls.

Athens (C.-G.), W. H. Gale.
Vice-Consul-General, B. Melissinos.
Patras, A. B. Cooke.
Vice-Consul, H. G. Woodley.
Consular Agent at Corfu.

GUATEMALA.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (Guatemala), Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G. (1911).

Consuls.

Guatemala (V.-C.), G. Haggard, E. Bellingham.
Livingston and Puerto Barrios (V.-C.), William Agar.
Quezaltenango, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José (V.-C.), David Savage.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Guatemala), R. S. Reynolds-Hitt (1910).

Secretary of Legation, J. H. Stabler.
Military Attaché, Maj. W. O. Clarke.

Consuls.

Guatemala (C.-G.), G. A. Bucklin.
Vice and Deputy Consul-General, W. Owen; C. H. Small.

Consular Agents at Champerico, Livingston, Ocos and San José.

HAITI.

British.

Consul-General for Haiti and Dominican Republics (Port au Prince),
Vice-Consul, J. Pyke; E. D. Watt.
Aux Cayes (V.-C.),

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Port au Prince), Henry W. Furniss (1905).

Consuls.

Cap Haitien, L. W. Livingston.
Port au Prince, J. B. Terres.
Consular Agents at Cayes, Gonalves, Jacmel, Jeremie, Petit Goave and Porte de Paix.

HONDURAS.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (resident at Guatemala), Sir L. E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G. (1911).

Consuls.

Amapala, R. Motz.
La Ceiba (V.-C.), A. K. Tayelor.
Puerto Cortez, William J. Bain.
San Pedro Sula (V.-C.), H. F. Panting.
Tegucigalpa, J. P. Armstrong.
Vice-Consul, A. W. Elji.
Trucillo, Alfred E. Melhado.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Tegucigalpa), Charles Dunning White (1908).

Secretary of Legation, J. B. Wright.

Consuls.

La Ceiba, C. F. Davis.
Puerto Cortez, C. J. Dawson.
Tegucigalpa, A. T. Haerberle.
Consular Agents at Amapala, Bonaca, Roatan, San Juanito, San Pedro Sula, Tela and Trujillo.

ITALY.

British.

Ambassador, (Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, Rome), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., G.B. (1908).

Councillor of Embassy, Herbert G. Dering, M.V.O.

Naval Attaché, Comm. Courtenay Stewart.

Military Attaché, Col. E. J. Granet, G.B., D.S.O.

1st Secretary, Hon. W. Erskine, M.V.O.

3rd Secretaries, R. H. Hoare; Francis Godolphin Osborne.
Attaché, Hon. C. A. Lister.
Hon. Attaché, G. Tyrwhitt.

Consuls.

Brindisi, S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O.
Barietta (V.-C.), A. Reichlin.
Manfredonia, Francesco Cafarelli.
Capri, Henry E. Pernis.
Carlo Forte, San Antio, and San Pietro (V.-C.), Emanuele Armeni.
Sassari (V.-C.), Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni.
Terranova (V.-C.), Gerolamo Tamponi.
Florence, A. Lemon.
Vice-Consul, Gennaro Placchi.
Genoa (C.-G.), W. Keene, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, G. B. Beak.
Bordighera (V.-C.), A. E. Turton.
San Remo (V.-C.), Meysey Turton.
Spezia (V.-C.), H. C. Ricardo.
Turin (V.-C.),
Leghorn, M. Carmichael.
Vice-Consul, D. Carmichael.
Ancona (V.-C.), Edward A. Kane.
Bari (V.-C.), Emil Berner.
Elba (V.-C.), J. C. R. Airey.
Milan, Joseph H. Towsey.
Vice-Consul, J. Rose.
Naples and S. Italy (C.-G.), S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, A. Napier.
Castellamare, E. S. Albanese.
Reggio, E. Briglia.
Salerno, Pio Consiglio.
Palermo Sicily, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison.
Catania (V.-C.), W. A. Franck.
Locata (V.-C.), A. Verderame.
Lipari (V.-C.), F. Ferlazzo.
Marsala (V.-C.), C. E. Massey.
Mazzara (V.-C.), Onofrio Favara Macagnone.
Mazzarelli (V.-C.), E. Criscone.
Messina (V.-C.), J. B. Heynes.
Milazzo (V.-C.), Stefano Trifiletti.
Porto Empedocle (V.-C.), Calogero Deleo.
Pozzallo (V.-C.), Francesco P. Giunta.
Siracusa (V.-C.), Joseph Lobb.
Taormina (V.-C.), Dr. Salvatore Cacciola.
Terranova (V.-C.), Vincenzo Bresmes.
Trapani (V.-C.), Luigi M. Marino.
Rome, C. Ceccarelli Morgan.
Pro-Consul, H. D. Johnson.
Cinta-Vecchia (V.-C.), P. R. Mackenzie.
Savona, Salvatore Guattari.
Turin (C.-G.), Maj. W. P. Chapman.
Vice-Consul, A. G. Linari.
Venice (V.-C.),
Consular Agent at Capri.

American.

Ambassador (Palazzo Amici, 16 Piazza San Bernardo, Rome), Thomas J. O'Brien (1911.)
1st Secretary, Post Wheeler.
2nd Secretary, Alexander Benson.
Attaché, John P. S. Harrison.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. George Dunn.
Naval Attaché, Comm. R. D. White.
Chancellor, W. A. Newcome.

Consuls.

Catania, A. W. Weddell.
Florence, L. J. Keene.
Genoa (C.-G.), J. A. Smith.
Vice and Deputy do., A. B. Dorman.
Leghorn, F. Deedmeyer.
Milan, C. M. Caughy.
Naples, W. W. Handley.
Palermo, H. de Soto
Rome, C. Coleman.

Turin, Charles B. Perry.
Venice, J. V. Long.
Consular Agents at Bari, Capri and Carrara.

JAPAN.**British.**

Ambassador and Consul General (Tokio), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B. (1911).
Councillor of Embassy, H. G. M. Rumbold, M.V.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. Hubert George Braud, M.V.O.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. A. C. Somerville.
1st Secretary, D. E. M. Crackanthorpe.
Japanese Sec., E. M. Hobart-Hampden.
Commercial Attaché, E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.
3rd Secretary, E. St. J. Monson.
Hon. Attaché, Major A. O. L. Kindersley.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.

Consuls.

Hakodate (V.-C.), E. L. S. Gordon.
Kobe (C.-G.), E. de B. Layard.
Vice-Consul,
Nagasaki (Consul), R. G. E. Forster.
Osaka (V.-C.), E. H. Holmes.
Shimonoseki, E. A. Griffiths.
Yokohama (C.-G.), J. C. Hall, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Vice-Consul, T. J. Harrington.

Chemulpo, J. T. Wawn.
Dairen (Dalny), H. G. Parlett.
Seoul (C.-G.), A. M. Chalmers.
Vice-Consul, C. J. Davidson.
Formosa (Tamsui), J. B. Reutiers.

American.

Ambassador (Tokio), Charles P. Bryan (1911).
Secretary of Embassy, M. Shuyler.
2nd Secretary, C. Campbell.
Japanese Secretary, C. J. Arnell.
3rd Secretary,
Assistant Japanese Secretary, J. K. Caldwell.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. L. Hawthorne.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. H. Shipley.
Attachés, Maj. G. H. Gosman; Lieuts. O. C. Troxel; C. Burnett; W. T. Hoadley; C. Lake; F. Rogers.

Consuls.

Dairen (Dalny), A. W. Pontius.
Kobe, G. N. West.
Nagasaki, C. F. Deichman.
Tamsui, S. C. Reat.
Yokohama (C.-G.), Thomas Sammons.
Vice and Deputy do., E. G. Babbitt.
Consular Agents at Hakodate and Yokkaichi.

Seoul (C.-G.), G. Seidmore.
Vice and Deputy do., E. L. Neville.

LIBERIA**British.**

Consul-General (Monrovia),
Vice-Consul, M. Y. H. Parks.

American.

Minister Resident and Consul-General (Monrovia), W. D. Crum (1910).
Secretary of Legation, B. C. Bundy.
Vice-Consul-General, J. H. Reed.

LUXEMBURG.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (resident at The Hague), Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911).
Consul at Luxembourg, N. Le Gallais.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (resident at The Hague), Lloyd Brice (1908).

MEXICO.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (3a de Lerma, Mexico), Francis William Stronge (1911).

1st Secretary, T. B. Hohler.

Naval Attaché, Capt. H. S. Grant.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. F. Gage.

Translator, Geo. F. Rohrweger.

Consuls.

Colima, D. G. C. MacNeill.

La Paz (V.-C.), F. W. Moore.

Mazatlan (V.-C.), F. Stait-Gardner.

Mexico (C.-G.), C. E. W. Stringer.

Vice-Consul, S. P. Smith.

Chihuahua (V.-C.), Calvert G. Scobell.

Chinipas (V.-C.), G. E. Stephenson.

Durango (V.-C.), W. W. Graham.

Ensenada (V.-C.), W. D. Madden.

Gomez Palacio (V.-C.), H. A. C. Cummins.

Guadalajara (V.-C.), P. Holms.

Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia (V.-C.),

Progreso, Arthur Peirce.

Laguna de Terminos (V.-C.), G. A. Ludewig.

Salina Cruz, William S. Buchanan.

Acapulco (V.-C.), R. Fernandez.

Oaxaca (V.-C.), C. G. Rickards.

Soconusco (V.-C.), R. O. Stevenson.

Tuxtla Gutierrez (V.-C.), C. J. Wachter.

Tampico, Hubert W. Wilson.

Vice-Consul, W. J. Pulford.

Monterrey (V.-C.), J. B. Sanford.

Saltillo (V.-C.), Jasper Lynch.

San Luis Potosi (V.-C.), Dr. H. E. Nolan.

Vera Cruz, Loftus J. C. Nunn.

Frontera (V.-C.), C. W. Rickard.

Jalapa (V.-C.), D. B. Vandergoot.

Puerto Mexico (V.-C.), T. Gemmill.

Tuxpan (V.-C.), G. A. Grahame.

Consular Agent at Payo Obispo.

American.

Ambassador (24 Calle Veracruz, Mexico), Henry Lane Wilson (1910).

1st Secretary, F. M. Dearing.

and Secretary, N. O'Shaughnessy.

3rd Secretary, F. T. Arnold.

Military Attaché, G. Sturtevant.

Consuls.

Acapulco, C. S. Edwards.

Aguascalientes, G. Schmutz.

Chihuahua, M. Summers.

Ciudad Juarez, Thomas D. Edwards.

Durango, T. C. Hamlin.

Ensenada, F. Simpich.

Frontera, A. I. Lespinasse.

Guadalajara, S. E. Magill.

Hermosillo, L. Hostetter.

La Paz, L. N. Sullivan.

Manzanillo, M. B. Kirk.

Matamoros, H. H. Johnson.

Mazatlan, W. E. Alger.

Mexico (C.-G.), A. Shanklin.

Vice and Deputy do., C. P. Mitchell,

Monterrey (C.-G.), P. C. Hanna.

Vice and Deputy do., T. A. Robertson.

Nogales, A. V. Dye.

Nuevo Laredo, A. B. Garrett.

Piedra Negras, L. T. Ellsworth.

Progreso, Mr. Letcher.

Salina Cruz, L. W. Haskell.

Saltillo, Phineas E. Holland.

San Luis Potosi, W. L. Bouney.

Tampico, C. A. Miller.

Tapachula, A. W. Brickwood.

Vera Cruz, W. W. Canada.

Consular Agents at Alamos, Campeche, Cananea,

Ciudad del Carmen, Guanajuato, Guaymas,

Oaxaca, Parral, Puebla, Puerto Mexico,

Topia and Torreón.

MONACO.

British Consulates.

Consul (see Nice), J. W. Keogh.

Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim.

Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Spens.

MONTENEGRO.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Cetinje), Count de Salls, C.V.O., C.M.G. (1911).

Military Attaché,

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (resident at Athens), George H. Moses (1911).

MOROCCO.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Tangier), (vacant) (1912).

1st Secretary, Herbert E. White, C.M.G.

and Secretary, H. W. Kennard.

Interpreter and Dragoman, A. Irwin, C.M.G.

Assistant Interpreter, C. D. Elphick.

Consuls.

Casca Blanca, A. M. Madden, C.M.G.

Vice-Consuls, E. G. Lomas; R. H. Broome.

Mazagan (V.-C.), T. G. Spinney.

Mogador (V.-C.), H. L. Rabino.

Morocco (V.-C.), A. Lennox.

Rabat (V.-C.), A. H. Cross.

Safi (V.-C.), E. H. Mulock.

Fez, James McIver Macleod, C.M.G.

Tangier (C.-G.), H. E. White, C.M.G. (above).

Vice-Consul, H. B. Johnstone.

Larache (V.-C.), Lewis Forde.

Tetuan (V.-C.),

Consular Agents at Alcazar and Arzila.

American.

Consul-General at Tangier, Maxwe'l Blake.

Vice and Deputy do., Arthur Gassett.

Consular Agents at Casablanca and Mogador.

NETHERLANDS.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (12, Hooge Westeinde, The Hague), Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911).

1st Secretary, Hon. Ronald Lindsay, M.V.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. H. D. B. Watson.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges,
 D.S.O.
 2nd Secretary, Count Charles Bentinck.
 Architect, Francis A. Chambers.
 Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A.

Consuls.

Amsterdam, William A. Churchill.
Vice-Consul, Emile J. Labarre.
Groningen (V.-C.), A. P. Schilthuis.
Hardingen (V.-C.), Dirk Pontein.
Helder (V.-C.), W. J. Van Neck.
Tiel (V.-C.), C. W. Dresselhuys, junior.
Utrecht (V.-C.), John Twiss.
Ymuiden (V.-C.), S. C. L. Reigersberg.
Rotterdam, Henry Turing.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, F. W. Manners; J. W. Van
 Dyk.
Dordrecht (V.-C.), J. G. Vriesendorp.
Flushing (V.-C.), P. de Bruyne.
The Hague (V.-C.), Gerrit Barger.
Consular Agents at Maasluis and Terneuzen.

Batavia (Java), John W. Stewart.
Samarang (V.-C.), A. C. Ballingal.
Sourabaya (V.-C.), H. Gervis Jackson.
Macassar, Celebes (V.-C.),
Medan, Sumatra (V.-C.),
Curaçao, Jacob Jesurun.
Paramaribo, Surinam, G. Hewett.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, Rev. W. I. Kissack, M.A.
Nickerie (V.-C.), Charles Spence.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Lange Voorhout 13, The Hague), Lloyd Bryce (1908).
Secretary of Legation, James G. Bailey.
Attaché, C. T. Terry, junior; E. Chambers Sperry.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Albert P. Niblack.

Consuls.

Amsterdam, F. W. Mahlin.
Rotterdam (C.-G.), S. Listoe.
 „ *Vice and Deputy do*, Gerhard H. Krogh.
Consular Agent at Flushing and Scheviningen.

Batavia, B. S. Riarden.
Curaçao, E. H. Cheney.
Consular Agents at Bonaire, Macassar, Padang, Paramaribo, Samarang and Sourabaya

NICARAGUA.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (resident at Guatemala), Sir L. E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G. (1912).

Consuls.

Bluefields, N. Lauder.
Managua, H. C. Venab'es.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Martin.
Consular Agent at Corinto.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Managua), Elliott Northcott (1911).
Secretary of Legation, F. M. Gunther.

Consuls.

Bluefields, A. J. Clarke.
Cape Gracias a Dios,

Corinto, W. J. Johnson.

Managua,
Consular Agents at Matagalpa and San Juan del Sur.

NORWAY.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Christiania), M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. (1911).

1st Secretary, Hon. F. O. Lindley.
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges,
 D.S.O.

Commercial Attaché, Sir F. Oppenheimer.
Translator, Henry C. Dick.
 Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.

Consuls.

Christiania, Edward Francis Gray.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, H. C. Dick.
 „ *Pro-Consul*, H. G. Kirsebom.
Arendal (V.-C.), Morten Kallevig.
Bergen (V.-C.), Victor Henry St. John Huckin.
 „ *Pro-Consul*, E. Gran.
Bodo (V.-C.), M. Christoffersen.
Christiansand (V.-C.), Gottlob Carl Reinhardt.
Christiansund (V.-C.), Gram Parelius.
Drammen (V.-C.), Anders Sveaas.
Flekkefjord (V.-C.), J. P. M. Eyde.
Fredrikshald (V.-C.), W. Klein.
Fredrikstad (V.-C.), Oscar Thils.
Hammerfest (V.-C.), Charles Robertson.
Haugesund (V.-C.), B. A. Stolt-Nielsen.
Kragerø (V.-C.), Thomas Parker.
Larvik (V.-C.), Christian Nielsen.
Lofoten, Svolvær (V.-C.), John Berg.
Mandal (V.-C.), Tórnes F. Andorsen.
Molde (V.-C.), Peter F. Dahli.
Moss (V.-C.), Johan F. J. Vogt.
Namsos (V.-C.), Johan Sommerschild.
Porsgrund (V.-C.), Christen Knudsen.
Risor (V.-C.), A. F. Finne.
Skien (V.-C.), C. Stousland.
Stavanger (V.-C.), T. Waage.
Tonsberg (V.-C.), H. Wilhelmssen.
Tromsø (V.-C.), J. R. Holmboe.
Trondheim (V.-C.), Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O.
Vadø (V.-C.), Bernhard Akermund.
Vardo (V.-C.), Gustav Gundersen.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Kronprinsengate 17 and 19, Christiania), Laurits S. Swenson (1911).
Secretary of Legation, F. Munroe Endicott.
Military Attaché, Capt. Wm. M. Colvin.

Consuls.

Bergen, B. M. Rasmussen.
Christiania (C.-G.), Charles A. Holder.
 „ *Vice-Consul-General*, H. E. Dahr.
Stavanger, Walter Lennard.
Consular Agents at Christiansand and Trondjem.

OMAN.

British.

Consul and Political Agent (Muscat), Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E. (1911).

American.

Consul at Muscat, H. Brett (1911).

PANAMA.

British.

Minister Resident and Consul-General (Panama),
Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (1907)
Panama (V.-C.), D. F. S. Filliter.
" *Pro-Consul*, E. S. Humber.
Bocas del Toro (V.-C.), W. H. Ponton.
Colon, H. O. Chalkley.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. R. Murray.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Panama), H. Percival Dodge (1911).
Secretary of Legation, W. W. Andrews.

Consuls.

Colon, J. C. Kellog.
Panama (C.-G.), A. G. Snyder.
Vice and Deputy do., C. L. Dreier.
Consular Agents at Bocas de Toro and Santiago.

PARAGUAY.

British.

Minister Plenipotentiary (resident at Buenos Aires), Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1911).
Consul at Asuncion (with local rank of First Secretary), F. A. Oliver (1911).

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (resident at Monte Video), Nicolay A. Grevstad (1911).
Consul at Asuncion, Cornelius Ferria.

PERSIA.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (Tehran), Sir Walter B. Townley, K.C.M.G. (1912).
Councillor, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.
Military Attaché, Major W. Fordham.
and Secretary, W. Garnett.
3rd Secretary, Sir Coleridge Kennard, Bart.
Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill.
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G.
Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan.
Hon. Attaché, Hon. Arnold Keppel.

Consuls.

Tehran (C.-G.), see above.
" *Vice-Consul*, W. A. Smart; G. T. Havard.
Resht (V.-C.), E. Bristow.
Arabastan (Mohammerah), Capt. L. B. H. Haworth.
Ahwaz (V.-C.), Capt. A. H. Grey.
Bushire (Consul-General and Political Resident), Lt.-Col. P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" *Consul*, Capt. R. L. Birdwood.
" *Vice-Consul*, H. G. Chick.
Bunder Abbas (V.-C.), Capt. H. V. Biscoe.
Lingah (V.-C.), Rowland H. New.
Ispahan (C.-G.), T. G. Grahame.
" *Vice-Consul*, N. P. Cowan; M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultansabad (V.-C.), Ian Moir.
Yezd (V.-C.),
Kerman, Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E.
Bam (V.-C.),
Kermanshah, W. McDouall.
Kasr-i-Shirin (V.-C.), E. B. Soane.

Khorassan (Consul-General and Agent to Govt. of *Adia, Meshed*), Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G., C.I.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. F. E. Wilson, I.M.S.
Seistan and Kain,
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. J. B. D. Hunter, I.M.S.
Birjand (V.-C.), W. R. Howson.
Shiraz,
Tabriz, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Tehran), Charles W. Russell (1910).
Secretary of Legation, E. Bell.
Interpreter, J. Tyler.

Consuls.

Tabriz, G. Paddock.
Teheran, J. Tyler.

PERU

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General (Lima), Sir C. L. des Graz, K.C.M.G. (1908).
Naval Attaché, Capt. H. S. Grant.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir E. L. B. Grogan, Bart.

Consuls.

Lima (C.-G.), see above.
(V.-C.), Robert A. Clay.
Arequipa (V.-C.), George Stafford.
Mollendo (V.-C.), James F. Rowlands.
Payta (V.-C.), H. E. Dawson.
Salaverry and Trujillo (V.-C.), Juan Dalman.
Callao (C.-G.), Lucien J. Jerome.
(V.-C.), George G. Wilson.
Iquitos, G. B. Michell.
" *Vice-Consul*, David Brown.
Consular Agent at Cerro de Pasco.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Lima), Henry Clay Howard (1911).
Secretary of Legation, W. P. Cresson.

Consuls.

Callao (C.-G.), W. H. Robertson.
Iquitos,
Consular Agents at Cerro de Pasco, Mollendo, Payta and Salaverry.

PORTUGAL.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (63 Rua de São Francisco da Borja, Lisbon), Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1911).
and Secretary, C. J. Wingfield.
Naval Attaché, Comm. W. A. H. Kelly.
Military Attaché, Col. Hon. Henry Yarde Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.
3rd Secretary,
Translator, H. Oakley.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. E. P. Lewis, D.D.

Consuls.

Lisbon, Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.
(V.-C.), Harold E. Jones.
Belem (V.-C.), Charles J. French Duff.
Faro and Tavira (V.-C.), Candido P. dos Santos.
Portimão (V.-C.), José P. d'Azevedo.
Setubal (V.-C.), Joaquim P. Fryxell.

Villa Real de San Antonio (V.-C.), Francisco José L. Travares.

Oporto, Honorius Grant.

Figueira (V.-C.), George Laidley.

Vianna and Caminha (V.-C.), João de Castro.

Chinde, Stanley Hewitt-Fletcher.

" (V.-C.), G. H. V. Mercier.

Dakar, Portuguese Guinea (C.-G.), Capt. C. B. Wallis.

Bissau (V.-C.), J. A. Sechehay.

Funchal, Madeira, Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O.

" (V.-C.), E. Sarsfield.

Loanda, F. Drummond Hay, M.V.O.

" (V.-C.), R. T. Smallbones.

Lobito (V.-C.), J. W. H. Fussell.

São Thomé (V.-C.), J. T. Montgomery.

Lorenzo Marques, Errol MacDonell.

" (V.-C.), A. T. Long.

Beira (V.-C.), F. G. Rule.

Mozambique (V.-C.), F. Robson.

Macao (V.-C.),

Marmagao, India,

St. Michael's, Azores, T. W. Rumble.

" (V.-C.), G. W. Hayes.

Fajal (V.-C.), S. Millier Wood.

Flores (V.-C.), James Mackay.

St. Vincent, Capt. A. Taylor, R.N.

" (V.-C.), G. J. Smallcombe.

Consular Agents at Quillimane, St. George and

St. Jago.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Praça de Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon), Cyrus E. Woods (1912).

Secretary of Legation, Franklin Mott Gunther.

Consuls.

Lisbon (C.-G.), L. H. Aymé.

" (Vice and Deputy do.), J. L. A. Burrell.

Consular Agent at Oporto.

Lorenzo Marques, G. A. Chamberlain.

St. Michael's, Azores, Edward A. Greevy.

Consular Agents at Fajal, Funchal, São Vincente and Terceira.

RUMANIA.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (44 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest), Sir George Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1912).

1st Secretary, J. C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. Lyon, D.S.O.

Consuls.

Bucharest (V.-C.), L. Schondorf.

Galatz, Maj. J. G. Baldwin, C.B.

Braila (V.-C.), William J. Norcop.

Constantza (V.-C.), Lionel Keyser.

Sulina (V.-C.), A. A. Adams.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (8 Strada Putu de Piatra, Bucharest), John B. Jackson (1912).

1st Secretary of Legation, R. B. Harvey.

Chancellor, Francis A. Couché.

Consuls.

Bucharest (C.-G.), The Secretary of Legation.

" (Vice-Consul-General), W. G. Boxshall.

RUSSIA.

British.

Ambassador (4 Court Quay, St. Petersburg), His

Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George William

Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1910).

Councillor of Embassy, H. J. O'Beirne, C.V.O., C.B.

Naval Attaché, Comm. H. G. Grenfell.

Military do., Lt.-Col. A. W. F. Knox.

1st Secretary, E. C. E. Phipps.

and Secretary, Neville Henderson.

Commercial Attaché (with local rank of and

Secretary), H. A. Cooke.

3rd Secretaries, Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice; Lord

Gerald Wellesley.

Hon. Attaché, W. R. Younger.

Translator, Capt. Rowland Smith.

Consuls.

St. Petersburg, Arthur W. Woodhouse.

" (V.-C.), C. H. Mackie.

Archangel, Capt. G. Annesley West.

Cronstadt (V.-C.), A. Fishwick.

Narva (V.-C.), G. Cottam.

Revel (V.-C.), W. Girard.

Batoum, Patrick William Joseph Stevens.

Baku (V.-C.), A. E. Randal McDonell.

Norvorsk (V.-C.), O. Geelmuyden.

Pots (V.-C.), John Pavoni (acting).

Helsingfors, V. K. Kestell-Cornish.

" (V.-C.), S. W. Wancke.

Abo (V.-C.), W. J. B. Wilson.

Björneborg (V.-C.), C. G. Sundell.

Gamla Karleby (V.-C.), Carl Forsen.

Hangö (V.-C.), Uno Cairenius.

Kotka (V.-C.), Alex. Gullichen.

Kristinestad (V.-C.)

Lovisa (V.-C.), August Ljungquist.

Nicolavsk (V.-C.), Carl Kurten.

Tammerfors (V.-C.), E. Forström.

Uleaborg (V.-C.), J. R. Weckman.

Wiborg (V.-C.), V. Frisk.

Moscow, Henry M. Grove.

" (V.-C.), R. H. Lockhart.

Krasnoyarsk (V.-C.), H. J. S. Sykes.

Omsk (V.-C.), S. R. Randrup.

Odessa (C.-G.), Chas. S. Smith.

" (V.-C.), F. Watson.

Berdiansk (V.-C.), J. E. Greaves.

Kertch (V.-C.), H. E. Dickie.

Kharkov (V.-C.), C. Blakey.

Kherson (V.-C.), E. Caruana.

Kieff (V.-C.), J. F. Douglas.

Mariupol (V.-C.), W. S. Walton.

Nicolavsk (V.-C.), J. Picton Bagge.

Rostov-on-Don (V.-C.), E. B. St. Clair.

Sebastopol (V.-C.), J. Lowdon.

Taganrog (V.-C.), E. Clively.

Theodosia (V.-C.), W. E. W. von Stürler.

Riga, V. H. C. Bosanquet.

" (V.-C.), T. Woodhouse

Libau (V.-C.), C. J. Hill.

Pernau (V.-C.), J. Dicks.

Windau (V.-C.), E. H. Ruffmann.

Vladivostok, R. MacLeod Hodgson

Warsaw, C. Clive Bayley.

" (V.-C.), R. E. Kimena.

Consular Agents at Borge and Eupatoria.

American.

Ambassador (34, Fourstadskaya, St. Petersburg),

Curtis Guild (1911).

1st Secretary, Charles S. Wilson.

and Secretary, F. A. Sterling.

3rd Secretary, F. R. Furness.

Military Attaché, Capt. N. Averill.

Naval Attaché, Capt. H. H. Hough.

Consuls.

Batoum, Leslie A. Davis.
(V.-C.), F. Mattievich.
Helsingfors, Y. Ek.
Moscow (C.-G.), J. H. Snodgrass.
Deputy do., A. W. Smith.
Odessa, J. H. Grout.
Riga, W. F. Doty.
St. Petersburg, J. Conner.
Vladivostok, J. F. Jewell.
Warsaw, T. E. Heenan.
Consular Agents at Helsingfors, Libau, Omsk, Revel and Rostov on Don.

SALVADOR.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General (resident at Guatemala), Sir L. E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G. (1911).

Consuls.

San Salvador, Walter E. Coldwell.
(V.C.), W. Gibson.
La Union (V.C.),

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (San Salvador), William Heimke (1909).
Secretary of Legation, T. E. Dabney.

Consuls.

San Salvador (C.-G.), The Secretary of Legation.
Vice Consul General, H. D. Clum.

SAN MARINO.

British.

Consul-General, M. Carmichael (Florence).

SERVIA.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Belgrade), Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1910).
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. Lyon, D.S.O.
Belgrade (V.-C.), Charles L. Blakeney.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (resident at Bucharest, Rumania, q.v.), John B. Jackson (1911).
Belgrade (Consul), Maddin Summers.
Deputy do., R. J. Novakovich.

SIAM.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Bangkok), A. R. Peel (1909).
1st Secretary, W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. J. Hillyard, LL.D.

Consuls.

Bangkok (C.-G.), The Secretary of Legation.
(V.-C.), Josiah Crosby.
Chiangmai, T. H. Lyle.
Nikarn Lampang (V.-C.), W. A. R. Wood.
Senggora, G. H. R. Moor.
Puket (V.-C.), W. N. Dunn.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Bangkok), Hamilton King (1903).
Secretary of Legation,
Interpreter, Lao Leng Hui.

Consuls.

Bangkok (C.-G.), The Secretary of Legation.
" *Vice and Deputy do.*, C. C. Hansen.

SPAIN.

British.

Ambassador (16 Calle Fernando el Santo, Madrid)
His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. de Bunsen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1906).
Counsellor of Embassy, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O.
Naval Attaché, Comm. W. A. H. Kelley.
Military Attaché, Col. Hon. Henry Yarde Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.
1st Secretary, C. Russell.
3rd Secretaries, Hon. Mervyn Herbert; Charles F. I. Ramsden.
Chaplain, Rev. Herbert Brown, B.A.
Archivist, Arthur Jackson.

Consuls.

Barcelona (C.-G.), J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.
(V.-C.), Henry Tom; Geo. R. Smither.
Alicante (V.-C.), José Tato.
Burriana, Edward Harker.
Denia (V.-C.), Joseph R. Morand.
Gandia, etc. (V.-C.), F. Romaguera.
Iziza (V.-C.), José S. Lopez.
Palamos (V.-C.), Pablo Matas.
Palma (Isl. Island) (V.-C.), B. Bosch y Cerda.
Port Mahon (V.-C.), B. Escudé, M.V.O.
San Feliu de Guixols (V.-C.), José Sibila.
Saragossa (V.-C.), Enrique Miret.
Tarragona (V.-C.), Ignacio Navarro.
Torreveja (V.-C.), M. Ballester.
Valencia, Edward Harker.
Bilbao, Lord Herbert Hervey
(V.-C.), James Innes.
Castro Urdiales (V.-C.), A. Ybañes.
San Sebastian (V.-C.), A. Budd, M.V.O.
Santander (V.-C.), M. Pifrelo.
Corunna, Arthur F. H. Medhurst.
(V.-C.), Thomas Guyatt.
Carril and Villagarcia (V.-C.), Reginald Walker.
Corubion (V.-C.), Placido de Castro.
Ferrol (V.-C.), Emilio Anton.
Gijon (V.-C.), Arthur Lovelace.
Rivadesella (V.-C.), W. D. McKenzie.
Vigo (V.-C.), M. Barcena y Andres.
Madrid, Arthur Jackson.
Malaga, P. J. F. Stanforth.
(V.-C.), Edward R. Thornton.
Aguilas (V.-C.), Thomas H. Naffel.
Almeria (V.-C.), John Murison.
Carthage (V.-C.), Peter Miller.
Garrucha (V.-C.), Pedro Gea.
Granada (V.-C.), William Davenhill.
Linares (V.-C.), J. B. Naylor.
Marbella (V.-C.), Miguel Calzado.
Teneriffe, John E. Croker.
(V.-C.), R. C. Griffiths.
La Palma (V.-C.), R. F. Millar.
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz, Peter Swanston.
Orotava (V.-C.), Thomas M. Reid.
Seville, Arthur L. Keyser.
(V.-C.), A. Henderson.
Algeciras (V.-C.), Wm. J. Smith.
Cadiz (V.-C.), R. Calvert.
Huelva (V.-C.), A. Attwood.
Jerez (V.-C.), W. J. Buck.
La Linea (V.-C.), Maj. O. H. Pedley.
Port St. Mary (V.-C.), Robt. J. Pitman.
Consular Agents at Mazarran, Porman and San Lucar.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (55 Calle de Velasquez, Madrid), Henry Clay Ide (1909).

Secretary of Legation, G. Scholle.

Military Attaché, Capt. C. C. Lansing.

Consuls.

Barcelona (C.-G.), H. H. Morgan.

" (*Vice and Deputy do.*), C. A. Albrecht.

Jerez, W. B. Dorsey.

Madrid, F. T. F. Dumont.

Malaga, E. Frazer, jun.

" (*V.-C.*), T. R. Geary.

Seville, C. S. Winans.

Teneriffe, W. W. Kitchen.

Valencia, C. I. Dawson.

Consular Agents at Alicante, Almeria, Bilbao, Cadiz, Denia, Grand Canary, Huelva, La Corogna, Palma, Tarragona and Vigo.

SWEDEN.**British.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (27 Strandvägen, Stockholm), (1912).

and *Secretary*, Lord Kilmarnock.

Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. P. Consett.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. V. F.

Russell, M.V.O.

Honorary Attaché, Viscount Campden.

Archivist, C. F. Madeley.

Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Swinstead, M.A.

Consuls.

Stockholm, Henry M. Villiers, M.V.O.

" (*V.-C.*), F. V. Zetterlund; C. A. E. Bolinder.

Göteborg (*V.-C.*), Robert Carrick.

Gotland (*V.-C.*), Edward Cramér.

Härnösand (*V.-C.*), Paul Burchardt.

Hudiksvall (*V.-C.*), J. C. Henric Alménus.

Kalmar (*V.-C.*), John Jeansson.

Luleå (*V.-C.*), A. J. Westerberg.

Norrköping (*V.-C.*), G. F. A. Enhorning.

Nyköping (*V.-C.*), A. Helander.

Ornskoldsvik (*V.-C.*), Henric Ohngren.

Oskarshamn (*V.-C.*), O. Wingren.

Skellefteå (*V.-C.*), Emil Forsell.

Söderhamn (*V.-C.*), Christoffer Myhre.

Sundsvall (*V.-C.*), Jakob K. Barth.

Umeå (*V.-C.*), Andreas Grahm.

Västervik (*V.-C.*), Erik W. Tjilberg.

Gotenburg, John Duff, I.S.O.

" (*V.-C.*), Richard Duff.

Halmstad (*V.-C.*), T. Schéle.

Hälsingborg (*V.-C.*), Carl Westrup.

Karlskrona (*V.-C.*), Gustaf W. Albrecht.

Landskrona (*V.-C.*), Fred E. Neesa.

Malmö (*V.-C.*), F. J. Carter.

Marstrand (*V.-C.*).

Strömstad (*V.-C.*), Wilhelm Theodor Lundgren.

Uddevalla (*V.-C.*), Charles David Thorburn.

Varberg (*V.-C.*), R. C. T. Jobson.

Ystad and Åhus (*V.-C.*), Emil A. Borg.

Consular Agent at Borgholm.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (21 Strandvägen, Stockholm), Charles H. Graves (1905).

Secretary of Legation, J. H. Stabler.

Military Attaché, Capt. W. M. Colvin.

Consuls.

Göteborg, D. Jenkins.

Stockholm (C.-G.), E. L. Harria.

" (*Vice do.*), P. T. Berg.

Consular Agents at Malmö and Sundsvall.

SWITZERLAND.**British.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Elsenstrasse, 20, Berne), Esme Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G.

and *Secretary*, R. H. Clive.

Military Attaché, Colonel E. J. Granet.

Hon. Attaché, Vivian T. W. Macan.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Pring, M.A.

Consuls.

Berne, Gaston de Muralt.

Neuchâtel (*V.-C.*), Edouard Chable.

Geneva, R. E. A. de Candolle.

" (*V.-C.*), Lewis Stein.

Lausanne, Alfred Galland.

Montreux (*V.-C.*), Marcel Cuénod.

Zürich (C.-G.), Sir Henry Angot, K.C.M.G.

" (*V.-C.*), John C. Milligan.

Bâle (*V.-C.*), C. Oswald.

Davos, Dr. Bernard Hudson.

Lucerne, Dr. Louis A. Falck.

Lugano (*V.-C.*), R. H. Hamilton.

St. Gall (*V.-C.*), E. A. Stieger-Züst.

St. Moritz, Dr. Frank Holland.

American.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Hirschengraben 6, Berne), Henry S. Boutell.

Secretary of Legation, William Walker Smith.

Consuls.

Bâle, G. Gifford.

" *Vice and Deputy do.*, Samuel Hollinger.

Berne, G. Helmrod.

" *Vice and Deputy do.*, Leo J. Frankental.

Geneva, Francis B. Keene.

" *Vice and Deputy do.*, Louis H. Munier.

St. Gall, D. I. Murphy.

" *Vice and Deputy do.*, Eugene Nabel.

Zürich (C.-G.), R. E. Mansfield.

" (*V.-C.*), Harry A. McBride.

" *Deputy C.-G.*, Carl Gubler.

Consular Agents at Lucerne and Vevey.

TRIPOLI.**British.**

Tripoli (C.-G.), Justin C. W. Alvarez, I.S.O.

" (*V.-C.*), Alfred Dickson.

Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.

Khoms (*V.-C.*), Joseph Tate.

Benghazi (*Consul*), J. F. Jones.

American.

Tripoli (*Consul*), J. Wood.

TUNIS.**British.**

Consul-General (Tunis), E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B. (1899).

Vice-Consul, C. A. Goodwin; R. Schembri.

Bizerta (*V.-C.*), Hon. Terence Bourke.

Sfax (*V.-C.*), Silvio Leonardi.

Susa (*V.-C.*), L. Nemours Gufflet.

Consular Agents at Gabes, Gerba, Mehdiah and Monastir.

American.

Consular Agent at Tunis, A. J. Proux.

TURKEY.

British.

Ambassador (Pera, Constantinople), His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Gerrard Augustus Lowther, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1908).
Counsellor of Embassy, C. M. Marling, C.C., C.M.G.

Naval Attaché, Capt. A. C. Stewart.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. E. Tyrrell.

Judge of Sup. Court, R. B. P. Cator.

Chief Dragoman, G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G.

Assistant Judge, Peter Grain.

1st Secretary, G. J. Kidston.

Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley, C.M.G.

and Secretary, G. A. Mounsey.

Chaplain, Rev. F. C. Whitehouse, M.A.

Physician, Frank G. Clemow, M.D.

3rd Secretaries, E. J. Hope Vere; H. G. Nicolson;

E. A. Keeling (acting); R. A. Cooper (acting).

Hon. Attaché, Hon. R. Legh.

Dragoman and Archivist, W. E. Fuller.

and Dragoman (Embassy), A. Ryan.

3rd Dragoman,

Consuls.

Constantinople (C.-G.), Harry C. A. Eyres.

„ Consul and Dragoman, Alex. T. Waugh.

„ Vice-Cons. and Interpreter, W. S. Edmonds.

Adana (V.-C.), W. D. W. Matthews.

Brussa (V.-C.), E. Gilbertson.

Dardanelles (V.-C.), C. E. S. Palmer.

Dede-Agatch (V.-C.), G. Badetti.

Gallipoli (V.-C.), W. Grech.

Ismidt (V.-C.), A. Amat.

Mersina (V.-C.), G. Keun.

Rodosto (V.-C.), Edmond Dussl.

Adrianople, Maj. L. L. R. Samson.

Aleppo, R. A. Fontana.

Alexandretta (V.-C.), Augustine Catoni.

Bagdad (C.-G.), J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E.

(V.-C.), Capt. N. E. H. Scott, I.M.S.

„Kerbala (V.-C.), Muhammad Hassan Mohsin.

Mosul (V.-C.), H. C. Hony.

Basrah, Francis E. Crow, C.M.G.

Beyrut (C.-G.), H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G.

(V.-C.), H. E. Wilkie Young.

Haifa (V.-C.), Pietro Abela.

Latakia (V.-C.), Theodosius Vitall.

Safed (V.-C.), C. L. Micklasiewicz.

Sidon (V.-C.), F. Abela.

Tripoli (V.-C.), (vacant).

Damascus, George P. Devey.

Erzeroum, J. H. Monahan.

Bitlis (V.-C.), R. W. Bullard.

Diarbekir (V.-C.), N. Worrall.

Van, (V.-C.), Capt. Molyneux-Seel.

Jeddah, A. Shipley.

(V.-C.), Shaikh Muhammad Hussain.

Hodeida (V.-C.), Geo. A. Richardson.

Jerusalem, P. J. C. McGregor.

Jaffa (V.-C.), W. Hough.

Salonica (C.-G.), Harry H. Lamb, C.M.G.

(V.-C.), J. Morgan.

„Çavalla (V.-C.), H. E. Wilkie Young.

Janina (V.-C.), C. Duchesne.

Monastir (V.-C.), C. A. Greig.

Preveza (V.-C.), C. Conemencos.

Scutari (V.-C.), N. J. Summa.

Ushuk (V.-C.), H. W. D. Peckham.

Smyrna (C.-G.), H. D. Barnham, C.M.G.

„ (V.-C.), C. E. Heathcote-Smith.

„ Clerk, E. F. A. Eldridge.

„Adalia (V.-C.), Gustave A. Keun.

„Aidin (V.-C.), A. Pengelley.

„Aivak, &c. (V.-C.), E. Eliopulo.

„Mitylene (V.-C.), Fredk. Haddinsan.

„Rhodes (V.-C.), A. Billotti.

„Samos (V.-C.), G. D. L. Maro.

„Scala-Nuova (V.-C.), John Alexacht.

„Scio and Tchesne (V.-C.), Dr. G. Anamissaki.

„Tenedos (V.-C.), D. A. Tolmides.

Trebizond, H. E. Satow.

Consular Agents at Gaza, Kirk Kilisse, Panderma and Samsoon.

American.

Ambassador (42 & 44 Rue Cabristan, Pera, Constantinople), William Woodville Rockhill (1912).

Secretary of Embassy, Hoffman Philip.

and Secretary, G. Cornell Tarler.

3rd Secretary, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld.

First Dragoman,

Legal Adviser, A. K. Schmayonian.

Military Attaché, Major J. R. M. Taylor.

Turkish Secretary, Charles W. Fowie.

Assistant do., Arthur H. Leavitt.

Consuls.

Aleppo, J. B. Jackson.

Bagdad, E. Sauer.

Beyrut (C.-G.), W. Stanley Hollis.

(Vice and Deputy do.), F. W. Smith.

Constantinople (C.-G.), G. B. Ravndal.

(Vice do.), O. S. Helzer.

Jerusalem, W. Coffin.

Kharput, W. W. Masterson.

Mersina, E. I. Nathan.

Salonica, J. E. Kehl.

Sivas,

Smyrna (C.-G.), G. Horton.

(Vice and Deputy do.), John W. Dye.

Trebizond, Alfred S. Northrup.

Consular Agents at Alexandretta, Basrah, Damascus, Dardanelles, Haifa, Hodeida, Jaffa, Samsoon and Tipolis (Syria).

URUGUAY.

British.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General (25 Calle de Mayo, Montevideo), (vacant) (1912).

1st Secretary, W. E. O'Reilly.

Naval Attaché, Capt. H. S. Grant.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir E. J. B. Grogan, Bart.

Chaplain, Rev. C. K. Blount, M.A.

Consuls.

Montevideo (C.-G.), See above.

„ (V.-C.), T. D. Dunlop; Maj. De S. Dobree;

C. E. R. Rowland.

„Fray Bentos (V.-C.), Luis Meyer.

„Maldonado (V.-C.), Henry W. Burnett.

„Paysandu (V.-C.), Allan Darton.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Acme Fasteners, Binders, and Staples	524	Grumiaux News and Subscription Company	492
Actina Appliance Company (Eyes)	525	Homœopathic Publishing Company	526
Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited	513	Hôtel Cumberland, New York	500
Anglo-South American Bank, Limited	511	Imperial Bank of Canada	505
Antikamnia for Rheumatism	522	King Edward Hotel, New York ...	499
Atlantic Transport Company	497	Legal and General Life Insurance Society ...	xiii
Australian Mutual Provident Society	519	London and Brazilian Bank, Limited	507
Banco Español del Río de la Plata	510	London and River Plate Bank, Limited	508
Bank of Adelaide	515	London City and Midland Bank, Limited ...	502
Bank of Australasia	514	London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.	503
Bank of Montreal.....	505	Marshall Brothers, Salado (Investments).....	525
Bank of New South Wales	517	Merchants' Bank of Canada	508
Bank of New Zealand	518	Morgan, J. P. & Company, New York	509
Bill's Homespun	iii	Natal Line of Steamers	496
British Bank of South America, Limited ...	511	National Bank of Egypt ..	513
British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.....	495	National Bank of New Zealand, Limited ...	520
Brown Brothers & Company, New York ...	507	National Bank of South Africa, Limited	514
Canadian Bank of Commerce	504	National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited	521
Casumen Life Food	499	New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited ..	497
Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company, Limited	520	Norddeutscher Lloyd	iv
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	515	Queensland National Bank, Limited	516
Colonial Bank.....	508	Royal Bank of Canada.....	506
Dade Loose Leaf Ledgers	iv	Sanden (Dr. N. N.) Company	523
Delhi and London Bank, Limited	508	Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited	512
Eckman's Alternative for Lung Troubles	509	Stanford, Edward, Limited (Geographical Books and Maps)	493
Elders & Fyfes, Limited, Steam Ship Company	494	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	521
Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, Steam Ship Company.....	499	Union Bank of Australia, Limited	518
Fry's Cocoa	498	Waygood Lifts	509
Financial Post of Canada	506	Weyburn, Saskatchewan, Emigration, Limited	521
Financier of New York	519	Whitaker's Almanack and International Whitaker	525
Georgian Terrace Atlanta Hotel	501	Whitaker's Schools, List of	472
		Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited	518

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Angora... 4298	Dilwara... 5378	Jelunga... 5308	Palamcottah... 5413	Ujina... 5310	
Arankola... 4128	Dumra... 1695	Kapurthala... 1180	Palitana... 5998	Ula... 5310	
Aronda... 4062	Dunera... 5389	Kasara... 1195	Pentakota... 5418	Umballa... 5310	
Arratoon Apar... 4510	Dwarka... 1695	Katoria... 1127	Pandua... 5305	Umta... 5422	
Bangala... 3948	Eclipse (Tug)... 74	Kistna... 1182	Purnea... 5306	Upada... 5267	
Bankura... 3159	Escort (Tug)... 234	Kola... 1205	Putiala... 5998	Uralana... 5263	
Bansala... 3148	Edavana... 5284	Lalpoora... 5289	Queda... 7703	Vadala... 5334	
Barjora... 3164	Egra... 5106	Lama... 5198	Quirimba... 7686	Virawa... 5360	
Baroda... 3172	Ekma... 5106	Lhasa... 5184	Quiloa... 7697	Wairara... 5363	
Barbera... 4392	Elophanta... 5292	Lightning... 5315	Ramapora (Pdl.) 910	Wardha... 5367	
Beaswada... 5001	Ellenga... 5106	Lindula... 5358	Ramara... 892	Waroonga... 5215	
Bharata... 599	Ellora... 5201	Linga... 5185	Rewa... 7266	Zaida... 5027	
Bharata... 4054	Erinipura... 5128	Lunka... 5198	Rohilla... 7400	Zira... 5030	
Boldana... 2980	Fasilika... 4182	Matiana... 5281	Sangola... 5184		A Steamer Build-
Bulumba... 2510	Futala... 4184	Masagon... 4907	Santhia... 5192		ing 8880
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Carpenteria... 5766	Gregory Apar... 4704	Mombassa... 4662	Shirala... 5306		" " 7950
Catherine Apar... 2737	Hindu... 660	Muttra... 4644	Sofala... 5381		" " 7950
Chanda... 6168	Islandia... 5237	Neuralia... 5950	Surada... 5324		" " 7950
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Chupra... 6178	Itanra... 5197	Okara... 5291	Tarora... 6399		" " 8200
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Colaba... 6019	Itria... 5318	Colobaria... 5295	Torilla... 6679		" " 8600

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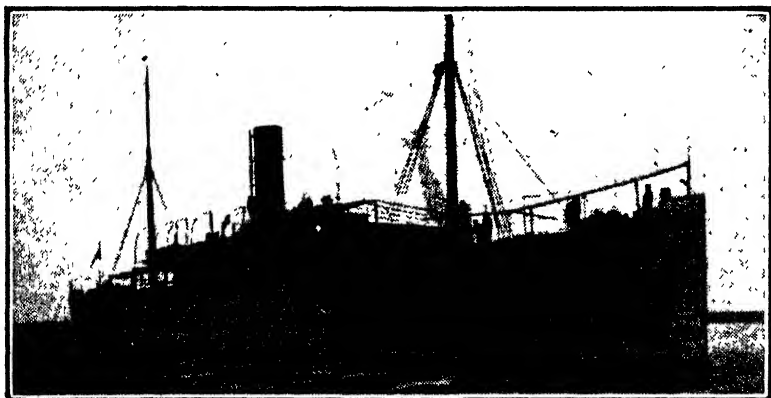
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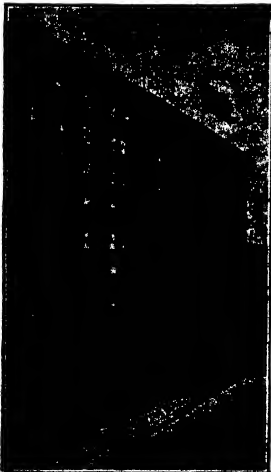
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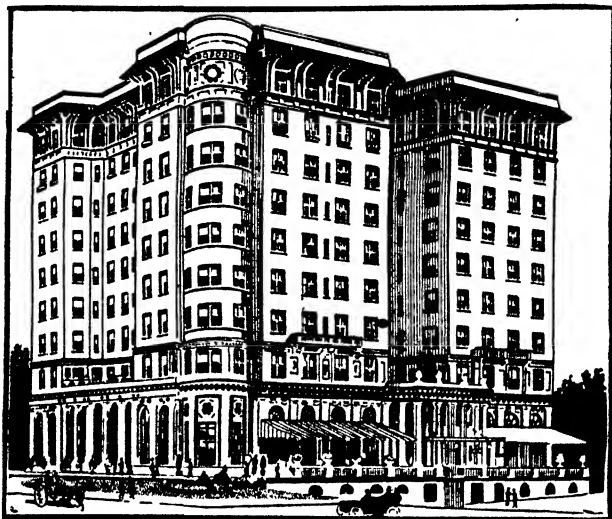
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Canora	Grandview	Lashburn	Nokomis	Stavely	Wetaskiwin
Carman	Granum	Lethbridge	North Battleford	Stony Plain	Weyburn
Carmanay	Grouard	Lloydminster	Nutana	Strathcona	Wilcox
Champion	Hanna	Loughheed	Olds	Strathmore	Willow Bunch
Clareholm	Hardisty	Macleod	Outlook	Swan River	Winnipeg (offices)
Coleman	Hawarden	Marcelin	The Pas	Swift Current	Yellowgrass
Crossfield	Herbert	Medicine Hat	Fincher Creek	Taber	Yorkton

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Alberton	Bridgewater	Middleton	Parrsboro'	Souris	Sydney, C.B.
Amherst	Charlottetown	Montague	St. John	Springhill	Truro
Antigonish	Halifax	New Glasgow	Shelburne	Summerside	Windsor

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's.

IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York, N.Y.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.

IN MEXICO.—Mexico City, D.F.

The Bank issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on its Branches in Canada and elsewhere, as well as on all other important points in North America; Buys or Collects Bills of Exchange, Dividend Cheques and Coupons; executes Orders for the purchase or sale of Canadian or United States Securities, and undertakes all other descriptions of Monetary business with Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(Established 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital (all paid up), \$16,000,000. Rest, \$16,000,000.
Undivided Profits, \$696,468.

HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Hon. President.*
R. B. ANGUS, Esq., *President.* SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, Bart., *Vice-President.*
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq. SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD. JAMES ROSS, Esq.
HON. ROBT. MACKAY. SIR THOS. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. DAVID MORRICE, Esq.
C. R. HOSMER, Esq. A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq. H. V. MEREDITH, Esq.
General Manager,
H. V. MEREDITH, MONTREAL.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane, in the United States; and at Mexico City.

London Office—47, **THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.O.**

London Committee.

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart.
F. WILLIAMS TAYLOR, *Manager.*

Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

The Bank undertakes monetary business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers. [81]

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$6,510,000.

RESERVE \$6,510,000.

BRANCHES in the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SETTLERS and others going out to any of the Provinces named afforded exceptional Banking facilities.

AGENTS: ENGLAND—LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 60, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and Branches.

AGENTS: SCOTLAND—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED, and Branches.

DRAFTS issued upon and remittances cabled to any point in CANADA by the agents of the Bank in England and Scotland, through whom enquiries regarding Canadian securities and business generally can be made and will be promptly attended to. [20]

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.
Paid-up, £800,000. Reserve Funds, £150,000.

Head Office, London: 16, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

J. K. MORRISON, Manager.

CHARLES H. HEWETT, Assistant Manager and Secretary.

Bankers—LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

ANTIGUA.
BARBADOS.
BERMICE.
DEMERARA.
DOMINICA.

GRENADE—ST. GEORGE'S.
And Agents at GRENVILLE.
JAMAICA—KINGSTON,
PORT ANTONIO.

And Agents at
PALMOUTH
MONTGOO BAY.
PORT MARIA.
SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

ST. KITTS.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. THOMAS.

ST. VINCENT.
TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN,
SAN FERNANDO.

New York Agency: 33, Wall Street.

Agents in Canada: The Bank of British North America.

The Bank in London and New York, and their Agents in Canada, issue Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, and Telegraphic Transfers on the Branches, negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, receive Bills for Collection, and conduct a general Banking business with the West Indies and British Guiana.

The Branches issue Demand and Usance Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on London, New York, Paris, Hamburg, the principal cities in Canada and other points, negotiate approved Bills, and do a general Banking business.

Your Canadian Investments

may not be bringing you in the best results. Study the

FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA

the recognised authority on Canadian finance, and see how you can get better returns from your investments. The service of its Investors' Information Bureau is free to subscribers. It gives unbiased advice on any question dealing with investments in the Dominion. THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA is published weekly, and will be mailed post free for 12/6 per annum in Great Britain, 16/6 to all foreign countries.

Head Office: University Avenue, Toronto.

British Office: 88, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

D.H.P. [255]

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Capital Authorised...	...	...	\$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	...	...	\$11,560,000
Reserves	...	...	\$13,000,000
Total Assets	...	...	\$180,000,000

Head Office - MONTREAL, CANADA.

290 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland,

23 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, and
Dominican Republic.

Branches in British West Indies: BAHAMAS, Nassau; BARBADOS, Bridgetown;
JAMAICA, Kingston; TRINIDAD, Port of Spain and San Fernando.

NEW YORK CITY: Corner William and Cedar Streets.

Correspondence invited from Business Firms or Individuals
contemplating establishment in Canada.

London Office—

2, BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

W. M. BOTSFORD, Manager.

JAMES MACKIE, Joint-Manager.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

Capital, £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,300,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN BEATON, Esq.

LEONARD DANHAM CUNLIFFE, Esq.

MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq.

JOHN GORDON, Esq.

CHARLES SEYMOUR GREENFELL, Esq.

WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.

CHARLES EVELYN JOHNSTON, Esq.

Sir CHARLES DAY ROSE, Bart., M.P.

General Manager—E. A. BENN. Joint Sub-Managers—N. F. DUFF and T. J. FINNIE. Secretary—

A. W. SAUNDERS. Inspector of Branches—H. L. RICHARDSON. Chief Accountant—A. SAWORD.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Liverpool—THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Ltd.

France: BANQUE DE FRANCE (Paris); SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (Paris and Branches).

Germany: Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co., Hamburg.

Italy: CREDITO ITALIANO. Spain: CRÉDIT LYONNAIS. Portugal: BANCO DE PORTUGAL.

Austria-Hungary: ANGLO-OESTERREICHISCHE BANK (Anglo-Austrian Bank).

BRANCHES.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Manaus, Pará, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Curitiba, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre. Argentina—Buenos Ayres, Rosario. Uruguay—Montevideo. United States—New York (Agency). France—Paris (5, Rue Scribe). Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank has Agents or Correspondents in all the principal Ports and Cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, the United States, and Europe.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers made, and Bills of Exchange negotiated or collected on the most favourable terms.

The Bank undertakes the Agencies of parties connected with the above countries, grants Circular Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers, makes investments in the Public Funds and other Securities, and receives Dividends and Interest on account of Clients. Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where money is also received on deposit at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD.

Office Hours: 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

[25]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA:

BOSTON:

BALTIMORE:

Corner of
4th and Chestnut Streets.

60, State Street.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS,
Corner of
Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are effected.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

LONDON HOUSE:

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico; buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies: also receive Deposits and Current Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE: 128, Pall Mall, S.W.

[11]

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Established 1864.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	...	...	\$8,700,000 (£1,376,712).
RESERVE FUNDS	...	...	...	\$5,900,000 (£1,121,329).

Head Office - - MONTREAL

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

This Institution has 186 Branches and Agencies (87 of them in the Western Provinces) extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Savings Department at all Branches. Special attention given to Canadian Collections, whether forwarded direct to the Head Office in Montreal or through the London Agents.

Agents in Great Britain:—The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. The Royal Bank of Scotland. They issue Letters of Credit, Drafts and Cable Transfers on any Branch.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 63 & 65, WALL STREET.

[176]

The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL, £500,000, in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £387,625 fully paid up.

Head Office: 5, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Col WILLIAM GRAHAM-SMITH, *Chairman*.
DAVID HENRY SMALL, Esq.

WALTER F SMITH, Esq.
A. F. SIMON, Esq.

A. T. RAWLINSON, Esq.
C. C. MCKEOD, Esq.

P. B. BAKER, *Manager* J. BAKER, *Accountant*.

Bankers.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, Ltd.
Branches in India.—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUMBAI, SIMLA, KARACHI, AMRITSAR.

Agents at Bombay.—BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers.
Deposits are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods, upon terms which can be had upon application.

Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised free of charge to constituents.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India.

[18]

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£4,000,000.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,800,000.
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RESERVE FUND	£2,000,000.
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq. (*Chairman*).

HON. HUGO BARING.

W. T. BRAND, Esq.

CHAS. W. DRABBLE, Esq.

JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, Esq.

KENNETH MATHIESON, Esq.

HERMAN BILLING SIM, Esq.

ROBERT A. THURBURN, Esq. (*Managing*).

Sub-Manager and Secretary.—G. R. HUTCHINSON.

BRANCHES.

Argentina.—Buenos Aires; Rosario; Mendoza; Cordoba; Tucumán; Paraná; Concordia; Bahía Blanca; and Barracas, Boca del Riachuelo, Once de Setiembre, Calle Santa Fé, Calle B de Yrigoyen (Districts of City of Buenos Aires). **Uruguay**.—Monte Video; Monte Video Agency (District of City of Monte Video); Paysandu Agency; Salto Agency. **Brazil**.—Rio de Janeiro; Santos; São Paulo; Bahia; Pernambuco; Pará; Victoria; Curitiba; Manaus Agency. **Chili**.—Valparaiso. **France**.—Paris. **United States of America**.—New York Agency. **Belgium**.—Antwerp.

Bankers.—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited. Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland: THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS.

ANTWERP BRANCH: 22, PLACE DE MEIR, ANTWERP.

[23]

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKERS

Wall Street, Corner of Broad, NEW YORK

DREXEL & CO., PHILADELPHIA Corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets

MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO., LONDON No. 22 Old Broad Street

MORGAN, HARJES & CO., PARIS 31 Boulevard Hausmann

Deposits received subject to Draft. Securities bought and sold on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits. Cable Transfers. Circular Letters for Travellers, available in all parts of the world. [19]

ECKMAN'S ALTERATIVE

FOR

Throat and Lung Troubles

Price **9 SHILLINGS** per bottle.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO.,

4-12, Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.O. [8]



By Royal Warrant
to H.M. King George V.

Safe and Reliable.

British Built

1200 per an.

WAYGOOD LIFTS

All kinds and
for all purposes.

TELEPHONE: HOP. 4000.

R. WAYGOOD & Co., LTD.
(EST. 1889.) LONDON, S.E.

BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA

(Established in 1886).

HEAD OFFICE - - - BUENOS AIRES.
LONDON - 7, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	£8,730,158
PAID-UP CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	£7,907,983
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	-	£3,516,804
NEW RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	-	£493,305

General Manager: AUGUSTO J. COELHO.

London Manager: ALEX. BURNS.

London Sub-Manager: W. Y. ROGERS.

London Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND and PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - 58 Branches in the principal cities.
 BRAZIL - - - - Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos.
 URUGUAY - - - - Montevideo.
 EUROPE - - - - Paris, Madrid, Vigo, Barcelona, Valencia, Coruña,
 Bilbao, San Sebastian, Genoa, and Hamburg.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished on all parts of the world.

CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated or advanced against.

COLLECTIONS: Bills collected at most reasonable rates and returns promptly made.

STOCKS bought and sold: Dividends collected and advances made against securities; Coupons and Drawn Bonds collected and negotiated.

SHIPPING Credits opened; Freights collected and remitted: Ships Disbursements attended to.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold; cable and mail Transfers made to all parts of the Continent and cities in North and South America.

THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD.,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£5,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£4,500,000
UNISSUED CAPITAL	500,000
CAPITAL ISSUED AND PAID UP	1,650,000
CAPITAL ISSUED (IN COURSE OF PAYMENT)	800,000
RESERVE FUND	£2,250,000
Ditto (to which will be added premium on issue of 120,000 new shares)	360,000
UNCALLED LIABILITY	1,500,000
Total responsibility for Creditors	2,250,000
	£8,000,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir ROBERT HARVEY (Chairman).	AUGUSTE DE LANTSHEERE, Esq.	ROBERT JOHN HONE, Esq. (Managing Director.)
EDWARD EXTON BARCLAY, Esq.	FRANCIS JAMES ECK, Esq.	A. NAYLOR, Esq.
EDWARD BUNGE, Esq.	ANDREW GEDDES, Esq.	H. C. WATERS, Esq.
BARON EMILE B. DERLANGER.	CHARLES EUGENE GUNTHER, Esq.	THOMAS WOODSEND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:—OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS BRANCH:—23, Rue de la Paix.

HAMBURG BRANCH:—2, Adolphsplatz.

NEW YORK AGENCY:—60, Wall Street.

Branches in Chile.—Antofagasta, Chillan, Concepcion, Copiapo, Coquimbo, Iquique, La Serena, Punta Arenas, Santiago, Valparaiso. Branches in Argentina.—Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Rio Gallegos, Rosario de Santa Fé, San Rafael. Branch in Uruguay:—Montevideo. Agency in Bolivia:—Oruro. Mexico:—Branches of the Banco de Londres y Mexico. Peru:—Branches of The Banco del Peru y Londres. Argentina:—Branches of The Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Havana:—Banco de la Habana. San Salvador:—Banco Agrícola Comercial. Bolivia:—Banco de la Nacion Boliviana.

Bankers in London:—Bank of England; London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Threadneedle Street, E.C.; Capital & Counties Bank, Ltd., Threadneedle Street, E.C.; Barclay & Co., Ltd., Lombard Street, E.C.

Cable Transfers, Drafts, and Letters of Credit issued on South America. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken; also the receipt of Dividends, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Coupons, and Drawn Bonds, and other Banking business.

Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in £100,000 Shares of £20 each. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £2,100,000.

Head Office: 4, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH KINSMAN BRODIE, Esq.	JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq.	FRANCIS MACKENZIE OSLIVY, Esq.
CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq.	FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.	ROSS PIERCE, Esq.
PHILIPP MORITZ DENLKE, Esq.		
Manager—ALEXANDER DICK-CUNNINGHAM, Esq.	Sub-Manager—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq.	
Secretary—FRANK DODD, Esq.		

AUDITORS.

Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. United Kingdom: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. France: Messrs. HEINE & Co., Paris, and E. RAOUX DUVAL & Co., Havre. Italy: BANCA BELINZAGHI, Milan; and BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA, Genoa. Germany: Messrs. JOH. BRENNBERG, GOSSELN & Co., Hamburg. Portugal: BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGUÊS, Oporto. Spain: Messrs. E. SAIZ & hijos; Messrs. GARCIA-CALAMARTE Y Ca. Madrid.

Agents in New York: THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., New York.

BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fé, Monte Video. Also Sub-Branches at Plaza de Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Calle de Santa Fé, Calle Victoria, Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, and Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.

CORRESPONDENTS

At Antwerp, Bordeaux, Constantinople, Marseilles, Trieste; Pará, Ceará, Manaus, Macaé, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate, Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Drafts issued on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, as also the receipt of Dividends, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds and Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.

Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMITED.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa; and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

Subscribed Capital . . . £6,194,100
Paid-up Capital . . . £1,548,525
Reserve Fund . . . £1,970,000
Uncalled Capital . . . £4,645,575
£8,164,100.

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

Hamburg Agency: 27, Alsterdamm.

New York Agency: 35, Wall Street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WM. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Jnr., Esq.
EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.
SIR D. M. BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.

Hon. SIR CHAS. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.
Rt. Hon. SIR W. F. HELY-HUTCHINSON, P.C.
HON. A. C. PELL, Esq. (G.C.M.G.)
Rt. Hon. LORD WELBY, G.C.B.

General Managers in South Africa—H. SHELTON CORBETT and HECTOR MACKENZIE.

London Manager—WILLIAM SMART. Assistant General Manager—J. P. GIBSON.
Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; PARKE'S BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CAPE PROVINCE.

Abroaden
Adelaide
Albertinia
(Agency to
Riversdale)
Alexandria
Alice
Aliwal North
Barkly East
Barkly West
Barrydale
Bayville (Agency
to Uitenhage)
Beaconsfield
Beaufort West
Bedford
Bredasdorp
Britstown
Burgersdorp
Butterworth
Cala
Caledon
Calitadorp
Calvinia
Cape Town
do. Long Street
do. Plain Street
Carnarvon
Oudart
Oederville
(Agency to
Matatiele)
Ceres
Clenwilliam
Claremont
Colesberg
Cookhouse
(Agency to
Somerset E.)
Craddock
Darling
De Aar
De Rust
Dordrecht
East London
Elliot
Fort Beaufort
Fraserburg
George
Graaff-Reinet
Graham's Town
Hanover
Heidelberg
Hopetown
Hopetown
Humansdorp
Idutywa
Indwe
Jamestown
Jansenville
Kenhardt
Kimberley
King Williams. Tu.
Kynsna
Kokstad
Komghe
Ladismith
Lady Grey
Laingsburg
Maclear
Mafeking
Malmesbury
Maraisburg
Matatiele
McGregor
(Agency to
Robertson)
Middleburg
Molteno
Moores Bay
Mullensburg
Murraysburg
Nauwpoort
Oudtshoorn
Paarl
Pearston
Pieddie
Petrusville
Phillipstown
Port Elizabeth
Porterville
Port St John
Prieska
Prince Albert
Queen's Town
Rhodes
Richmond
Riversdale
Robertson
Seymour
Simon's Town
Somerset East
Somerset West
Somerset Strand
(Agency to
Somerset W.)
Stellenbosch
Sticksdorp
Steynsburg
Steylerville
Sutherland
Swellendam
Tarkastad
Tulbagh
Uitenhage
Umtata
Unionsdale
Upington
Van Rhynsdorp
Ventersdorp
Victoria West
Vredenburg
(Agency to
Hopetown)
Vryburg
Wellington
Willowmore
Woodstock
Worcester

Dannhauser
(Agency to
Newcastle)
Dundee
Durban
Estcourt

Bethlehem
Bloemfontein
Ficksburg
Frankfort
Harrismith
Heilbron

Balfour
Barberton
Benoni
Bloemhof
Boksburg
Delmas (Agency
to Springs)
Devon (do.)
Ermelo
Fordsburg
Germiston
Greylingstad

Bulawayo
Eldorado
Gatooma
Gwelo
Hartley
Kimberley Reefs

NATAL.

Greytown
Haiting Spruit
(Agency to
Dundee)
Ladysmith
Mool River

Jagersfontein
Kroonstad
Lindley
Lindley Road
(Agency to
Lindley)

TRANSVAAL.

Hartebeestfontein
(Agency to
Klerksdorp)
Heidelberg
Johannesburg
do. Eloff St.
Klerksdorp
Krugersdorp
Lesse (Agency to
Springs)
Lichtenburg
Lydenburg
Middelburg

BASUTOLAND.—Maseru

Livingstone
Marandellas
(Agency to Salisbury)
Penhalonga
(Agency to Umtali)
Que Que

RODESIA.

Salisbury
Selukwe
Umtali
Umvuma
Victoria
Zeerust

NYASALAND.—Blantyre

Portuguese East Africa.
Beira, Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay), Villa Fontes

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Eldoret, Kampala, Mombasa, Nairobi, Zanzibar

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted with the Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, British East Africa, Portuguese East Africa, and the Belgian Congo, and with the Bank's Agencies in Hamburg, New York, and elsewhere.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED
MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received.
EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE Business undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000, represented by 100,000 Shares of £15 each.
Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £660,000.

DIRECTORS.

H. A. RICHARDSON, Esq., *Chairman.*
R. SOUL HECTOR FOA, Esq.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq.
ALAN RICHARDSON, Esq.
THOMAS USBORNE, Esq.

LEWIS HUTH WALTERS.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors—Messrs. BUDD, JOHNSON & JECKS, 24, Austin Friars.

Manager—H. R. COOMBS, Esq. *Secretary*—GEO. H. SOUL, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Branches:

ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, BENI-SOUËF, MANSOURAH, PORT SAID, TANTAH, ZAGAZIG,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and
PARIS (29, RUE TAITBOUT).

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit, and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other produce.

Deposits received for one year at rates which may be obtained on application.

Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below the sum of £200. [3]

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

(Established by Khedivial Decree, June, 1898,
with the exclusive right to issue Notes payable at sight to bearer.)

CAPITAL £3,000,000

(In 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid)

RESERVE FUND £1,500,000

Governor F. T. ROWLATT, Esq.

Head Office—Cairo.

London Committee.

Hon. HUGO BARING. Sir CARL MEYER, Bart. Hon. ALGERNON MILLS. Hon. SIDNEY PEEL.

London Agency:—4 & 5, King William Street, E.C.

Manager J. T. BEATY-POWNALL

Assistant Manager . A. F. GILLBERG

Accounts opened with traders and private persons. Every kind of Banking Business transacted.

Offices in Egypt at Cairo (Head Office), Alexandria, Assiout, Assuan, Benha, Beni-Suef, Chibin-el-Kom, Damamhur, Fayoum, Keneh, Luxor, Mansourah, Minieh, Mousky (Cairo), Port Said, Sohag, Tantah, and Zagazig; and in the Sudan at Khartoum, Port Sudan, and Suakim. [38]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED.

Registered in the Transvaal.

(With which is incorporated the Bank of Africa, Ltd.)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL - - £2,350,000.

With power to increase to £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £370,000.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - PRETORIA.

Directors:

Hon. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., Chairman. J. EMERY EVANS, Esq., Vice-Chairman. P. DUNCAN, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A.
C. H. MULLINS, Esq., V.O., C.M.G. EUGENE KENAUD, Esq. H. A. ROGERS, Esq. H. O'K. WEBBER, Esq.
General Manager - - - - - E. C. REYNOLDS

Branches in Care of Good Hope.—Adelaide, Alwal North, Cape Town (The Market, Strand Street, St. George's Street), Cradock, Dordrecht, Douglas, East London, Grahamstown, Griquatown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Kuruman, Ladismith, Mafeking, Matatiele, Middelburg, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Pearly, Port Elizabeth (North End), Prince Albert, Queenstown, Robertson, Salt River, Somerset East, Strydenburg, Stutterheim, Sydney (Vaal River), Tarkastad, Uitenhage, Vryburg, Warrenton.

Branches in Orange Free State.—Bethlehem, Bethulle, Bloemfontein, Boshof, Bothaville, Brandfort, Bulfontein, Clocolan, Dealesville, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Excelsior, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Frankfort, Harriemith, Heilbron, Hoopstad, Jacobdal, Jagersfontein, Keestel, Koffyfontein, Koppes, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Lindley, Luckhoff, Marquard, Memel, Odendaalsrust, Parys, Petrusburg, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Reits, Rouxville, Senekal, Smithfield, Springsfontein, Steynersrust, Thaba Nchu, Theunissen, Trompsburg, Ventersburg, Villiers, Vrede, Vrededorp, Wepener, Winburg, Zastron.

Branches in Transvaal.—Amersfoort, Balfour, Barberton, Belfast, Benoni, Bethal, Bloemhof, Boksburg, Boksburg North, Brakpan, Carolina, Christiansa, Cleveland, Clifton, Comet (East Rand), Denver, Ermelo, Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Jeppestown, Johannesburg (Commissioner Street East, Commissioner Street, Central, Joubert Street, Market Square, Pritchard Street, Simmonds Street), Klerksdorp, Knights, Koeter, Krugersdorp, Landlaagte, Lichtenburg, Lydenburg, Machadodorp, Mariksburg, Middelburg, Newtown (Johannesburg), Nylstroom, Ophirton (Johannesburg), Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Potgietersrust, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Roodberg, Rustenburg, Sabie, Schweizer Eeneke, Springs, Standerton, Treurfontein, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Witbanj, Wolmaranstad, Zeerust.

Branches in Natal.—Durban, Durban Point, Ixopo, Kewcastle, Paulpietersburg, Pietermaritzburg, Richmond, Umzinto, Utrecht, Vryheid.

Branch in Swaziland.—M'babane. **British Bechuanaland.**—Taung.

Branches in Rhodesia.—Bulawayo, Gwelo, Salisbury, Umtali.

Branches in Portuguese East Africa.—Beira, Lourenço Marques, Macequece.

AGENTS AT BERLIN, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, and PARIS.

LONDON OFFICES.—Circus Place, London Wall, E.C., and 117, Cannon Street, E.C.

London Committee: F. A. GILLAM, Esq., Chairman. B. KITEINGERS, Esq. J. MACALISTER, Esq. H. B. SIM, Esq.
of Management:—O. R. DUNKELL, Esq. H. D. LEWIS, Esq. M. VON RAFF, Esq. J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.

The Bank is prepared to grant drafts and letters of credit, to make telegraphic remittances, to buy and collect bills, and to undertake every description of banking business in connection with South Africa. Current accounts opened and deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

London Offices: CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C., and 117, CANNON STREET, E.C. **D. CUNNINGHAM, Manager**

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835)

4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	... ..	£1,600,000
Reserve Fund	... ..	£1,910,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	... ..	£1,600,000
		£5,110,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD ALDENHAM.
WILLIAM E. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
CHAS. E. BARNETT, Esq.
HON. SIR C. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.
RT. HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON.

RT. HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
RT. HON. ALFRED LYTTELTON, K.C., M.P.
SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.
LESLIE SANDERSON, Esq.
RIGHT HON. SIR A. B. SCOBLE, K.C.S.I., K.C.
ARTHUR WHITWORTH, Esq.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

R. W. JEANS, General Manager. 15

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000.

Reserve Fund £1,650,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (Chairman).
Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.
THOMAS CUTBERTSON, Esq.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Joint Managers:—T. H. WHITEHEAD and T. FRASER.

Sub-Manager:—W. E. PRESTON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

AMRITSAR.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
CANTON.
CEBU.

COLOMBO.
DELHI.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
ILOILO.

IPOH.
KARACHI.
KLANG.
KOBE.
KUALA LUMPUR.
MADRAS.
MANACCA.

MANILA.
MEDAN.
NEW YORK.
PENANG.
PUKET
RANGOON.
SAIGON.

SEREMBAN.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
THAIPING.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly, June and December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. [14

THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.

Paid-up Capital	£500,000	Reserve Fund	£460,000
Uncalled Capital	£125,000	Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£625,000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES HARVEY, Esq., J.P.
H. C. E. MUECKE, Esq., J.P.

A. G. DOWNER, Esq., Chairman

ARTHUR WATERHOUSE, Esq.
GEO. BROOKMAN, Esq., J.P.

JOHN SHIELDS, Manager

R. S. YOUNG, Assistant Manager.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

ALDINGA
ANGASTON
BALAKLAVA
BALHANNAH
BLANCHETOWN
BLIGH
BLUMBERG
BLYTH
BOOTHILL
BRENTWOOD
BRINKWORTH
CAITOWIE
CARRINGTON
CEDUNA
CLARENDON
CLEVE
COWELL
CRYSTAL BROOK

CUMMINS
CURRAMULKA
DENIAL BAY
EDEN VALLEY
EDITHBURGH
EDWARDSTOWN
FREELING
GEORGETOWN
GERANIUM
GULNABE
GUMERACHA
HALBURY
HAMMOND
HAWKER
HINDMARSH
HOYLETON
KAPUNDA

KEITH
KOOLUNGA
LAMEROO
LOBETHAL
LOCHIEL
LOXTON
MANNUM
MINLATON
MCCLAREN VALE
MONARTO SOUTH
MORGAN
MOUNT PLEASANT
MOUNT TORRENS
MUNDOORA
MURRAY BRIDGE
NOARLUNGA
OWEN

PALMER
PARILLA
PARRAKIE
PINNAROO
PORT ADELAIDE
PORT AUGUSTA
PORT BROUGHTON
PORT LINCOLN
PORT PIRIE
PORT VICTORIA
PORT VINCENT
PURNONG
RHINE VILLA
SEDAN
SNOWTOWN
SPALDING
SPRINGTON

STANSBURY
STREAKY BAY
SWAN REACH
TAILLEM BEND
TEBRO
TUMBY BAY
UNLEY
URANIA
WAKKABIE
WARRAKA
WILLAWATT
WILLOWIE
WILLUNGA
WOODSIDE
YACKA
YANKALILLA
YERRELL
YORKETOWN

London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

DIRECTORS: WILHELM LUND, Esq., W. A. HORN, Esq., Sir KENNETH S. ANDERSON, K.C.M.G.
PERCY ARNOLD, Manager. W. J. MASSON, Accountant.

Agents in all parts of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tasmania, England, Scotland, Ireland, United States and Canada, South America, South Africa, West Africa, Egypt, India, Ceylon, China, Japan and the East, Mauritius and on the Continent, &c.

Notes on Australia purchased or collected.
Remittances issued and remittances cashed. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. [1

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1883." LIMITED.

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Bankers in Queensland to the Commonwealth of Australia.

Head Office: BRISBANE.

General Manager: WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £800,000.

Paid up Capital, £413,890 *As. 6d.*

Reserve Fund, £118,000. 3½ Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 *As. 5d.*

Bankers:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET. MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET

Queensland.

Allora	Cooltown	Hughenden	Mount Morgan	St. George
Ayr	Crow's Nest	Ingham	Muttaburra	Tambo
Barcaldine	Cunnamulla	Innisfail	Nobby	Tannymorel
Beaudesert	Dalby	Ipewich	Normanton	Thursday Island
Biggenden	Eak	Irvinebank	Pittsworth	Tingopa
Blackall	Forest Hill	Jondaryan	Port Douglas (with	Toogoolawah
Boonah	Fortitude Valley	Killarney	Receiving Office at	Toowoomba
Bundaberg	Gatton	Laidley	Mossman	Townsville
Burketown	Gladstone	Longreach	Ravenswood	Wahoon
Calra	Goombung	Macay	Richmond	Warra
Charleville	Goodfivewadi	Marburg	Rockhampton	Warwick
Charters Towers	Greenmount	Maroeba	Roma	Winton
Childers	Gympie	Maryborough	Samina	Wondai
Clifton	Halifax	Millmerran	South Brisbane	Wooroolin
Cloncurry	Herberton	Mitchell	Southbrook	Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms. The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. 140

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

CAPITAL—

Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	£1,000,000
Preference Shares, 75,000 of £8 13s. 4d. issued to N.Z. Government	500,000
150,000 Ordinary Shares at £8 13s. 4d., £1,000,000 of which	
amount called up £3 6s. 8d. per share	500,000
Uncalled, £3 6s. 8d. per Share	500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	1,240,587

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors.

MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq., Chairman.
J. M. JOHNSTON, Esq.

WILLIAM MILNE, Esq.
DAVID J. NATHAN, Esq.

J. B. REID, Esq.
WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM CALLENDER.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.—ALEX. R. KAY, Manager.

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co

Branches and Agencies—Akaroa, Alexandra (South), Apiti, Aratapu, Arrowtown, Ashburton, Auckland, Auckland (Symonds Street Branch), Awatuna East, Balclutha, Balfour, Blenheim, Bluff, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Christchurch, Clinton, Clyde, Coromandel, Cromwell, Dannevirke, Dargaville, Devonport, Dunedin, Dunedin (N.), Dunedin (S), Edendale, Puketahuna, Eltham, Fairlie, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Geraldine, Gisborne, Glen Oroua, Gore, Greyouth, Greytown, Hamilton, Hampden, Hastings, Hawera, Heriot, Hikurangi, Hokitika, Huntville, Huntly, Hutt, Inglewood, Invercargill, Kaipoi, Kaikohe, Kaitake, Kaitangata, Kaponga, Karangahake, Kawhia, Kelso, Kimbolton, Kumara, Lawrence, Leeston, Levin, Lumsden, Lyttelton, Manakau, Manawatu, Mangaweka, Martinborough, Marton, Masterton, Matamata, Mataura, Matiere, Methven, Middlesmarch, Midhurst, Millar's Flat, Milton, Morrinsville, Motueka, Motueka, Napier, Naseby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Newtown, Ngatawaka, Oamaru, Ohaewai, Ohakune, Ohaupo, Ohura, Ophir, Opotiki, Opunake, Oreripi, Ormondville, Otahuhu, Otaki, Otaki Railway, Otatua, Otterohanga, Outram, Owaka, Owhango, Oxford, Paeroa, Pahiakau, Palmerston, Palmerston (N.), Patea, Petone, Picton, Pleasant Point, Pongoroa, Port Chalmers, Pukekohe, Queenstown, Raetihi, Rakai, Ranfurly, Rangataua, Rangiora, Raurimu, Reefton, Riversdale, Riverton, Rongotea, Ross, Rotorua, Roxburgh, Sanson, Southbridge, Stratford, Taihape, Takaka, Takapau, Tanetua, Tapanui, Taumarunui, Tauranga, Te Anaroa, Te Aro (Wellington), Te Aroha (Auckland), Te Awamutu, Te Karaka, Te Kopuru, Te Kuiti, Teumu, Te Puke, Thames, Thornbury, Timaru, Urenui, Waipi, Waikaka, Waikanae, Waikouaiti, Waimana, Waimate, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Waipua, Waitahuna, Waitara, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Whangarei, Winton, Woodville, Wyndham. MELBOURNE (Victoria), SYDNEY (New South Wales), SUVA and LAYUKA (Fiji).

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON.

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia and Fiji. Makes telegraphic transfers. Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.

Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.

Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, securities, shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.

Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

Bank of New South Wales

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Paid-up Capital,
£3,000,000

Reserve Fund,
£2,085,000



Reserve Liability of
Proprietors,

£3,000,000

Total Assets, 31st March, 1912, **£46,663,040**

Directors :

The Hon. Sir NORMAND MACLAURIN, Kt., M.L.C., President.

The Hon. REGINALD JAMES BLACK, M.L.C.

THOMAS BUCKLAND, Esq.

RICHARD BINNIE, Esq.

The Hon. Sir CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, Kt., M.L.C.

Senator The Hon. JAMES THOMAS WALKER.

The Hon. EDMUND W. FOSBERY, C.M.G., M.L.C.

General Manager . . J. RUSSELL FRENCH.

Assistant General Manager and Chief Inspector . THOMAS HUNT IVEY.

HEAD OFFICE - - - SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

W. E. FRAZER, Manager.

WALTER POTTS, Assistant Manager.

London Office : 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

London Directors :

Sir ROBERT L. LUCAS-TOOTH, Bart., Chairman.

Sir FREDERICK GREEN.

HERBERT LESLIE MELVILLE TRITTON, Esq.

DAVID GEORGE, Manager.

HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, Assistant Manager.

The Bank has 169 Branches and Agencies in New South Wales, 48 in Queensland, 37 in Victoria, 5 in South Australia, 11 in Western Australia, 57 in New Zealand, 3 in Tasmania, 3 in Fiji, and 2 in Papua, and has Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

The Bank allows Interest on Fixed Deposits, Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Collects for its customers Dividends on Shares in Public Companies and Interest on Debentures. Undertakes the Agency of other Banks, and conducts all customary Australian Banking business. Issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes negotiable throughout the world.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1837, INCORPORATED 1884.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.	RESERVE FUND, £1,400,000	...TOGETHER, £2,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	2,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES	...	£5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON. E.C.

Directors.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, *Chairman.*
 ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
 CHARLES E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.
 The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
 JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
 HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.

CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.
 WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
 WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.
 The Hon. C. T. MILLS, M.P.
 CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
 Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

Trustees.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER. | MAURICE G. C. GLYN, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS.
Secretary—T. C. C. SAUNDERS.

Assistant Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.
Accountant—C. M. C. SHANNON.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [43]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Capital Paid Up	...	...	...	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	...	„ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES at

ANTUNG-HSIEN	FENGTIEN	KOBE	NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	(Mukden)	LIAO YANG	OSAKA	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	HANKOW	LYONS	PEKING	TIELING
CHANGCHUN	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	RIQJUN	TIENTSIN
DAIREN (Dalny)	HONOLULU	NEUCHWANG	(Port Arthur)	TOKIO

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

K. TATSUMI, Manager. [47]

There are more than 80 Companies doing Life Assurance business in the United Kingdom.

The Benefits granted by such Offices vary to an enormous extent.

Taking examples from Stone & Cox's Bonus Table (1912 Issue), we find that for each £10 of Annual Premium paid by a man effecting an ordinary Whole Life Policy at age 30, the following range is exhibited:—

	Original Assurance	Policy with Bonus Accumulations.	
		Actual Results of past 30 years.	Results in 30 years, based on the last rate of bonus only.
BEST RESULTS SHOWN	£ 415	£ 771	£ 789
Worst RESULTS SHOWN	410	552	476

THE BEST RESULTS are those of the
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT
SOCIETY (*The A.M.P.*)

arising under a system of Annual Distribution of Bonus and a scale of Premiums unchanged since the foundation of the Society in 1849.

FUNDS - £28,000,000. ANNUAL INCOME - £3,600,000.

"A stronger Life Office does not exist, and the bonus record of the Society is truly remarkable."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

"The conditions it now presents make the maintenance or improvement of its returns to policy-holders practically certain."—THE INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

ARE YOU INDIFFERENT as to the value you may receive for the Life Assurance Premiums you may pay? If not, write to

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.O. [42]

The FINANCIER **of NEW YORK.**

ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS.

52 WEEKLY ISSUES WITH OVER 5,200 PAGES ANNUALLY.

The American banking paper with the largest circulation.

Subscribed to and read weekly in banks from Atlantic to Pacific coast.

Carries the advertisements of 175 to 200 progressive banking institutions of the world.

The best medium for foreign financial houses desiring to reach the banking interests of America.

Subscription TWO GUINEAS per annum.

22, THAMES STREET, NEW YORK. [79]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Act, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

Authorized Capital . £3,000,000.

Paid-up Capital . . . £500,000.

Subscribed Capital . £1,500,000.

Reserve Fund . . . £500,000.

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J. H. B. COATES, General Manager.

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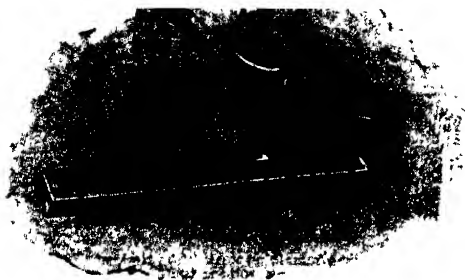
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